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QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	EXTENSION
	Alabama Newspapers-to be microfilmed and one neg. and two pos. made		
	THE CHILTON VIEW - Clanton, AL		
	N 10-D 29, 1881; Ja 5-D 28, 1882; Ja 11-D 20, 1883; Ja 3-D 27, 1884; Ja 8-D 31, 1885; Ja 7-D 30, 1886; Ja 6-D 29, 1887; Ja 5-D 27, 1888; Ja 3-D 26, 1889; Ja 9-D 25, 1890; Ja 8-D 31, 1891; Ja 7-D 29, 1892; Ja 5-D 28, 1893; Ja 11-D 20, 1894; Ja 3-D 19, 1895; Ja 2-Ja 9, 1896		
	THE BANNER - Clanton, AL		
	Ja 2-D 31, 1896		
INVOICE NO.:	Many Issues Missing		

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ALABAMA NEWSPAPERS

THE CHILTON VIEW - CLANTON, AL

N 10-D 29, 1881; JA 5-D 28, 1882;
JA 11-D 20, 1883; JA 3-D 27, 1884;
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JA 3-D 26, 1889; JA 9-D 25, 1890;
JA 8-D 31, 1891; JA 7-D 29, 1892;
JA 5-D 28, 1893; JA 4-D 20, 1894;
JA 3-D 19, 1895; JA 2-JA 9, 1896

ORIGINALS ARE DEFECTIVE

ALL ISSUES NOT AVAILABLE

BOUND VOLUMES
DIFFICULT TO FILM PROPERLY

1983

Clanton, Alabama

1881

1882

1893

NO ISSUE

First issue ::

No issue on
Dec. 1, 1881

M
8
15
M
29

Advances Made on Security

—IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

PLIES, NOTIONS, HATS

Hardware, Crockery, Tinware

Shoes, Toilet Articles

ALL GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

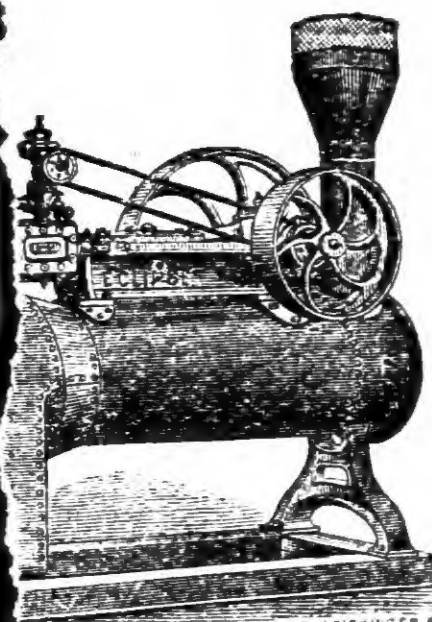
ARMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PRO

I HAVE ON HAND

20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and
farmer needs. Liberal advances made to the
y is given. Come and see me if you are in
Respectfully,
January 1, 1883.

R. EHRMAN

Eclipse Leads the World



ENGINE

OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO

HUNDRED HORSE

POWER.

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

TATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS

and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and

Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting and

of Agricultural Implements.

and Prices address

MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham,

every county in the State.

SSOHN PIANO CO.

for the next sixty days only

GRAND PIANO FOR ONLY \$245.

half. Magnificent rose-wood case, elegantly
7 1/2 Octaves, full patent cantabile action,
beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpent
iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand H
which can in any way tend to the perfection
of the instrument.

instrument, boxed and delivered on board
the Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only \$245.
wholesale, factory price, \$295, for 60 days only
bargain ever offered the musical public.
ous demand for this style! Send in your
e opportunity.

on fifteen days test trial. Please send refer
order. Cash sent with order will be refunded
both ways if Piano is not just as represented.
Pianos \$160 up. Over 15,000 in use, and
Don't fail to write us before buying. Hands
mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever
e. Every piano fully warranted for five years.
at one third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice
three cent stamp.

SSOHN PIANO CO., Box 2058, New York

& C. ROBERTS.

AND JOB PRINTERS

Blank Book Manufacture

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE
PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in Ala-
bama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the
cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your
to us.

PERSONAL TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Mar-
shall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Elec-
tra-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appli-
cances on trial for thirty days to men
(young or old) who are afflicted with
Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and
Manhood, and kindred troubles, guar-
anteeing speedy and complete restora-
tion of health and manly vigor. Ad-
dress as above. No risk is incurred, as
thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 7-ly

For Sale Or To Rent.

One store house in Clanton, forty
feet square, with a partition making
two rooms one 16x40, and one 24x40.
A good stable on lot, 25x40 feet, with
loft above and a good stock shed at-
tached. Lot is 75x150 feet, and it is the
best location for business in Clanton.
For further particulars apply to
J. FOX MAULL,
Lomax, Ala.
Sept. 18-19

Blank mortgages, crop liens, war-
ranty deeds and waive notes for
sale at this office.

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA

GEORGIA RAILROAD

Forms the quickest and most

able route to

Eastern Cities

AND ONLY ROUTE

—TO THE—

WATERING PLACES

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principle inducement

SPLENDID SCENERY

TIME AND TRAVEL

CARS.

The only line passing through the

mountainous regions of East

and Virginia.

For information address

JAS. R. OGDEN,

A. POPE,

A. G. P. A., Lynchburg

NOTICE NO. 2005.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 4, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the fol-
lowing named settler has filed notice of
his intention to make final proof in sup-
port of his claim and that said proof will
be made before the clerk of the circuit
court at Clanton, Ala., on January 29,
1883, viz: Josephus Livingston, Home-
stead entry 12840 and 6754 for the sec-
tion 1 of sec 1 of sec 1 and sec 1 of sec 1
22, township 23 north, range 12 east. He
names the following witnesses to prove
his continued residence upon and culti-
vation of said land, viz: Lewis Haw-
kins, Martin Goodson, Berry Lawrence
and Jake Smith, all of Randolph, Ala.
Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Dr. J. P. Civhan,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and ten-
ders his professional services to the citi-
zens of the neighborhood and surround-
ing country. my18-19

Pay what you owe the VIEW.

Sheriff Chilton Co.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 4, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Parley.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifth Congressional District—William P. Olen.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Judge—H. J. Callen.
Judge—Wm. H. Foshee.
Clerk in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Foster.
Supt. James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parley.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Cordier.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lenoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES, S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
No. 1st 6:30 a. m.
No. 2 7:15 p. m.
No. 3 11:10 p. m.
No. 4 2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1 8:45 a. m.
No. 2 9:42 p. m.
No. 3 6:15 p. m.
No. 4 10:38 a. m.

DO NOT STOP.

SCHEDULE R. T. V. & G. RAILROAD.

SELMA DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South

Leave Clanton 7:30 a. m. Selma Arr 7:30 p. m.
Leave Selma 7:30 p. m. Clanton Arr 7:30 a. m.
Leave Clanton 10:10 a. m. Selma Arr 10:10 p. m.
Leave Selma 10:10 p. m. Clanton Arr 10:10 a. m.

ALBANY DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward

Leave Clanton 7:30 a. m. Albany Arr 7:30 p. m.
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The other fellows can say what they please about the matrimonial insurance associations. We have saved money by using their circulars as paper wrappers.

Rev. J. W. Shores having been re-appointed to Clanton and Verbena circuit, will be on hand the first Sabbath in January to fill his first appointment at this place for 1883.

There is a considerable amount due this office for the year 1882. These accounts are for advertising and subscription, and will be placed in the hands of a collector if not settled during the present month of January.

The View man, with bag and baggage, which latter consisted of a valise containing one collar and half a brick as ballast, hid unto the Crescent City during the holidays, and there took a short breathing spell from office duties.

Snow fell here on last Thursday night and Friday morning to the depth of about two inches. We see that the Advertiser man was imposed upon by some fellow who reported the snow in this locality as the deepest he had ever seen in this country.

Mr. R. Ehrman, with his usual enterprise, begins the year with a large and attractive advertisement in this paper. He has on hand a large and varied stock of dry goods, groceries and supplies, and says he is willing to advance to farmers when good security is given. Call on him.

Cotton in Clanton: Good Mid. 9, Middling 8½, Low Mid. 8½, Strict Good Ord. 8½, Good Ordinary 8. The Montgomery market quiet at 9 to 9½ cents for Good Middling, 9 to 9½ for Middling, 8½ to 8½ for Low Middling, 8 15-16 for Strict Low Mid., 8½ to 8½ for Good Ordinary, and 8½ for Ordinary.

We are under obligations to Dr. Peter Bryce, of the Alabama Insane Hospital, for a copy of his report of the condition of that institution for the years ending September 30, 1881 and 1882. From it we learn that four applications for admission into the hospital from this county were rejected during that time.

The Birmingham Daily Age now reaches us ahead of any other daily. It begins the new year with redoubled enterprise, and having a number of subscribers at this point and points above us, the management has the paper sent by express on the early morning train. The Age is an excellent paper, and we wish it the greatest success.

ADVANCES TO FARMERS!

I will make liberal advances on good security for 1883, to farmers in need of supplies. I have on hand 500 barrels of flour, 20,000 pounds meat, 50 sacks of coffee, and such other goods as the farmer needs. Come to see me.

R. EHRMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

Jemison Jottings.

Health of the community good.

Miss Cora Huffman, one of South Alabama's beautiful young ladies, is visiting Jemison at present.

Our Christmas tree was beautiful to behold and was a great success.

Mr. G. W. Dawson has given up his place as clerk and bookkeeper at the store of J. P. Allen & Co., and has gone to Shelby county to teach "young ideas how to shoot." Mr. R. C. Parker, of Bibb, will take his place here.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. Lee, Mr. William Jones, of Lomax, and Miss Irene Campbell, of Jemison. We extend congratulations.

New Postal Service.

From notices sent to this office from the Postoffice Department at Washington, we learn that the Postmaster-General has ordered the establishment of a postoffice at "Jumbo," in beat one, this county, with Oliver Mullins as Postmaster, and also one at "Lilly," in the Benson neighborhood, with Jasper Giles as Postmaster. The establishment of these offices was secured by our Congressman, Col. Thomas Williams, who, in an accompanying note says: "The Department will soon forward the Postmasters appointed their bonds, which they must attend to promptly, and they or some one must contract to carry the mail for 75 per cent. upon receipts. This order of special service will continue until the next general letting when the routes will be let to the lowest bidder."

The general letting to bidders will not take place until next summer, but we hope that the Postmasters appointed will take hold at once, that our people may reap the benefits of the order for special service.

Read the new advertisements in this paper.

A Tragedy.

The tragic death of Mrs. Bland, near Verbena, which occurred last Saturday night, caused considerable excitement here and at Verbena. She was found Sunday by neighbors lying on the floor of her room, cold in death, with a bullet hole in her head. The coroner's jury pronounced a verdict of "death at hands of some person unknown." We learn that suspicion points to her own son as the murderer. She had been living with this son, and from some cause had threatened to disinherit him. No arrest made up to present writing.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Shop west side of railroad.

A. F. WHITKAER.

NOTICE NO. 2027.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 13, 1882. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Jan. 19th, 1883, viz: Elizabeth C. Prim, Homestead 7469 and 9978 for the e ½ of n ½ sec 10, township 23 range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ransom A. Mears, Peyton G. Killingsworth, James A. Brown, Luman L. Killingsworth, all of Days Mill, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 1989.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1, 1882. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 12, 1883, viz: William F. Robuck, Homestead 8917 for the s ½ of s ½ sec 10, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Milton P. Fuller, Thomas J. Klenner, John Klenner, James L. Williams, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2066.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Feb. 3, 1883, viz: Noah Coleman, Homestead 6867 for the w ½ of s ½ sec 2, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry C. Jones, Wiley Smithman, Charles Hill, Harry Holesomback, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a f. fa. in my hands issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against Alfred Bugg and in favor of John W. Gullaborn & Bro., I will proceed to sell on Monday, the 19th day of January, 1883, at the courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, as the property of said Alfred Bugg, to-wit: One yoke oxen and wagon, and one buggy.

Dated this 2d day of January, 1883. J. E. LOWE, Sheriff Chilton Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy two f. fa. in my hands issued from the circuit court of Shelby county, against C. W. Cary, one in favor of James Spence, and one in favor of Anderson Green and Company, I will proceed to sell on the first Monday in February, 1883, at the Courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property as the property of said C. W. Cary, to-wit: A certain lot of land bounded on the west by Mahon's creek from Mulkey's ford down to the mouth of a certain drain, on the north by a certain mound in the rocky hills, where it corners, and on the east by the land bought by R. H. Meredith, of Montevallo, and on the south by the line running through Mulkey's lane, containing thirty acres more or less, including the east bank running from Mulkey's ford up to the spring branch. Also, the southeast quarter of section 3 and the southeast quarter of section 2 and the west half of the north west quarter of section 2, and the north west quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 3, all in township 23, range 12 east in Chilton county, Alabama, and containing five hundred and fifty acres more or less.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff Chilton Co.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience. I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-1f REV. J. G. GURLEY.

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"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor

—

Words.

One would naturally expect all tolerably well-educated English or American people to pronounce the English language correctly, but a close observer, well grounded in the authorities, will find that even among well-read people of habitually intelligent associations, professional men and laymen alike, a large proportion are, at least occasionally, inaccurate in pronunciation, when judged according to the received standards. This comes, of course, from carelessness and lack of observation. The error of some exemplar of early life, parent or teacher, has been copied, and every repetition of it has, in its turn, helped to fix the mistake upon some hapless too indolent or too trustful to study the lexicon for himself.

Perhaps few of us have not been mortified at finding now and then how far amiss has been our pronunciation of even familiar words. Certainly no one need be ignorant of what is correct, with such broad-cast sowing of unbridled, and smaller forms of good dictionaries, as our generation has seen. It will be said authorities differ, and what one condemns in another, another condemns in a third. This is true only to a small extent, and will not justify a title of the varying pronunciations that we hear. One must, of course, have a standard, and Webster and Worcester are the authorities generally received among us. Of the two, perhaps, fastidious literary people prefer Worcester's decisions in orthography, but no pronunciation sanctioned by either lexicographer can be deemed as false, though another may be preferred, and any pronunciation given by both, with an alternative, may safely be taken as the correct one. But turning the pages of a dictionary is both dull and confusing work where one is not in search of a particular word, but of errors at-large, so to speak, and therefore we go on repeating our mistakes until something besides a dictionary forces them upon our notice.

The words given below are random specimens taken from a list begun for amusement, months ago, of words noticed to be mispronounced by those who should have known better, myself being one of the offenders, and the list has become unexpectedly long.

"Idea" should be accented on the second syllable instead of the first, according to all good authorities.

A speaker said lately: "The researches of science have proved," etc., when if he would have searched his dictionary he would have said: "The researches."

This very day two highly-educated clergymen, one of them also an author, have, in conversation with me, used the word often, sounding the t, when it should be silent—"of."

A frequent mispronunciation is that of tiny for tinity, making the first vowel short instead of long, as it is proper.

We occasionally hear *mi-se-um*, *ty-cum*, *ty-um*, *ty-um*, etc., instead of *mu-se-um*, *ty-cum*, *ty-um*, *ty-um*, etc.

We also hear Italian and Italian with the initial vowel long instead of short, as it should always be. Miss Woolson, in one of her bright magazine sketches spells this wrong pronunciation of the latter word "Ee-talian," when she puts it into the mouth of one of her characters.

A well-read lady who has two brothers, both professors in colleges, told me a day or two ago that a certain place was very much so-lated (e so-lated). Webber would have told her to pronounce it so-lated, and Worcester, so-lated.

An exactly contrary mistake is in saying *mi-cro-scope* for *mi-cro-scope*. The first vowel is long.

Perhaps no words are more frequently misused than the designating the schools of medicine. They should be *allo-pathy*, *homo-pathy*, etc., and not *allo-pathy* and *homo-pathy*.

So with certain parts of the body mentioned in accounts of injuries. Many of us learned last summer that painful watch by the President's sick bed to speak of the *pa-ro-tid* gland, and by analogy would know that it is the *pa-ro-tid* gland, and not the *pa-ro-tid* gland.

Pursuing our physiological studies, we find that the murderer seizes the *jug-lar* and not the *jug-lar* vein, and that the *ab-do-men*, instead of *ab-do-men* is the correct pronunciation.

A friend lately told me that her brother was ill with *bronch-tis*. He really had *bronch-tis* (bronchitis).

Ally and allies are accented on the last syllable, and not on the first. Grinace and grinaces have the accent on the second syllable, with its a long—*grin-a-cies*. Simultaneously and simultaneously both have the first vowel long—instead of short, as they are frequently given. So also is ephemeral. We should call an event a *no-ta-ble* one, making the first vowel of the adjective *no-ta-ble* (a short vowel), if we mean that she is an excellent one.

Probably more people pronounce railway with the first syllable long as in rail, than short as in rally, but the latter is correct, as if the word were spelled *raileway*.—*Mary Lenox, in The Household.*

Restoring Faded Ink.

A valuable discovery has been recently made, whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water, and then passing over the lines in writing a brush, which has been dipped in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg ten years ago are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again; but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple: the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

—Boston shoe manufacturers have decided that dealers after accepting goods should be held responsible for full payment without rebate for returned spoiled goods.—*Boston Post.*

The Next Generation.

How many homes does the stranger enter that are made wretched to her by the little hopefuls there, that have about as full away as if the father and mother were ciphers, and they were the masters and mistresses of the house, as in fact they are! They are at the door as she enters, they are on the back of the chair as she sits down, on her knees, in her pockets, her maul, her reticule, the sticky little fingers are dabbling her clothes, the noisy little tongues are asking every sort of question; she stumbles over a liberal scattering of their toys from one end of the house to the other; doors slam, furniture upsets, voices shout in glee or bellow in wrath, rude remarks make her ears tingle, imperious ones make her fingers itch; she cannot hear her own voice for their clamor, she cannot think her own thoughts for their interruptions; she hardly dare call her soul her own till the front door closes behind her, and she feels as if she were escaping from phantoms.

The people who are responsible for these children seem to have some such ideas about them as peasantry have often held about natural fools—that they are something sacred, and must not be hindered or restrained. And even when this sentiment is not felt and acted upon to its fullest extent, the children are made the topics for entertainment, the guest is regaled with Charley's last bright saying and Julio's last bright action, by No. 1's traits and Kitty's ailments, till she wonders what there can be good and bright in children born of such simptoms, and hails the house she enters where there are none of these well-springs of joy, or where, if there are, they are brought up according to Rose Terry Cooke's advice for boys, in a barrel, to be fed and educated through the bung-hole.

How different is the atmosphere of that home where the father and mother maintain their own individuality, and the children, instead of being thrust forward to the world to take example themselves; where, to speak figuratively, it being recognized that they are not the plant itself, but only the blossoms on the stems, the plant is allowed opportunity to grow and develop, and enjoy its own sunshine, and lift its blossoms with it, not above it!

There is nothing in the world so beautiful as a group of children around any hearth, poor or rich. It is a beauty that appeals to the same sentiments as beautiful landscape and beautiful flowers do, in all the loveliness of lines and colors, and to the higher and holier ones besides, in the affectional nature, and in the consciousness of that immortal spark animating each of the little creatures. But let those little creatures leave the place of children, and thrust themselves forward into that of grown people, indicate by their behavior rather an impenetrable development than a childish one any way, taking hold of that share of life and the world which belongs to their elders before their elders are done with it, like too eager heirs laying premature hold of an inheritance, and then much of the beauty and charm of childhood vanishes, and one feels that those blossoms will bear a rugged fruit, and that the bloom will be rubbed off that fruit while it is yet green and sour and bitter.

Every mother feels that she can manage her parcel of children, as every hen can scratch for her brood of chickens. And perhaps she could, if she took as much pains as the hen, and gave herself no other thought or occupation, as Mrs. Partlett does. But people live in the world, and are obliged, whether they will or not, to give a limited portion of themselves to that world, to the demands of friends and enemies, creditors and debtors, that is, and how to accommodate the necessities to the proper care and attention required by children is no trifling matter, but might be called really an art in itself. How to restrain these little people without repressing them, how to deny them without oppressing them, how to develop them without leaving open the flower and laying the heart bare too soon to the sun, how to give them full play, and yet no one else of liberty—all that requires thought and exertion and expression, and if one has not the first and the last of these things, then one must be willing to profit by the advice and example of those that have, and humility and patience must also be called into requisition.

Pure and perfect family life is the best thing that the Disposer of all affairs has given to His people; but it is not perfect family life where half the family are allowed to override the other half, and that the half of least discretion, where the whims of the children are consulted, to the injury of the needs of the elders, and the sphere of their pleasure is allowed to eclipse the sphere of the others' comfort. But where the opposite course is maintained, and the children, secure in every comfort and requirement, are given just that liberty which is given to the full-grown citizen—liberty exactly so far as it does not impinge upon the liberty of another citizen, as it will not impinge on the liberty of the citizen that they are to become—then the result is likely to be a blessing to the world itself, as well as to the particular home circle where such treatment is maintained. And the beauty of those soft cheeks and lips, those dimples, those flying locks and starry eyes, those kisses, those smiles, those tears, those dear voices, is supplemented by something precious as all the rest in the knowledge of what the results of all this will be when the darlings take their place as the next generation.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—In some parts of Spain where butter is a rare article of merchandise, it is sold not by the pound, but by the yard. It is brought from the mountain districts in sheep's intestines, like sausages that are "tied off" with string in lengths as required by the buyer. To travelers butter by the inch seems rather curious bargaining; the product is usually neither palatable nor particularly clean.

—A New York man has \$100,000 invested in the gathering of stale bread from the hotels of that city, grinding it into meal for pigs and poultry. He employs nine teams in the business. He pays the hotel-keepers, for instance, \$800 a year for the stale bread.

Underneath the Ocean.

Prof. A. E. Verrill, of Yale College, recently delivered a lecture in New York City, telling of the wonderful country lying beneath the depths of the sea, especially that lying beneath the Gulf Stream. He said he had made 1,500 observations this summer for the United States Fish Commissioners. He had cruised from Labrador to Chesapeake Bay and about two hundred miles out to sea. About sixty miles outside of Nantucket is a streak of very cold water, and animals dredged up are like those caught in the waters of Greenland, Spitzbergen, or Siberia. The water is fifty fathoms deep, and the bed of the ocean is of clay. Bowlders weighing eight hundred or 1,000 pounds are dredged up. Prof. Verrill believes that they are brought down by icebergs from the arctic regions and dropped when the ice melts. The bowlders are found as far south as Long Island. Further out to sea, seventy to one hundred and twenty miles south from the southeastern coast of New England, the bottom of the sea, which has inclined very gradually seaward, forming a table land, takes a sudden dip downward, so that whereas the water on the edge of the bluff is one hundred fathoms deep, at the bottom of the basin it is 1,000 fathoms deep. The slope is as high and as steep as Mount Washington, and on its summit, which is level, a diver, could he go to so low a depth, could not put out his hand without touching a living creature. The bottom of the sea is covered just there with a fauna which has never been before found outside of the Mediterranean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the Indies, or other tropical regions. The number of species of fish dredged up is eight hundred, and over half of them have never before been seen by naturalists. Seventy kinds of fish, ninety of crustaceans, two hundred and seventy mollusks have been added to our fauna. The age of many of the specimens shows that they must be permanent in that region. The travel led down from the ships by a mile of rope brings up a lot of living and dead crabs, shrimp, star fish, and as the trowel simply scrapes over a small surface, the ocean bed is plainly carpeted with creatures.

Sharks are seen by thousands in this region, and countless dolphins, but it seems strange that not a fish bone is dredged up. A piece of wood may be dredged up once a year, but it is honeycombed by the boring shell fish. This shows that destruction is constantly going on in those depths. If a ship sinks at sea with all on board it would be eaten up by fish with the exception of the metal, and that would corrode and disappear. Not a bone of a human body would remain after a few days. It is a constant display of the law of the survival of the fittest. Nothing made by the hand of man was dredged up after cruising for months in the track of ocean vessels excepting coal cinders, shovels, and pieces of machinery. Here Prof. Verrill corrected himself. Twenty-five miles from land he dredged up an India rubber doll. That, he said, was one thing the fish could not eat.

Here the Gulf Stream is forty miles further west than any map shows, Prof. Verrill continued; and this stream of warm water from the south nourishes the tropical life near Massachusetts. The temperature further in shore is thirty-five deg. in August, on the edge of the submarine Mount Washington fifty-two deg., and toward the bottom of the basin thirty-nine deg., while further out to sea the temperature of the water grows colder. On the surface the jelly fish, nautilus, and the Portuguese man-of-war, with other tropical fish are found. In this belt the fish, about which so much was said a year ago, were found in immense quantities, but this summer, although expeditions have been made for the express purpose of catching some, not one could be taken. Undoubtedly they had been killed, to a fish, by a storm which carried the cold water into the Gulf Stream; indeed, it is known that a cold current of water resting on the ocean's bed may contain arctic fish, and a current of warm water floating over it on the surface may be alive with tropical fish.

As to the quantity of light at the bottom of the sea there has been much dispute. Animals dredged from below seven hundred fathoms either have no eyes, or faint indications of them, or else their eyes are very large and protruding. Crab's eyes are four or five times as large as those of a crab from surface water, which shows that that light is feeble, and that eyes to that any use must be very large and sensitive. Another strange thing is that where the creatures in those lower depths have any color, it is of orange or red, or reddish orange. Sea anemones, corals, shrimp, and crabs have this brilliant color. Sometimes it is pure red or scarlet, and in many specimens it inclines toward purple. Not a green or blue fish is found. The orange red is the fish's protection, for the bluish-green light in the bottom of the ocean makes the orange or red fish appear of a neutral tint, and hides it from enemies. Many animals are black, others neutral in color. Some fish are provided with boring tails, so that they can burrow in the mud. Finally, the surface of the submarine mountain is covered with shells, like an ordinary sea beach, showing that it is the eating house of vast schools of carnivorous animals. A codfish takes a whole oyster into its mouth, cracks the shells, digests the meat, and spits out the rest. Crabs crack the shells and suck out the meat. In that way come whole mounds of shells that are dredged up.

Not in the Right Direction.

Last week the Austin Waterworks Co. had several hundred men employed laying pipes. They were engaged in digging a trench a quarter of a mile long about a foot deep, when one of the most intelligent farmers living on Onion Creek stopped his team and asked one of the men what he was digging for.

"Water, be dad."

"That just shows how much intelligence these city folks have. Here they are digging for half a mile along the top of the ground hunting for water, when if they were to dig straight down they might strike water within forty feet," and smiling at the simplicity of the city folks, he started his team and drove on.—*Texas Siftings.*

(New York Graphic.)

O'Donovan Rossa's Opinion. O'Donovan Rossa, speaking of the Great German Remedy to a friend, said: "Mrs. Rossa has been cured of a very severe attack of neuralgia by St. Jacob's Oil, as she will gladly tell you, if you call at my residence, 879 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y."

—The Paris paper *Le Soir* says that Prince Polignac's son, a young man of twenty-five, set fire with petroleum to his father's chambers in the Rue de Miromesnil. In a few moments the flames invaded the whole suite; and the whole house would have been burned but for the prompt arrival of the fire brigade. Two pumps were at once set in action, and after an hour's hard work the fire was mastered. The Prince had asked his father for money, which was refused. Hence the act of vengeance.

SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health cures dyspepsia, impotence, etc. "Wells' Rough on Corns," etc. Ask for it. Complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

—Cows in milk require but little exercise to maintain good health. The quieter they remain the richer their milk will be in butter.—*Chicago Journal.*

Get Lyon's Pat. Heel Stiffeners applied to new boots or shoes before you run them over.

—Miss O'Connell's testimony to the almost complete extinction of cannibalism in the South Sea Islands.

Pure cod-liver oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimple, an: rough skin cured by using Juniper Tree Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Remarkable Escape.

John Kahn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: "As year ago I was in the last stages of consumption. Our best physicians gave me up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which benefited me. I continued until I took no more medicine. I am now in perfect health having no other medicine."

Henry's Carbolic Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Skin, Eruptions, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, etc. Get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations.

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NEW RICH BLOOD! Personal Testimony. This medicine has cured me of all my troubles. I have been suffering from blood poisoning for years, and have tried every remedy, but have failed. I have now taken one bottle of New Rich Blood, and I feel like a new man. I am now able to do all my work, and I am free from all my troubles. I am now able to do all my work, and I am free from all my troubles. I am now able to do all my work, and I am free from all my troubles.

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ADD TO YOUR INCOME. This is a great opportunity to obtain a beautiful diamond ring for only 50 cents. The ring is made of pure gold and is set with a brilliant-cut diamond. It is a beautiful ring for a lady's finger, and it is a great opportunity to obtain a beautiful diamond ring for only 50 cents.

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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1883.

NO. 8.

ANNIE AND WILLIE'S PRAYER.

"The eye before Christmas: 'Good-night' had been said, and Annie and Willie had crept into bed. There were tears on their pillows, and tears in their eyes. Each little person was heavy with sighs—sighs that their father's stern command had been given. They should retire peacefully at seven. The thought of eight, for they troubled themselves with questions unheard of than ever before. They had told him that Santa Claus ever had been, and that was the reason that two little heads were bowed down in prayer, and two little hands were clasped in prayer. The clock on the wall told them that it was ten. The door opened, and a light came in. Annie and Willie looked up, and saw a man in a red suit, with a white beard, and a red hat. He was Santa Claus. He came to the foot of the bed, and said to Annie: 'Annie, is you fast asleep?' 'Yes, Mr. Santa Claus,' said Annie. 'And Willie?' 'Yes, Mr. Santa Claus,' said Willie. 'Well, then, I will leave you to sleep. But I will come back in the night, and I will bring you presents. So you must not wake me. Good-night.' And he went out. Annie and Willie looked at each other, and said: 'What a wonderful night!'

"Dear Annie, you know we must firmly believe in Santa Claus. We must believe that he will bring us presents. We must believe that he will come to the foot of the bed, and say to us: 'Annie, is you fast asleep?' 'Yes, Mr. Santa Claus,' said Annie. 'And Willie?' 'Yes, Mr. Santa Claus,' said Willie. 'Well, then, I will leave you to sleep. But I will come back in the night, and I will bring you presents. So you must not wake me. Good-night.' And he went out. Annie and Willie looked at each other, and said: 'What a wonderful night!'

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Determined no secret between them should be. And told in soft whispers how Annie had said that their dear, blessed mamma, so long ago dead. Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her chair. And that God up in Heaven had answered her. 'Then we dot up and prayed just as well as we could. And I answered our prayers—now wasn't I?' 'I should say that He was if He sent you all these presents. And I know just what presents my children would please. (Well, well, let him think so—the dear little elf. 'Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself.') Blind father, who caused your stern heart to relent. And the holy words spoken so soon to repeat. 'Twas he, being who had you steal softly up stairs. And made you His agent to answer their prayer. —Mrs. Sophia P. Shaw.

BACHELOR BRINDLE'S CHRISTMAS.

"Be merry now, be merry now, With joy bring in the holly bough; With song and feast, and a merriment. Bachelor Brindle gives the half-burned log in the fire-place a kick that sends the red sparks flying, and wonders crassly where that bit of rhyme, strung on a half-forgotten fragment of melody, comes from, and how it happens to find itself to him so persistently to-night. It is a dismal night. Outside, a high east wind shrieks and scurries, skurries around corners and echoes away dolefully in every stray cavernous retreat and nook. Within bursts of tawny and scarlet flame light up Bachelor Brindle's favorite apartment, big, low-ceiled and comfortable, yet wearing the air of careless disorder peculiar to a bachelor's apartments. And Bachelor Brindle, listening to the wind's boisterous whistlings and plaintive minor chords, becomes cross-grained, and even misanthropic.

"Song and feast," he mutters, grudgingly, "holly and hump. Gammon! Where's any holly, and who'd drag dragging round in this slush and sleet to bring it? What's set me to thinking of—"

"Christmas Eve," chants the teakettle, swinging briskly over the blaze. "Cuckoo!" is Bachelor Brindle's reprehensible exclamation, "so it is. I like to have forgot it. As if sprinkled with some subtle, magic powder, the fire-light, flickering, quivering, dancing, suddenly lights a path across the floor, through the cottage walls, beyond the muck and mist, far into the past, where a merry Christmas fire is burning; there are busy hands and hurrying feet and merry voices; there is an intoxicating flavor of holiday cheer; there are song and gladness; there are bright-eyed cousins, troops of relatives and friends, and radiant among all, a rosy, black-eyed girl with a turned up nose, who wore a scarlet jacket—"

"And had temper enough for two," grunts Bachelor Brindle. There is a dim spot in the path of light. "Half your fault," sings the teakettle, cheerfully. "More than half," snorts the wind, beligerently, coming in a puff down the chimney to back the teakettle. "Twas, 'twas, 'twas." A momentary lulling of the aggressive wind, and a soft sputtering in the red coals brings Bachelor Brindle's mind back to his present lot. "Snow," he mutters, with a shudder. "Time was when the idea brought only foolishly bright visions of sleigh-rides with her, of frolics and fun, and—oh, what the use? They're all gone, she among the rest, and I'm a forlorn old soul with no one to so much as cook a Christmas dinner for me—unless I could coax Aunt Nancy over. Christmas Eve! bless us. What an old wretch I was to forget it."

Bachelor Brindle gives the fore-stick a discontented poke, and turns to light the tall lamp on the shelf, then brings forth his old-fashioned brown Bible, and pore more follows the sweet story of the beautiful Babe and the first Christmas morning, while without the wind tosses and whirls its fleecy white burden about at its own erratic will. "Ugh! what a depressingly un-Christmas-evening, Christmas Eve!" Mab Lacy caught her breath, and clutched at her veil with both hands, as the rampant gale charged with millions of sleety needles swooped around a corner and nearly blew her off the steps of the grim, tall, narrow-chested house with its gray-green shutters, the bit of white paper tacked against its door bearing the faded notice: "Furnished Rooms for Rent," revealing its nature and characteristics. "Shelter is shelter, such a night as this, if it is the waste and desert gloom of Malone's establishment, with its mackerel-scented halls and roachy corners," she continued, plunging into the shadows of the long, dim hall, and feeling in the dark for her door-knob; "with all its faults it is a haven of refuge from—Mercy, Peggy! What are you tumbling my furniture about and slopping up my oil-cloth for? And whose is this big barrel of a trunk?"

The stout maid-of-all-work, on her knees by the desolate little box-stove, arose with a red flannel floor-cloth in one hand, and a bar of yellow soap in the other, eyed Mab doubtfully, tried to scratch her eye with her elbow, and failing, gave her broom-like head a random rub with the soap, and answered: "New feller comin' to-morrow; and Miss Malone sayer as how you hadn't paid yer rent this week, an' bein' gentlemen preferred—cause they don't miss things up a cookin' in their rooms, an' not wantin' to lose a shure payin' room, an'—"

"That's what I know," said Peggy, rubbing her ear with the soap, "but Miss Malone she says how the rent ain't paid an'—"

"But I was going to pay it next week, and would have last week if I hadn't been sick and not able to work, as I told her."

"That's so. But I reckon the 'nin't no use in raisin' a fuss," said Peggy, philosophically, "he's done paid her a month's rent and she's tucked it. She said, anyhow, she reckoned you was more of a lady'n to want to stay where you weren't wanted. But he won't come till mornin', you can stay to-night."

"But what am I going to do then?" "Room-rentin' agency down yander," said Peggy, indicating the direction by a flirt of the floor-cloth. Mab opened her flat little pocket book and shook its contents into her lap. "Peggy," said she, "how many rooms could I rent for a dollar and a half?" "Dunno," answered Peggy, with easy vagueness as she picked up her basket of snuffs and departed.

"Nor care," added Mab to herself, leaning her head against the cold, white wall of her little bed-room, "neither does any one else in the world. How different from the old Christmas Eves in the country, when royal fires roared in every hearth, and everybody was kin to everybody else, before so many of them died, or left the dear, peaceful stupid old hollow—"

And now there's scarcely a left who would know me—only Aunt Nancy Dawson who would have been my aunt really now, if Ben and I could have kept our tempers till the wedding day. Ah, well, he has forgotten me, but Aunt Nancy might be glad to see me, and—yes, a dollar and a half will take me to the Hollow. I'll go. The room is mine to-night, and sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I will trust in the Father of the fatherless, who leads us on by paths we know not of."

"Aunt Nancy—Aunt Nancy—"

Lacy, or a Christmas vision?" "It is Mab Lacy," she answered, with a little, fluttering laugh. "I've come back to see Aunt Nancy."

"Then you've come on as much of a wild-goose chase as I have," he returned, ruefully. "She's gone—gone plumb to the Branch. Her Old Pepper beats my Floss woefully, and I saw the gable end of her sleigh shy around the corner before I got to the end of the lane."

"Oh, then what—what shall I do?" cried Mab, overcome with the sudden desperate appearance of her position, and sitting recklessly down upon a wayside stump, whose white cap of snow was gradually shrinking away and oozing in drops down its side. "Don't do that!" cried Mr. Brindle, with alarmed sharpness; "you mustn't sit on a wet stump and catch a cold just because Aunt Nancy took a notion to go bunnin' around for a Christmas lark. Jump in my sleigh, like a sensible girl, and we'll see."

"What's the use?" wailed Mab, trying to stop a little rill of tears that was slipping down her cheek with a corner of her gray veil. "I can't go home with you, and there's no where to go. Oh, Mr. Brindle—Ben, what shall I do?" "Do just what I tell you," said Mr. Brindle. "First give me your hand, and you jump in here back of this robe. Now we'll have a talk. So you're alone, Mab?"

"All alone, Ben," sighed Mab. "Well, look here. I'm the same old Ben you always knew—and hated."

"I didn't," said Mab. "I—I—you know, Ben—"

"Yes; I'm tempted to wish I was some one else just now."

The Major's Artificial Leg.

Major Tod L. of Bangor, Me., lost his right leg at the battle of Fredericksburg, and some time ago he purchased an artificial leg from a man in Washington. It contained a system of springs which enabled the Major to use it in such a natural manner that when he was walking along the street nobody would for a moment suppose that he had not both of his own legs.

One Sunday, while the Major was on his way to church, he slipped up on the ice and gave the store leg a severe wrench. He must have dislocated some of the springs; for, after reaching the church and taking his seat, and while the clergyman was reading the Scriptures, the leg suddenly flew up and rested on the back of the seat in front of him. The congregation looked at him in amazement, and he grew very red in the face. As soon as he took it down it jumped up again and wiggled about on the back of the pew, finally kicking Mrs. Thompson's bonnet to rags. Then the Major suppressed it again, and held it down, but it instantly began a convulsive movement in his own pew, during which it upset the stools, plunged around among the hymn books and hats, and hammered the board beneath the seat until the minister had to stop. The sexton came rushing in to find out what was the matter, and the Major, after explaining the difficulty in a whisper, asked the sexton to let him lean on him while he charged on the front door. As soon as the Major got into the aisle that dislocated leg kicked the sexton sixteen or seventeen times in a most insolent manner, varying the exercises by making eccentric swoops off to one side, during which it kicked eight of the high hats at the pews doors into black silk chaos.

By the time the Major reached the vestibule the leg had become perfectly reckless. It flew up before and it flew up behind. It butted against the good leg, and darted out sideways, and described circles, and tried to insert its toes in the Major's coat-tail pockets, and to whack him on the nose. When the sexton came with the book and put the Major in it the leg banged through the window-glass, and when the driver got down to see about it the leg brandished itself in his face, and concluded the exercise by planting a terrible blow in his stomach. Then the Major told the driver that he would give him ten dollars to take the leg off, and the driver accepted the offer. For several minutes it eluded all his efforts to catch it as it danced about, but finally he got hold of it and hung on while the Major tried to unhook the straps. Then it came off and rolled the driver in the mud. He got up to watch it. It writhed and kicked and jumped and throbbed and hopped; and whenever it would make a dash to one side or the other the crowd would scatter in order to give it full play. Finally Ben Woolley set his dog on it, and a most exciting contest ensued, the leg two or three times running off with the dog; and it seemed likely that the dog would get whipped. Mr. Woolley got a crow-bar and aimed a blow at the leg with the intent to smash it. But he missed it, and nearly killed the dog. As soon as the dog retired, Mr. Woolley whacked it again and burst it into splinters, and then there was peace. The Major drove home and got his crutches, and since then he has confined himself to the use of a wooden leg without springs. —Chicago Herald.

An Incident in Payne's Career.

A writer in the Southern World says that a warm friendship subsisted between John Ross, the celebrated chief of the Cherokees, and John Howard Payne. Payne was staying with Ross in a miserable cabin in Georgia where Ross had sought a refuge at a time when the Cherokees were ordered to quit Georgia. A militia party arrested them, and they started for Milledgeville one dreary night, Payne on a horse led by a soldier who presently began humming "Home Sweet Home."

"Well, I certainly never expected to hear that under such circumstances," said Payne. "Do you know who wrote the words?" "No, do you?" quoth the militiaman. "I did." "Oh, you did. Well, then, go ahead and repeat them, or I'll bounce you off that horse and lead you instead of him." Payne repeated them with feeling, and then sang them. The man in command was much impressed, and said the composer of such a song should if he could help it, never go to prison. Arrived at Milledgeville, they were, much to their surprise, discharged after examination and Ross said he entirely attributed this leniency to "Home, Sweet Home."

Lucky Baby Theebaw.

There are a good many fortunate babies in this world, but the baby that is able to call the turn on the luckiest of all happens to be the son of King Theebaw, of Burmah. His doting and royal papa has just bought him a \$1,000,000 cradle in which to be rocked to sleep. If the rest of the possessions of the royal baby are at all in proportion to the cradle he sleeps in, the rest of the babies are justified in turning green with envy. There would appear to be one drawback to perfect bliss in the lot of this fortunate mortal. The royal Burmese baby may be rocked in a \$1,000,000 cradle, but he has no guarantee that his head will stay on his shoulders for any length of time. It is not probable, however, that the fortunate heir to the Burmese throne will lose any sleep on that account. —Detroit Free Press.

—One of the wealthiest men in Danville, Pa., has all his notes and checks made payable to bearer, and has never lost one of them. His name is Beaver.

HUMOROUS.

—It annoys an amateur poet to find that his poetry has been "ruin in" by the intelligent compositor and every other line "quoted." —N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

—Young ladies who are afraid that lovers are after them for their money can make an effective defense by regularly buckling down to the wash-tub and filling the back-yard with white linen every Monday morning. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

—We are sorely puzzled by an associated press dispatch, which says the country seat of an editor, near Long Branch, was robbed on Sunday night. There is something about this dispatch we cannot understand. —Middletown Transcript.

—A New York man says he keeps chops and steaks for several days in the hottest weather by burying them in meal. Meal is a good thing in any weather for chops and steaks. We more particularly refer just now to the morning meal. —Danbury News.

—Oatmeal is really a very good thing to make the skin fine and soft, if it is used in cold water as a wash. We always had a notion that oatmeal could be put to some good use. Heretofore it has been principally used by cranks who keep boarding houses as a means of killing appetites for breakfast. —The Judge.

—"So you've weaned the baby," said a lady to her next-door neighbor. "Yes, I did that some time ago. Why?" The querist stepped out on the front porch as she replied: "Well, judging from the slapping noise I heard last night, I knew you were bringing him up by hand!" The door closed with a bang that could have been heard over in the next county. —Norristown Herald.

—Hundreds of thousands of men are annually from strong drink. —Kansas Prohibitionist. We never undertake to criticize any other editor, but we do not believe that any man can die annually. Annually means every year, and no man can die every year, for any great length of time, unless he has a great deal of practice and experience at the business. —Texas Siftings.

—The seashore correspondents of some of our variously esteemed contemporaries appear to find the ocean in a highly devotional and reverential mood this season. One of this ilk speaks of "the loud hosannas of the waves," another of "the solemn hymns of the surges," and a third of "the deep To Doom of the midnight tide." All of which is very beautiful and poetic. But, even when you come down to hard and prosaic fact, the idea seems to be carried out and strengthened. One does not need to go very far from Boston any day to see Ocean Spray. A key to this joke will be furnished readers on application at this office. —Boston Journal.

Live Stock in Winter.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 11, 1883.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Sam Randall and Secor Robeson attended the President's New Year's reception arm-in-arm.

Weaver, Greenback orator, has become an editor. Mr. Weaver's friends have long predicted that he would some day arrive at eminence.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered a bullet-proof carriage. This is the first intimation that the Sultan is about to make an American tour.

The Ashville Egis truthfully says: A local paper always reflects the spirit and progressiveness of a people, and is always looked to by strangers as an index to its business and social enterprise.

The year 1882 witnessed the death of the following celebrities: Ralph Waldo Emerson, the essayist; Ben H. Hill, the statesman; Garibaldi, the patriot; Henry W. Longfellow, the poet; Charles Guiteau, the assassin.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Goat Society it transpired that the Duke of Wellington was a great breeder of goats, and that his two choice animals were called Billy Gladstone and Billy Donx. The contrast in tempers had given rise to their name.

"A woman's tongue is her sword, and she does not let it rust," said the proverb. "A woman's tongue is her sword, and she does not let it rust," set it up the type-setter. There are some type-setters who have been married so long that they don't care how inelegantly a domestic proverb may be shaped.

A party of Italian savants have just gone home from an expedition to the South Pacific. They have settled to their own satisfaction the question of the former existence of a race of giants in Patagonia, as reported by Magellan. In wandering over Terra del Fuego they found human bones of such a size as to convince them of the veracity of Magellan.

The Rev. R. W. Hill, who has been in Alaska, draws a gloomy picture of the intemperance among the natives. "The Indians will give away wife and children," he says, "to obtain liquor, and their carousals are so fierce and reckless that murders and suicides are frequent results." He believes that if the progress of ruin is not stayed the end of the Alaska Indian is not far off.

The State Treasurer of Tennessee, M. T. Polk, is a defaulter to the amount of about \$450,000. The missing funds are supposed to have been lost in speculations, or loaned to personal friends engaged in speculations in bonds and stocks. The defaulting Treasurer is a graduate of West Point, and a nephew of the late President Polk. He occupied a high social position in Nashville and in the State.

A Boston merchant advertised for "saleswomen," and had only two applications—one from a half-blind woman of 60, and the other from a girl of 14, who proved so giddy on a day's trial that he discharged her at night. The next morning a new advertisement appeared, calling for "salesladies," and before 9 o'clock there was such a rush that he had to put out a sign of "Positions all filled" before his business could proceed.

Some Republican organs having stated that their party did not spend over \$40,000 to secure Garfield's election, Stephen Dorsey, who was so complimented for his management of the campaign by Mr. Arthur last year, says that \$100,000 were spent in Indiana and \$400,000 in the State of New York. Mr. Arthur has assured us that Dorsey is a reliable man, and Dorsey threatens to prove his statement at an early date.

A colored clergyman at Washington seems to have grasped the congressional situation, for the Sunday before congress assembled he offered from his pulpit the following appropriate prayer: "O Lord? Thou seest all these congressmen flocking to dis like de fishes to de 'postle's net? O Lord? have mercy on dese poor sinners; make dem genuwine men, and preserve dem from conciliation wid de debil, for the good Lord's sake. Amen." There is so far very little evidence that the petition has been answered.

Wagner, the composer, as is well known, ran away with the wife of Hans von Bulow, the eminent pianist, with whom he was then on terms of intimate friendship. Von Bulow's wife and his two daughters now live with Wagner as though legitimately the latter's wife and daughters. This singular arrangement does not seem to cause much difficulty or dissension in the respective families, and it is reported that Von Bulow's mother, who is very wealthy, has just made a will bequeathing \$50,000 marks (about \$120,000) to each of the granddaughters whom Wagner has cared for.

Pause and Reflect.

"Tis but an hour ago since it was nine; And after an hour more 'twill be eleven; And so from hour to hour we ripe and ripe, And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot; And thereby hangs a tale."

It is said that as we grow older time vanishes faster. Nearly everyone has felt the truth of this saying, or at least seemingly felt that it is true. We are here to-day, were elsewhere yesterday, and may expect to be still elsewhere to-morrow. Some may keep up with their own movements, but none may keep up with the flight of time? And what an incentive should its rapid flight be to the performance of good deeds and the utterance of "words kindly spoken." Perhaps many of us, perhaps all of us, ere the New Year bells of eighteen hundred and eighty-four shall ring out upon earth, may have been called into an unseen, unknown world. Have not years that have passed more than demonstrated this, and do not the pages of the daily paper, with their record of murders, accidents and deaths, more than prove it? And yet do we heed the teachings of the years that are gone? Would the most of us, in crossing the river of death, be prepared to step upon a golden shore, where 'tis said in song, "the wicked cease to trouble, and the weary forever rest"? We fear not, and yet would wish it were that way.

So long as time shall last, so long will a great body of mankind be heedless of the morrow—never reflecting upon what a day may bring forth, and seldom taking to heart the teachings of a day that is past. The world would be better if it were not so, and the world is better for holding some with whom it is not so. Some who go about doing good unto their fellow men. Would that the number so engaged be doubled, yea, trebled, in each succeeding year. How much would it rebound to the glory of the world, and how much more would it make the lives of both the helper and the helped worth the living! Should we try this for a year, we would, at its close, be able to sing with true spirit, "On earth peace and good will to man." Let each of us, in the mad rush for fame or fortune, occasionally pause and reflect, that

"We are such stuff As dreams are made of, and our little life is rounded with a sleep."

Tax Assessments.

As the tax assessor of our county will soon be engaged in assessing taxes for 1883, we publish the following list of property exempt from taxation, which may be valuable to many of our readers:

All property of literary or scientific institutions.

Libraries not of a professional character.

All deaf, mute, insane and blind, and their property to the amount of \$1,000.

Polls of permanently disabled persons, whose property does not exceed five hundred dollars.

All family portraits.

Household and kitchen furniture to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

One cart or wagon.

Two cows and calves.

Twenty head of stock hogs.

Ten head of sheep.

All wearing apparel, looms, spinning wheels, and poultry.

Corn and other supplies on hand for the use of the family or the making of a crop.

Farming implements to the amount of twenty-five dollars.

All property of State, county or municipal corporations.

All cemeteries.

Property of agriculture or horticultural associations to the value of \$25,000.

All religious books kept for sale by ministers or clergymen.

Poll of townships Superintendents of Public Schools.

Among the papers left behind him by a German physician who died few weeks ago is one containing notes of certain conclusions he had arrived at during a professional experience of more than forty years. In one of these notes he expressed an opinion that at least a third of the illnesses of the patients who sought his advice were purely imaginary. He found it not only against his own interest, but also against that of the self-alleged sufferers, to destroy the illusion by informing them that there was really no cause for anxiety. His health was to them a matter of almost vital importance. To destroy the pleasing belief that they possessed this blessing was an absolute cruelty. In the few instances in which he broke to them the terrible truth that they were quite well he found that the result was genuine illness. For the patients, all interest in life departed with their favorite and customary occupations of nursing themselves, and their health became seriously affected by nervous depression. He also found that, as a rule, weakly persons live longer than strong ones.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions.

The following is the decision of the United States Supreme Court: 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

4. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible, until an express notice, with payment of arrears.

President Arthur has refused to pardon robber Dick Liddel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against W. C. Killingsworth, Asa Atkinson, J. A. McNeil, J. P. Smitherman, Albert Patterson, J. J. Green, A. J. Campbell, J. G. Barnett and J. M. Brantley, in favor of the State of Alabama, I will proceed to sell on the first Monday in February, 1883, at the Courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property as the property of the said W. C. Killingsworth, Asa Atkinson, J. A. McNeil, J. P. Smitherman, Albert Patterson, J. J. Green, A. J. Campbell, J. G. Barnett and J. M. Brantley, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of southeast quarter and south half of the south east quarter of sec 6, township 23, range 13, the east half of the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of sec 7, township 23, range 13, and northwest quarter of northwest quarter of sec 8 township 23 range 13, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of sec 5 township 23 range 13, and north half of northwest quarter of section 21 township 23 range 13, and east half of northeast quarter of section 26 township 23 range 13, and west half of northwest quarter section 25 township 23, range 13 and west half of southwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 32, township 24 range 14, southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 32, township 24 range 14, and west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 24, range 14, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 23, township 23, range 13, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and north half of northeast quarter of section 34, township 23 range 13, the south half of southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section 27 township 23 range 13 and southeast quarter of section 16, township 23 range 14 and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 15, township 22 range 14, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 22, township 21 range 13, northwest quarter of northwest quarter and east half of northwest quarter of section 32 township 23 range 13, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 29 township 23 range 13 and west half of south west quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 5 township 22 range 13 and west half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 7 township 23 range 14 and west half of south west quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 7 township 23 range 14, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 5 township 23 range 14 and northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 12 township 23 range 14, northwest quarter of section 4 township 23 range 14, and east half of southeast quarter of section 33 township 24 range 14 and northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 12 township 23 range 14, northwest quarter of section 4 township 23 range 14 and east half of southeast quarter of section 33 township 24 range 14 and southeast quarter of section 31, township 24 range 14, south half and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 8 township 23 range 13, northwest quarter of south west quarter of section 9 township 23 range 13 and northwest quarter of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 18, township 23 range 13, southeast quarter of section 23, west half of northeast quarter of sec 25 township 23 range 13.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1882.

J. E. LOWE.

Sheriff Chilton Co.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50.
Preparatory " "	2.00.
Intermediate " "	3.00.
Academic " "	4.00.
Music " "	3.00.
Contingent fee per term	.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m.	Selma Arr. 7:30 p. m.	
" 10:36 "	Calera Lve. 4:40 "	
" 5:40 p. m.	Rome Arr. 10:10 a. m.	
" 7:18 "	Dalton " 8:05 "	
" 8:45 "	Cleveland " 7:03 "	
" 11:35 "	Knoxville " 3:30 "	
" 1:01 a. m.	Norristown " 1:45 "	
" 4:15 a. m.	Bristol " 10:20 p. m.	

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a. m.	Selma Lve. 4:30 p. m.	
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis " 7:00 "	
Leave 5:35 a. m.	Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.	

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattahoochee, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Selma.

Knoxville, Tenn.

NOTICE NO. 2018.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 19th, 1883, viz: Scodanis Jackson Haws, Homestead 7594 for the fraction 2 section 12, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continued residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William W. Wadsworth, Reuben Anthony, Boling Anthony, and William Patterson, all of Mountain Creek, Ala. d11 Thos J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2066.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Feb. 3, 1883, viz: Noah Coleman, Homestead 6867 for the 1/2 of w 1/2, sec 2, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry C. Jones, Wiley Smitherman, Charles Hill, Harry Holesomback, all of Maplesville, Ala. j4* Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2093.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 8, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 10, 1883, viz: Rubama Bearden, Homestead 13580 for the n 1/2 of n w 1/4 of section 14 township 21 north, range 11 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Daniel Scoggins, Isaac Rawley, James McGee, and Sanders Thompson, all of Maplesville, Ala. j11* Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop west side of railroad. A. F. WHITKAER.

Advances Made on Security.

—IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

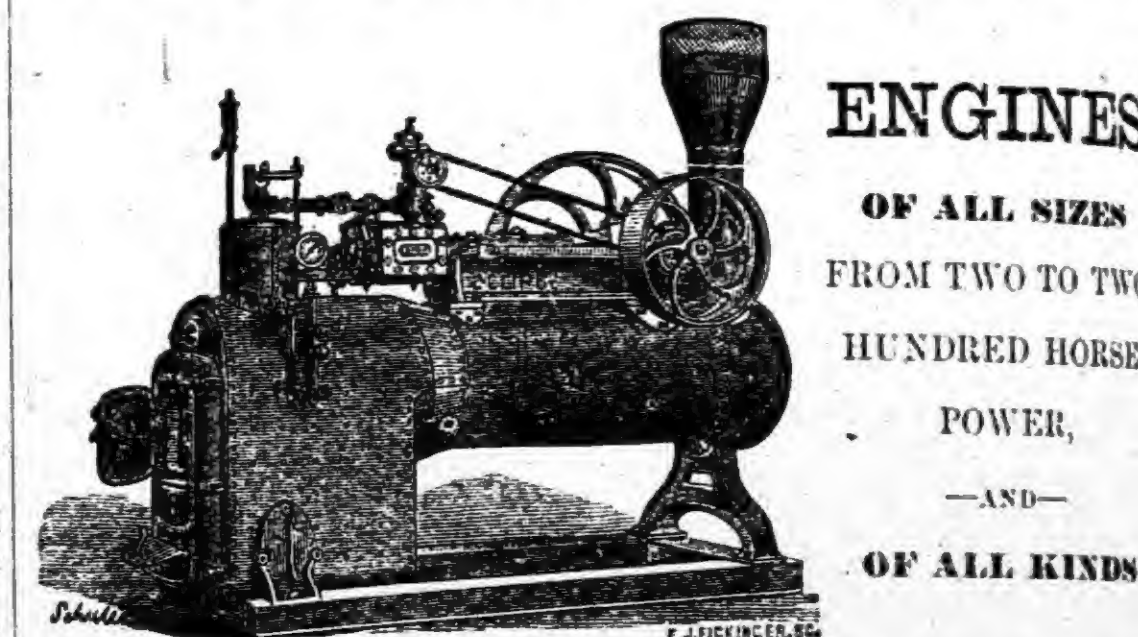
CALL ON R. EHRMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PRICES.

I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and such other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully, R. EHRMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!



PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all

kind of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

Agents wanted in every county in the State.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.

Grand Offer for the next sixty days only.

\$850 SQUARE GRAND PIANO FOR ONLY \$245.

PIANO STYLE 3 and one half. Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves, full patent cantante agraffes, our new patent over string scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammer, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added.

Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only \$245.00. Just reduced from our late wholesale, factory price, \$295, for 60 days only. This is now by far the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order at once. Do not lose this rare opportunity.

This piano will be sent on fifteen days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented. Several other special bargains. Pianos \$160 up. Over 15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying. Handsome illustrated Piano catalogue, mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano manufacturer. Every piano fully warranted for five years.

SHEET MUSIC at one third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular music sent for three cent stamp.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., Box 2058, New York City.

W. & C. ROBERTS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ORDERS FOR RULING AND BINDING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

We have the largest and completest printing office in North Alabama, and our Prices and Work compare with those from the larger cities. If you want Printing, Ruling or Binding send your orders to us.

Nov-11

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. ju 7-ly

An Excellent Vehicle

At Little Cost!!

I am agent at Clanton for the celebrated

Indiana Road Cart.

The very thing for Doctors, Tax Collectors, Sheriffs and traveling men generally. It is light of weight, and smooth of run, and is made in buggy shape, the body being suspended on Springs. It is a very popular and convenient cart, stylish and durable. For terms and further information call on or write to me at Clanton.

I also have a good horse and buggy for hire, which can be obtained at any time. J. H. ALDRIDGE.

Clanton, Dec. 21, 1882.

Dr. J. P. Civan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and renders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

California, is increasing steadily.
woman there gave birth recently
twentieth child.

Probate Judge

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

NO. 9.

—A Florida youth has discovered that strong, soft, flexible rope can be made from the fiber of the common cocklebur bush.

—The deepest mine in the world, according to Prof. H. Hofer, is the Příbram silver mine in Bohemia. The lowest depth 3,300 feet below the surface.

—A progressive Atlanta (Ga.) man claims to have invented a milk pail that is kept in motion by a spring, and when he gets through milking a cow the milk has been churned into delicious butter.

—Saling, M. L. Fourmient asserts, is not necessarily fatal to trichinae imbedded in meat. These parasites may live in salt provisions for fifteen months. Saling, indeed, often serves to preserve the vitality of trichinae, as it protects them to some extent from the destructive influence of heat.

—A needle manufactory has been established at Brooklyn, and is the only one in the country, all needles hitherto having come from Europe. They are to be made by machinery, which will be the first attempt of the kind. The manufacture has been entirely by hand and requires many operations: the conversion of the wire into rough needles requires twenty; the tempering and an-

repeated noise, for eight times, and sorting fire. The Brooklyn enterprise will, it is to be hoped, prove a success.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—Mr. James B. Smith, of Hackettstown, N. J., has invented and patented an improved signal for railroad crossings, tunnels, and dangerous places, which is declared to be cheap, durable, and incapable of disarrangement. A bowed spring is placed near the rails; so that the wheels of the passing train operate upon it, and by means of a lever and wire attachment work a gong bell and signal which are placed at the required distance ahead on the track. The signals remain exposed until the trains have passed, and by means of another spring are restored to place.—*Christian Union.*

—A new building material called "fossil coral," has been discovered in a small island in the Bay of Suva, Fiji. When it is first removed it is soft and easily cut into square blocks or any other desired shape, but when it is exposed to the open air for some time it grows very hard and assumes some of the characteristics of fire-brick. What the actual origin of this substance may have been is uncertain and will form an interesting problem for geologists. At any rate it has been found so useful for building purposes that the Fijian Government have given a large order for

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mr. Parcell writes that his doctor forbids him traveling, and that he cannot address constituents until after the session.

—The Rev. J. P. May, of Memphis, refused communion to an excommunicated member of his church, and the latter attempted to whip him. The dominie was equal to the occasion, and the other is in the hospital.

—John Steele, better known as "Coal Oil Johnny," the fame of whose magnificent fortune and reckless extravagance still lives, is now engaged in manual labor at Williamsport, Pa., and receives \$2.50 per day for his services.

—The new heir to the Swedish crown, son of the Crown Prince, will be called Prince Oscar Frederick Olaf Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Shoomen. Had he been born a week earlier his birthday would have fallen on his namesake's 250th anniversary, which would have been thought a happy omen.

—Queen Victoria has conferred a baronetcy on Mr. William John Clarke of the colony of Victoria. This gentleman is probably a son of the man known as Big Clarke, who made the greatest fortune on record in Australia. This is probably the first hereditary honor conferred on an Australian.

—Minister Hamlin was impressed with the informal politeness with which he was received at the court of Madrid. At his first presentation King Alphonso, who speaks English, but not so fluently as the Queen, said to him: "Now, Mr. Hamlin, come into the next room, and let me introduce you to my wife," not calling her the Queen.

—The late Philip Torpin Johnson, of Chesterfield County, Virginia, left a his property, including "the county seat of the great Revolutionary orator and Governor, Patrick Henry," to Dr. J. W. Johnson, of Richmond, to whom the deceased was not related. Mr. Johnson was a bachelor brother of the late Major-General Edward Johnson of the United States and Confederate service.

—Charles Gordon Greene, Jr., son of Colonel Greene, formerly editor of the *Boston Post*, whose death in Paris was recently announced, had lived abroad for nearly twenty-five years. He was an energetic and successful man in business, and strongly endowed with the family taste and talent for literature. To the leading magazines of Europe he contributed many papers, and did, besides, some work as a correspondent.

—To clean steel forks fill a small bowl with fine sand or brick dust, moisten

down well, and let it be always kept moist. Run the prongs of the fork this once or twice, and all the stains will disappear. Brush the dust from the carpet as soon as they are taken out of the sand, and polish between the prongs with a slender stick covered with leather. — *Chicago Journal.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 18, 1883.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is a mistaken idea that young men stand in front of church doors after services to look at the girls. Oh, no; the young man of the period has too good an opinion of himself simply to take that view of the subject. He stands there for the girls to look at him.

Absconding Treasurer Polk has been arrested and returned to Nashville. He was arrested by a U. S. Deputy Marshal, in Texas, while endeavoring to make his way into Mexico, where he had invested largely of the stolen funds in mines. He will probably spend a number of years in Tennessee's State prison.

Mark Dennett, a Maine Democrat, is in the ninety-seventh year of his age. He subscribes for his county paper every year, and pays for it in advance. It is proper to say that subscribers who are not honest enough to pay for their papers, at either end of the subscription, do not live so long. It is right that they should not.

It is very pleasant to read in the report of the Hon. John S. Barbour, president of the Virginia Midland Railway Company delivered to the stockholders at their annual meeting last week, as follows: After all, the best elements of railway transportation are derived from local traffic which it is wise policy on the part of all railway companies to encourage and foster.

Farmers constitute a majority of the voters, and can, if they will, right every abuse that exists to-day. If they prefer to be slaves to party, and to cast their votes at the bidding of some self-appointed party leader, they have an undoubted right to do so, but they have no business to complain if evils continue when they have it in their power to remove them and will not.

A California capitalist hypothesized a large block of mining stock. It immediately began to rise, and the person to whom it was pledged sold it. When the price fell he bought it back clearing \$295,000 by the transaction. As soon as the real owner heard of the speculation he sued for the entire profit as belonging to him, and the Supreme Court has decided in his favor, and ordered the sum paid to him.

Nilsen is one of the few amiable prima donnas. On her way to San Francisco, she sang freely wherever people assembled, and without any show of condescension, seemingly happy in being able to please them. While crossing San Francisco Bay on the ferryboat, the passengers crowded around her, and she gave them "Home, sweet Home," and "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River." On the train she frequently entertained the passengers with vocalism.

The warden of the Illinois penitentiary has collected figures as to the death rate in penal institutions, and astonishing variations are shown. While at Sing Sing the yearly deaths from 1,000 inmates number less than seven, and at Auburn they are twelve, and at Clinton over twenty. The lowest rate is three in Wisconsin, and the highest is seventy-seven in Mississippi. He says that the practice of letting convicts work in mines and upon railroads, without proper food or lodgings, causes frightful destruction of life in several Southern States, but he cannot understand why the figure is so high as forty-eight in New Hampshire.

The Washington correspondent, J. B. R., of the Augusta Chronicle says: "Debate on the Presidential succession bill, introduced by Mr. Hour, has brought out the lawyers of the Senate in their glory. The best speeches so far, were those of Garland and Morgan. The Arkansas Senator supports the bill which lodges in the Cabinet. He clearly, tersely and luminously presented his views, like an advocate and a statesman. The Alabama Senator took a much wider range and commanded the greatest attention by a powerful, learned and masterly extemporaneous speech which drew its chief inspiration from the Constitution. On a theme like this, Mr. Morgan's transcendent talents shine beacon-like."

A woman will take the smallest drawer in a bureau for her own private use, and will store in it dainty fragments of ribbon and scraps of lace, foamy ruffles, jewelry, handkerchiefs; things that no one knows the names of, and she can go to that drawer at any time and pick up anyone of them she wants without disturbing anything else, and a man may have the biggest, deepest and widest drawer, and put into it a couple of socks, a collar box, two or three neckties, a few handkerchiefs, a pipe, and a pair of braces, and he can't shut that drawer without leaving some of the things sticking out. Now, why is this thusly.

—Exchange.

Northern Cant.

A correspondent of the New York Nation recently wrote that paper the following letter:

Sir—I have read with considerable interest the articles and letters published by you relating to homicide, and the use of fire arms in the South. The following facts, taken from the State Auditor's report (page 120) of Alabama for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881, have considerable bearing on this question, and doubtless will be interesting to most of your readers.

The total valuation of mechanical tools footed up to \$228,537; of farming implements only 77,086, making a total of 305,623, while the valuation of guns, pistols and dirks, amount to \$354,247.25, or \$48,934.25 more than is invested in tools and implements combined. I have been able to find no evidence that in this respect Alabama is an exception to other Southern States.

Commenting on this, the Montgomery Advertiser points out that each head of a family in Alabama is entitled to \$25 worth of farming implements exempt from taxation. By the census of 1880 there were 135,164 farms in the State of Alabama. It is a low estimate to say that at least 100,000 of these farms have on them twenty-five dollars worth of tools that are exempt. This would make \$2,500,000 worth of exempt tools and implements. The other 35,164 farms have on them from ten to twenty-five dollars worth of tools, all exempt. To this is also to be added the large quantity that always escapes taxation. One hundred thousand bales of cotton, besides other products, could not be produced with \$77,086 worth of farming implements. As for mechanical tools, each head of a family is also entitled to an exemption of \$25. Guns, pistols, etc., are not exempted from taxation.

In this connection it should also be born in mind that there is much game in this State; and much hunting. The Nation's correspondent had better learn something before he writes again.

An Alabama Star.

The Selma Times has this to say of Miss Alice Marguerite King, who lately made her debut in that city:

The announcement that Miss King was not to have a matinee on yesterday afternoon was received with universal regret. The enthusiastic praises bestowed by the happy audience, which enjoyed her unparalleled performance on Friday evening, increased that regret. She flashed upon the Selma stage and shone resplendent for a moment and disappeared, not to return again for many days. The chaste representation she gave of the great characters that live immortal in the pages of Shakespeare and Schiller has created in the minds of her fortunate hearers a desire for the purer and higher art. To see a pure, brilliant woman, glorious in beautiful youth, really personate the ideals of great authors elevates the nobler and more generous sentiments of our natures. Miss King is not only gifted with great talents for the stage, but her gifts, prodigal as they are, have been cultivated to refinement. Her representations are so very nearly perfect that to suggest improvement is a refinement of criticism. Those who saw and heard her will long cherish a grateful memory of the evening. We congratulate the happy people who are to hear her.

Presidential Succession.

The Presidential Succession Bill has passed the U. S. Senate. Its essential provision is that in case of the death, removal, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the duties of the office shall be performed, first, by the Secretary of State, or in case of his death, removal, resignation or inability, then, in succession, by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior. It provides that the officer succeeding to the duties of President, shall perform them "until the disability is removed or the vacancy is otherwise legally filled." Under the present laws such successor to the Presidential office is authorized to order a new election throughout all the States unless the vacancy occurs within thirteen months of the regular Presidential election.

The Brooklyn Circuit Court has awarded Miss Mary Alice Almont Livingston a full verdict of \$75,000 against Henry Fleming, the wealthy oil merchant, who seduced her under promise of marriage.

The Princess Louise will probably winter at Charleston, S. C. Before doing so, she telegraphed Gen. Sherman if it was a safe place and if a military escort was necessary. Will some one whisper to Louise that the war is over?

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions.

The following is the decision of the United States Supreme Court:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

4. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible, until an express notice, with payment of arrears.

Mardi Gras falls on the 6th of February this year.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against W. C. Killingsworth, Asa Atkinson, J. A. McNeil, J. P. Smitherman, Albert Patterson, J. J. Green, A. J. Campbell, J. G. Barnett and J. M. Brantley and in favor of the State of Alabama, I will proceed to sell on the first Monday in February, 1883, at the Courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property as the property of the said W. C. Killingsworth, Asa Atkinson, J. A. McNeil, J. P. Smitherman, Albert Patterson, J. J. Green, A. J. Campbell, J. G. Barnett and J. M. Brantley, to-wit: The northeast quarter of southeast quarter and south half of the south east quarter of sec 6, township 23, range 13, the east half of the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of sec 7, township 23, range 13, and northwest quarter of northwest quarter of sec 8 township 23 range 13, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of sec 5 township 23 range 13, and north half of northwest quarter of section 21 township 23 range 13, and east half of northeast quarter of section 26 township 23 range 13, and west half of northwest quarter section 25 township 23, range 13 and west half of southwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 32, township 24 range 14, southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 32, township 24 range 14, and west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 24, range 14, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 23, township 23, range 13, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and north half of northeast quarter of section 34, township 23 range 13, the south half of southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section 27 township 23 range 13 and southeast quarter of section 16, township 23 range 14 and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 15, township 22 range 14, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 22, township 21 range 13, northwest quarter of northwest quarter and east half of northwest quarter of section 32 township 23 range 13, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 29 township 23 range 13 and west half of southwest quarter and northeast quarter of section 5 township 22 range 13 and west half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 7 township 23 range 14 and west half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 7 township 23 range 14, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 5 township 23 range 14 and northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 12 township 23 range 14, northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 4 township 23 range 14 and east half of southwest quarter and southeast quarter of section 32, township 24, range 14 and south half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 31, township 24 range 14, south half and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 8 township 23 range 13, northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 9 township 23 range 13 and northwest quarter of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 18, township 23 range 13, southeast quarter of section 26, west half of northeast quarter of sec 25 township 23 range 13.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1882.

J. E. LOWE,

Sheriff Chilton Co.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. AGREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED.

Sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kiser's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, postpaid, a Free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price for large box \$3, or four boxes for \$10. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address: ASH & ROBBINS, 390 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE NO. 2066.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Feb. 3, 1883, viz: Noah Coleman, Homestead 6897 for the w 1/2 of s w 1/2, sec 2, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry C. Jones, Wiley Smitherman, Charles Hill, Harry Holmesback, all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2093.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 8, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 10, 1883, viz: Ruhama Bearden, Homestead 13580 for the n 1/2 of n w 1/4 of section 14 township 21 north, range 11 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Daniel Scoggins, Isaac Rawler, James McGee, and Sanders Thompson, all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2074.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 4, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 10, 1883, viz: Charles Hill, Homestead 6895 for the n 1/2 of n w 1/4 section 14 township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Noah W. Foshee, Noah Coleman, Prim Davis, and Columbus C. Deadwilder, all of Maplesville, Ala.

J. J. Scott, Register.

Proof will be made at Maplesville.

NOTICE NO. 2073.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 3, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Feb. 15, 1883, viz: Bolling Anthony, Homestead 7078, for the fraction number three, section 12 township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Lee Huns, William Patterson, Frank Weldon, and Willis Gray, all of Verbena, Ala.

T. J. Scott, Register.

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CLANTON, ALA.

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

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CALL ON R. EHRLMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PRICES.

I HAVE ON HAND

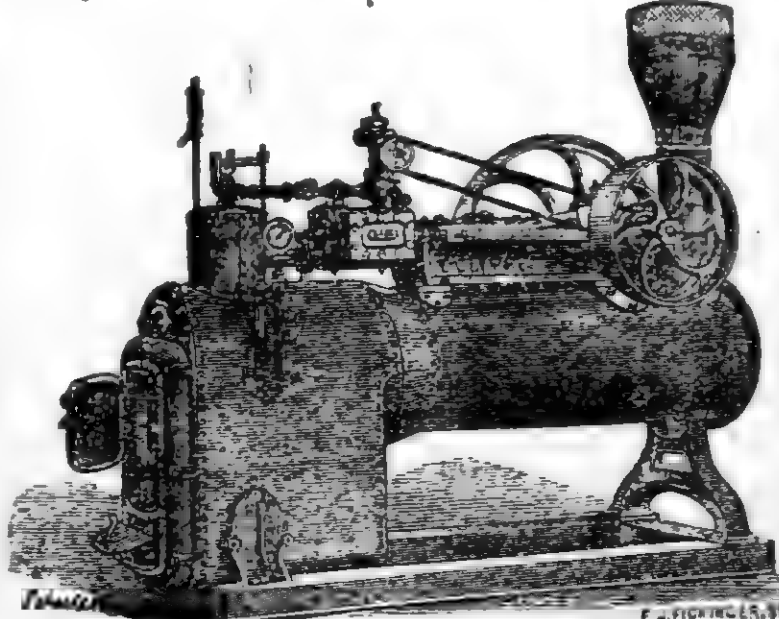
500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and such other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully,

R. EHRLMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

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FALLING SICKNESS,

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Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waives notes for sale at this office.

An Excellent Vehicle

At Little Cost!!

I am agent at Clanton for the celebrated

Indiana Road Cart.

The very thing for Doctors, Tax Collectors, Sheriffs and traveling men generally. It is light of weight, and smooth of run, and is made in buggy shape, it is body being suspended on springs. It is a very popular and convenient cart, stylish and durable. For terms and further information call on or write to me at Clanton.

I also have a good horse and buggy for hire, which can be obtained at any time.

J. H. ALDRIDGE.

Clanton, Dec. 21, 1882.

Dr. J. P. Civan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

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The Chilton View.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1883.

NO. 10.

VOL II.

GRANDMOTHER'S SERMON.

The mother is of the earth is sweet,
And in the wool dress glow
The child's eyes to hear a tale
Of that time so long ago.

When grandma's hair was golden brown,
And the warm fire glowed
On the face that could scarce have been
Sweetly then
Thus now in its rich content.

The face is wrinkled and careworn now,
And the golden hair is gray,
But the light that shone in the young girl's
eyes
Never did glow away.

And her needles catch the firelight
And out and out they go,
With the clicking music that grandma loves,
Shaping the stocking toe.

And the waiting children love it too,
For they know the stocking song
But many a tale to grandma's mind
Which they shall have ere long.

But bring no story of olden time
To grandma's heart tonight—
Only a tale of a young girl's life,
Long ago in the olden time.

"Life is a stocking," grandma says,
"And yours is just begun."
But I am knitting the toe of mine,
And my work is almost done.

With merry hearts we begin to knit,
And the rhyming is almost play;
Joyous are colored, and some are white,
And some are ashen gray.

"Patience is made of many hues,
With many a stitch and seam;
And many a row to be happily ripped
When the whole is fair and strong."

"There are long, plain spaces, without a
stitch."
"That is life as I have seen it;
And many a weary tear is dropped
As we walk on the heel with care."

"But the saddest, happiest time is that
When we count and fret would shun,
When our heavenly Father breaks the
thread,
And says that our work is done."

The children come to say good-night,
With tears in their bright young eyes,
While in grandma's lap, with broken thread,
The finished stocking lies.

—SARAH L. SUN.

JOE LAMBERT'S FERRY.

It was a thoroughly disagreeable
morning. The wind blew in
sharp gusts from every quarter of
the compass by turns. It seemed to
take special delight in rushing suddenly
against corners and taking away the
weight of anybody it could catch there
from the ground. The people of the
dock took to the water, and the
damp, raw air was everywhere. The
people of the town were wild with
impatience, and everybody told every-
body what had happened, although
nobody knew all about it already.

Everybody, I mean, except Joe Lam-
bert, and he had been so busy ever
since daylight, sawing wood, in Squire
Lambert's woodshed, that he had neither
heard nor seen anything at all. Joe
was the poorest person in the town.
He was the only boy there who really
had no home and nobody to care for
him. Three or four years before this
morning, Joe had been left an
orphan, and being utterly destitute, he
could have been sent to the poor-
house, or "bound out" to some person
as a sort of servant. But Joe Lambert
had refused to go to the poor-house or
to become a bound boy. He had de-
clared his ability to take care of him-
self and by working hard at odd jobs,
sawing wood, rolling barrels on the
water, picking apples or weeding on
any opportunity offered, he had man-
aged to support himself "after a
manner," as the village people said.

Joe was a boy of about fifteen years
of age, and he was generally good
enough, and wore some clothes to wear.
He was in a warehouse shed, the owner
giving him leave to do so on
condition that he would act as a sort of
watchman on the premises.

Joe Lambert alone of all the villagers
knew nothing of what had happened;
and, of course, Joe Lambert did not
know anything in the estimation of
people who had houses to live in. The
only reason I have gone out of the way
to make an exception of is to unim-
peded a person is that I think Joe did
count for something on that particular
morning day at least.

When he finished the pile of wood
that he had to saw, and went to the
house to get his money, he found no-
body there. Going down the street he
found the town empty, and, looking
down a cross street, he saw the crowd
that had gathered on the river-bank,
then learning at last that something un-
usual had occurred. Of course he ran
to the river to learn what it was.

When he got there he learned that
Squire Martin, the fisherman who was
the ferryman between the village and
the other side of the river, had been
drowned during the early morning in a
foolish attempt to
cross the river by skiff across the stream.

The ice which had blocked the river for
months, had begun to move on the
day before, and Martin with his wife
and baby—a child about a year old—
crossed on the other side of the river at
that time. Early on that morning there
had been a temporary gorging of the
river about a mile above the town, and
the advantage of the comparatively
shallow channel, Martin had tried to cross
with his wife and child, in his boat.

The gorge had broken up almost im-
mediately, as the river was rising rapidly,
and Martin's boat had been caught
and crushed in the ice. Martin had
drowned, but his wife, with her
child in her arms, had clung to the
edge of the skiff, and had been carried

by the current to a little low-lying
island just in front of the town.

What had happened was of less im-
portance, however, than what people
saw must happen. The poor woman
saw must happen. The poor woman
drenched as they had been in the icy
water, must soon die with cold, and,
moreover, the island was now nearly
under water, while the great stream was
rising rapidly. It was evident that
within an hour or two the water would
sweep over the whole surface of the
island, and the great fields of ice would
of course carry the woman and child to
a terrible death.

Many wild suggestions were made for
their rescue, but none that gave the
least hope of success. It was simply
impossible to launch a boat. The vast
fields of ice, two or three feet in thick-
ness, and from twenty feet to a hundred
yards in breadth, were crushing and
grinding down the river at the rate of
four or five miles an hour, turning and
twisting about, sometimes jamming
their edges together with so great a
force that one would lap over another,
and sometimes drifting apart and leav-
ing wide open spaces between for a
moment or two. One might as well go
upon such a river in an egg shell as in
the stoutest row-boat ever built.

The poor woman with her babe could
be seen from the shore, standing there
alone on the rapidly narrowing strip of
island. Her voice could not reach the
people on the bank, but when she held
her poor little baby toward them in
mute appeal for help, the mothers there
understood her agony.

There was nothing to be done, how-
ever. Human sympathy was given
freely, but human help was out of the
question. Everybody on the river-shore
was agreed in that opinion. Every-
body, that is to say, except Joe Lam-
bert. He had been so long in the habit
of finding ways to help himself under
difficulties that he did not easily make
up his mind to think any case hopeless.

No sooner did Joe clearly understand
how matters stood than he ran away
from the crowd, nobody paying any at-
tention to what he did. Half an hour
later, somebody cried out: "Look
there! Who's that, and what's he go-
ing to do?" pointing up the stream.

Looking in that direction, the people
saw some one three-quarters of a mile
away standing on a floating field of
ice in the river. He had a large farm-
basket strapped upon his shoulders,
while in his hands he held a plank.

As the ice-field, upon which he stood,
nearly reached the town, he threw his
plank down, making a bridge of
ice, and crossed to the farther field.

Then picking up his plank, he waited
for a chance to repeat the process.

As he thus drifted down the river,
every eye was strained in his direction.
Presently some one cried out: "It's
Joe Lambert; and he's trying to cross
to the island!"

There was a shout as the people un-
derstood the nature of Joe's heroic at-
tempt, and then a hush as its extreme
danger became apparent.

Joe had laid his plans wisely and well,
but it seemed impossible that he should
succeed. His purpose was, with the aid
of the plank to cross from one ice-field
to another, until he should reach the
island; but as that would require a good
deal of time, and the ice was moving
down stream pretty rapidly, it was nec-
essary to start at a point above the
town. Joe had gone about a mile up
the river before going on the ice, and
when first seen from the town he had
already reached the channel.

After that first shout a whisper might
have been heard in the crowd on the
bank. The heroism of the poor boy's
attempt drew the spectators, and the
momentary expectation that he would
disappear forever amid the crushing
ice-fields made them hold their breath
in anxiety and terror.

His greatest danger was from the
smaller cakes of ice. When it became
necessary for him to step upon one of
these, his weight was sufficient to make
it tilt, and his footing was very insec-
ure. After awhile as he was nearing
the island, he came into a large collec-
tion of these smaller ice-cakes. For
awhile he waited, hoping that a larger
field would drift near him; but after a
minute's delay he saw that he was rap-
idly floating past the island, and that
he must either trust himself to the
treacherous broken ice, or fall in his at-
tempt to save the woman and child.

Choosing the best of the two, he laid
his plank and passed across success-
fully. In the next passage, however, the
cake tilted up, and Joe Lambert went
down into the water! A shudder passed
through the crowd on shore.

"Poor fellow!" exclaimed some ten-
der-hearted spectator; "it is all over
with him now."

"No; look, look!" shouted another.
"He's trying to climb upon the ice."
Hurrah! he's on his feet again!" With
that the whole company of spectators
shouted for joy.

Joe had managed to regain his plank
as well as to climb upon a cake of ice
before the fields around could crush
him, and now moving cautiously, he
made his way little by little toward the
island.

"Hurrah! Hurrah! he's there at
last!" shouted the people on the shore.
"But will he get back again?" was
the question each one asked himself a
moment later.

Having reached the island, Joe very
well knew that the more difficult part
of his task was still before him, for it
was one thing for an active boy to work
his way over floating ice, and quite an-
other to carry a child and lead a woman
upon a similar journey.

But Joe Lambert was quick-witted
and "long-headed," as well as brave,
and he meant to do all that he could to
save these poor creatures for whom he
had risked his life so heroically. Tak-
ing out his knife he made the woman

cut her skirts off at the knees, so that
she might walk and leap more freely.

Then placing the baby in the basket
which was strapped upon his back, he
cautioned the woman against giving way
to fright, and instructed her carefully
about the method of crossing.

On the return journey Joe was able
to avoid one great risk. As it was not
necessary to land at any particular
point, time was of little consequence,
and hence when no large field of ice
was at hand, he could wait for one to
approach without attempting to make
use of the smaller ones. Leading the
woman wherever that was necessary, he
slowly made his way toward shore,
drifting down the river, of course, while
all the people of the town marched along
the bank.

When at last Joe leaped ashore in
company with the woman, and bearing
her babe in the basket on his back, the
people seemed ready to trample upon
each other in their eagerness to shake
hands with their hero.

Their hero was barely able to stand,
however. Drenched as he had been in
the icy water, the sharp March wind
had chilled him to the marrow, and
one of the village doctors speedily lifted
him into his carriage, which he had
brought for that purpose, and drove
rapidly away, while the other physician
took charge of Mrs. Martin and the
baby.

Joe was a strong, healthy fellow, and
under the doctor's treatment of hot
brandy and vigorous rubbing with
coarse towels, he soon warmed. Then
he wanted to saw enough wood for the
doctor to pay for his treatment, and
thereupon the doctor threatened to
poison him if he should ever venture to
mention pay to him again.

Naturally enough the village people
talked of nothing but Joe Lambert's
heroic deed, and the feeling was gen-
eral that they had never done their
duty toward the poor orphan boy.
There was an eager wish to help
him now; and many offers were made
him; but these all took the form of
charity, and Joe would not accept
charity at all. For years earlier, as I
have already said, he had refused to go
to the poor-house or to be "bound out,"
declaring that he could take care of
himself, and when some thoughtless
person had said in his hearing that he
would have to live on charity, Joe's re-
ply had been:

"I'll never eat a mouthful in this
town that I haven't worked for it I
starve." And he had kept his word.
Now that he was fifteen years old he
was not willing to begin to receive
charity, even in the form of a reward
for his good deed.

One day when some of the most
prominent men of the village were talk-
ing to him on the subject Joe said:

"I don't want anything except a
chance to work, but I'll tell you what
you may do for me if you will. Now
that poor Martin is dead the ferry priv-
ilege will be to lease again, and I'd like
to get it for a good long term. May be I
can make something out of it by being
always ready to row people across, and
I may even be able to put on something
better than a skiff after awhile. I'll pay
the village what Martin paid."

The gentlemen were glad enough of a
chance to do Joe even this small favor,
and there was no difficulty in the way.
The authorities gladly granted Joe a
lease of the ferry privileges for twenty
years, at twenty dollars a year, rent,
which was the rate Martin had paid.

At first Joe rowed people back and
forth, saving what money he got very
carefully. This was all that could be
required of him, but it occurred to Joe
that if he had a ferry-boat big enough,
a good many horses and cattle and a
good deal of freight would be sent
across the river, for he was a "long-
headed" fellow, as I have said.

One day a chance offered, and he
bought for twenty-five dollars a large
old wood boat, which was simply a
square barge to fit a long and fifteen
feet wide, with leveled bow and stern,
made to hold cordwood for the steam-
boats. With his own hands he laid a
stout deck on this, and, with the assist-
ance of a man whom he hired for that
purpose, he constructed a pair of pad-
dle-wheels. By that time Joe was out
of money, and work on the boat was
suspended for a while. When he had
accumulated a little more money, he
bought a horse-power, and placed it
in the middle of his boat,
connecting it with the shaft of his
wheels. Then he made a rudder and
helm, and his horse-boat was ready for
use. It had cost him a hundred dollars
besides his own labor upon it, but it
would carry live stock and freight as
well as passengers, and so the business
of the ferry rapidly increased, and Joe
began to put a little money away in the
bank.

After awhile a railroad was built into
the village, and then a second one
came. A year later another railroad
was open on the other side of the river,
and all the passengers who came to one
village by railroad had to be ferried
across the river in order to continue their
journey by the railroads there. The
horse-boat was too small and too slow
for the business, and Joe Lambert had
to buy two steam ferry-boats to take its
place. These cost more money than he
had, but, as the owner of the ferry
privilege, his credit was good, and the
boats soon paid for themselves, while
Joe's bank account grew again.

Finally the railroad people determined
to run through cars for passengers
and freight, and to carry them across
the river on large boats built for that
purpose; but before they gave their or-
ders to their boat builders, they were
waited upon by the attorneys of Joe
Lambert, who soon convinced them
that his ferry privileges gave him alone
the right to run any kind of ferry-boats
between the villages which had now

grown to such size that they called
themselves cities. The result was that
the railroads made a contract with Joe
to carry their cars across, and he had
some large boats built for that purpose.

All this occurred a good many years
ago, and Joe Lambert is not called Joe
now, but Captain Lambert. He is one
of the most prosperous men in the lit-
tle river city, and owns many large
river steamers besides his ferry-boats.
Nobody is readier than he to help a
poor boy or a poor man; but he has his
own way of doing it. He will never
take so much as a cent to a beggar, but
he never refuses to give man or boy a
chance to earn money by work. He
has an odd theory that money which
comes without work does more harm
than good.—Geo. Cary Eggleston, in
Wide Awake.

A Strange Race.

In her work, "Unbeaten Tracks in
Japan," Miss Isabella L. Bird gives some
graphic pictures of the Ainos, or abori-
gines of the island of Yezo, Japan. "Af-
ter the yellow skin, the stiff horse-hair,
the feeble eyelids, the elongated eyes,
the sloping eyebrows, the flat noses, the
sunken cheeks, the Mongolian features,
the puny physique, the shabby walk of
the men, the restricted totter of the
woman, and the general impression of
degeneracy conveyed by the appearance
of the Japanese, the Ainos," she says,
"make a very singular impression."

"All but two or three that I have seen
are the most ferocious-looking of savages,
with a physique vigorous enough for car-
rying out the most ferocious intentions,
but as soon as they speak the counte-
nances brighten into a smile as gentle as
that of a woman, something which can
never be forgotten. The men are about
the middle height, broad-chested, broad-
shouldered, 'thick-set,' very strongly
built, the arms and legs short, thick,
and muscular, the hands and feet large.
The bodies, and especially the limbs,
of many are covered with short, bristly
hair. I have seen two boys whose backs
are covered with fur as fine and soft as
that of a cat. The heads and faces are
very striking."

"The foreheads are very high, broad,
and prominent, and at first sight give
one the impression of an unusual capac-
ity for intellectual development; the ears
are small and set low; the noses are
straight but short, and broad at the no-
strils; the mouths are wide but well
formed, and the lips rarely show a ten-
dency to fullness. The neck is short,
the cranium rounded, the cheek bones
low, and the lower part of the face is
small as compared with the upper, the
peculiarity called a jaw being unknown.
The eyebrows are full, and form a straight
line nearly across the face. The eyes
are large, tolerably deeply set, and very
beautiful, the color a rich liquid brown,
the expression singularly soft, and the
eyelashes long, silky, and abundant."

"The skin has the Italian olive tint,
but in most cases is thin and light
enough to show the changes of color in
the cheek. The teeth are small, regular,
and very white; the incisors and 'eye
teeth' are not disproportionately large,
as is usually the case among the Japa-
nese; there is no tendency toward pros-
tratism, and the fold of integument
which conceal the upper eyelids of the
Japanese is never to be met with. The
features, expression, and aspect are
European rather than Asiatic."

"The 'ferocious savagery' of the ap-
pearance of the men is produced by a
profusion of thick, soft, black hair, di-
vided in the middle, and falling in heavy
masses nearly to the shoulders. Out of
doors it is kept from falling over the face
by a fillet round the brow. The beards
are equally profuse, quite magnificent,
and generally wavy, and in the case of
the old men they give a truly patriarchal
and venerable aspect, in spite of the
yellow tinge produced by smoke and want
of cleanliness. The savage look pro-
duced by the masses of hair and beard
and the thick eyebrows is mitigated by
the softness in the dreamy brown eyes,
and is altogether obliterated by the ex-
ceeding sweetness of the smile, which
belongs in greater or less degree to all
the rougher sex."

"I have measured the height of thirty
of the adult men of this village, and it
ranges from five feet four inches to five
feet six and a half. The circumference
of the head averages 22.1 inches, and
the arm, from ear to ear, 13 inches. The
average weight of the Aino adult mascu-
line brain, ascertained by measurement
of Bino skulls, is 45.90 ounces avoirdupois,
a brain weight said to excel that of
all the races, Hindoo and Mussulman,
on the Indian plains, and that of the
aboriginal races of India and Ceylon,
and is only paralleled by that of the
races of the Himalayas, the Siamese, and
the Chinese Burmese."

"The recent mobbing of 'General'
Booth, of the English Salvation Army,
at Hereford, recalls a good story of a
stalwart Kentucky preacher in the days
'befo' de wah.' He was once conduct-
ing a revival service, when he was an-
noyed by the indecent conduct of a
couple of rowdies. He went up to them
and rebuked them, when one replied:
'We heard that you work miracles, and
are come to see if it is true.' 'No, sir,'
said the preacher, taking off his coat,
'but we cast out devils,' and he forth-
with cast them out."

Insanity.

Dr. MacLaren, of Edinburgh, Scotland,
states that the types of insanity have
changed within modern times. For in-
stance, delirious mania is now compar-
atively rare, but mental enfeeblement, at-
tended with paralysis, is becoming more
and more common, and is the result of
the overwork and worry of the struggle
for existence at the present day.

How Plants Eat, Move and Sleep.

In a work entitled "Movements of
Plants," Mr. Charles Darwin gives the
results of his latest investigations into
the question of botanic life. These re-
searches are of a nature which cannot
fail to excite general interest, while they
will be "like an eagle in a dove-cot" to
those who cling to the venerable belief
in a distinct line of demarcation between
the animal and vegetable kingdoms.
Speaking from careful experiment, the
author tells us how plants exhibit many
of the characteristics of animal nature.
They sleep, they move, they are very
sensitive, they have appetites, they are
carnivorous, and they have radicles
which by their sensibility and their ef-
fect upon other parts of the plant act a
part similar to that of brain in lower
animals. We are told that a leaf of a
carnivorous plant which has been motion-
less for hours will instantly curve on
being touched in a most delicate man-
ner with a piece of raw beef. In observ-
ing the sleeping habits of certain plants,
Mr. Darwin, by an ingenious contriv-
ance, held down the leaves which other-
wise would have returned to a vertical
or sleeping position at night. The re-
sult was that those leaves were frost-
bitten in a temperature which had no
such effect on the leaves that were al-
lowed freedom to sleep. Mr. Darwin
thence concludes that the sleeping of
the plant is to it a "question of life and
death," the vertical position of the
leaves at night protecting it from inju-
rious effects of radiation and cold. Not
less instructive and suggestive are the
researches into the effects of light upon
certain forms of vegetation. Instances
are given of the wonderful sensitiveness
of some plants to light. The seedlings
of the *Phacelia canariensis*, for exam-
ple, are said to have a power of detect-
ing differences in light which are inap-
preciable by the human eye, while they
sympathetically turn to the minutest
point of light. Nor is the constant mo-
tion of plants confined to any special
state of germination, for we learn that
from year to year since the tree first be-
gan to rise through the ground the tip
of each rootlet endeavors to sweep small
ellipses or circles, as far as the surround-
ing earth permits. All this would seem
to show that when we speak of flowers
"peeping," "smiling," and "drinking
dew," we express something more than
a mere poetical metaphor.

How to Get Rich.

Everybody wants to get rich. Almost
anybody can become rich if he likes to
apply himself to the matter. The
trouble is that every one wants to get
rich at once and without exertion. Many
seek to do this by speculation. If a
person had obtained control of 100,000
bushels of wheat on Saturday last, which
could have been done by putting up a
margin of one cent per bushel, he would
have made \$2,000 by Monday, and would
have received back his margin less the
broker's commission. This would be a
reasonable profit for a day's work at
doing nothing. If he held on till Tues-
day \$2,000 of his profit would have been
wiped out, and probably by to-morrow
he would have lost his margin and every-
thing else beside. Still people only
look on the gaining side of the matter,
and thousands are striving to get rich
in this way. One out of every thousand
will probably succeed. A gentleman of
Detroit, who is worth over \$100,000,
gives his experience in getting rich, and
the beauty of his plan is that 999 out of
1,000 can, by fair management, get rea-
sonably "well off," while many will be-
come rich. He says: "Young man, save
one-third of your earnings. If you get
\$6 a week, pretend that you get only \$4
and put away the other \$2. On no ac-
count touch that reserve fund to spend
a cent of it, but when it gets big enough
put it in a 10-per-cent mortgage. Tem-
per-cent mortgages, with first-class
security, are not so hard to find as a per-
son might think. Add the interest to
the reserve fund and keep on putting it
out on mortgages. This method is slow
but it is sure."—Detroit Free Press.

It Went Up.

There is a man in this city who once
lost \$30,000 through a twist of the En-
glish language. He was then a resident
of California, and San Francisco was
wild with excitement over mines. The
"Blue Ledge" was then blooming.
Shares had gone to thirty times their
face value, and brokers reaped a golden
harvest. At length, almost within an
hour, "Blue Ledge" began to drop, and
it went down—or rather the shares did—
over 200 per cent, before there was a
breathing spell. At this crisis the New
Yorker went to a broker and asked:
"What is your candid opinion about
Blue Ledge?"
"I think it will go up," was the
prompt reply.

"Well, within a fortnight."

The would-be buyer knew of stocks
for sale, and before night his entire for-
tune had been invested. Quotations re-
mained the same for two or three days,
and then "Blue Ledge" shares, \$10 each,
fell to ten per cent, of their face value.
The New Yorker rushed to the broker in
consternation, and gasped out:
"Didn't you tell me that Blue Ledge
was sure to go up?"
"I did."

"And now—now!"

"It's gone up, just as I predicted. I
heard two weeks ago that it had worked
out its veins, and it was only a question
of a few days when it would go up."

"But, great Heavens! It has gone
down."

"Yes; I understand. Yes, it has gone
up, and hundreds of people will be
ruined."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Lord Houghton's newly-purchased
estate in Florida comprises 60,000 acres.
Lord Houghton is largely interested in
sugar culture in Jamaica.

—The waste of the wild cocoons,
gathered in the woods of China, Japan
and Australia, is made into felt one
half the size of hair felt, and is used for
the manufacture of hats and for fur-
nishing purposes.

—A Wilkesbarre paper asserts that
it takes a keg of powder to mine a ton
of coal, but the Scranton *Republican*
wants it to explain, if so, the fact that
a keg of powder costs more than the
mine price of two tons of coal.

—Many an injured workman's life has
been lost through his frightened coun-
terparts' inability to perform a simple
operation. An Ambulance Association
in Glasgow has begun a useful work by
establishing courses of plain lectures
for operatives, showing what ought to
be done at once with a bleeding artery,
a burned limb, a half-drowned body,
etc.

—Fourteen factories, located chiefly in
New England, supply this country with
pins, the annual production of which for
several years past has been about seven
millions. Exportation of American pins
is confined to Cuba, South America, and
parts of Canada. England supplies al-
most the whole world outside of the
United States, although her pins are no
better than the American. The ma-
chinery and material used in the manu-
facture of American pins are entirely
the product of American resources.

—Hard-wood blocks must now be
used by the workmen in Dantzig to hold
the amber when they are removing the
outer, weather-worn portion of that
prized fossil gum. Formerly the crude
mass was held by the left hand in a block
of lead. This was done for the purpose
of preventing a dulling of the edges of
the knives. But lead-poisoning of the
men and women engaged in the industry
ensued, as cases of the peculiar colic
caused by that metal and other symp-
toms abundantly proved, and an of-
ficial investigation has compelled the
abandonment of lead in the dressing of
amber.

—Flour is peculiarly sensitive to the
atmospheric influences, hence it should
never be stored in a room with sour
liquids, nor where onions or fish are
kept, nor any article that taints the air
of the room in which it is stored. Any
small perceptible to the sense will be
absorbed by the flour. Avoid damp
cellars or lofts where a free circulation
of air can not be obtained. Keep in a
cool, dry, airy room, and not exposed
to a freezing temperature nor to intense
summer or to artificial heat for any
length of time above seventy deg.
seventy-five deg. Fahrenheit. It should
not come in contact with grain or other
substances which are liable to heat.
Flour should be sifted and the particles
thoroughly disintegrated and then
warmed before baking. This treatment
improves the color and baking prop-
erties of the dough. The sponge should
be prepared for the oven as soon as the
yeast has performed its mission, other-
wise fermentation sets in and solidifies re-
sults.—American Miller.

—William Welch a young man, died
in Pittsburgh, Pa., the other morning
from the effect of cuts inflicted by a
friend named William Lewis. The last
hours of Welch were terrible. The
agony from his wounds was intense,
but he paid no attention to this or to
the tears of his friends. He seemed to
have but one desire, and that was to re-
cover in order that he might be avenged
on Lewis. With frightful oaths he cursed
the fate that made the accomplishment
of his vengeance impossible, and
virtually died with an oath on his lips.
—Pittsburgh Post.

—Edward D. Cooley was only thirty-
five years old when he died, at West
Springfield, Mass., and yet he lived
alone in so poor a hotel that it was
assessed for taxation at only \$25, while
bank books discovered since his death
showed that he had about \$25,000 at in-
terest. He was a graduate of Amherst
College, and it is said that a love affair
first made him a recluse. His life was
very solitary and his nearest neighbors
had no acquaintance with him. A few
books and a gun were his companions,
and he was contented to live in rags
and squalor.

—Rev. Mr. Beecher says he had an
umbrella returned to him which he had
misaid in a sleeping-car. Next thing
we know Mr. Beecher will be writing
dime fiction or composing circus adver-
tisements. When he says he had a mis-
laid umbrella returned he evinces de-
cided talent in that direction.—Norris-
town Herald.

—The practice of blowing out one's
gas previous to retiring should be dis-
courage. It is undoubtedly a sover-
eign cure for insomnia, but should nev-
er be indulged in by persons in normal
health. If you would arise in the morn-
ing bright and early, rested and rein-
vigorated, turn off your gas before go-
ing to bed; never blow it out.—N. Y.
Graphic.

—A Virginia, Nev., miner complained
to a magistrate that a neighbor kept
hogs that grunted all night so loud as to
destroy the peaceful slumber of the

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JAN. 25, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—S. M. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corlier.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lamoie, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES, N. & A. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
No. 1st 6:33 a. m.
No. 5 7:15 p. m.
No. 9 11:10 p. m.
No. 11 2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
No. 2 8:48 a. m.
No. 4 9:42 p. m.
No. 8 6:15 p. m.
No. 12 10:38 a. m.
Don't stop.

LABORERS. Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 42, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.
Regular conventions Chilton Lodge No. 32 K. of P., every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m.
Woodbine Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. T., meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

If you want a good nickel cigar call on Billy Wilson.
The Clanton Baptist Church is to have a new organ soon.
Regular services at the Baptist Church, next Sabbath, morning and evening.
Subscribers who do not get their paper regularly, will report the same at this office.
The Johnson house and lot situated one mile north of Clanton, is offered for sale or to rent.
Life is too short for any of us to waste its precious moments in harboring malice toward a fellow man.
"McULLOUGH" and "CRIOLLA," the best nickel cigars in the market. For sale by W. M. Wilson. Try them.
An excellent communication from "Julian," on the revenue laws of Alabama, will appear next week. Received too late for this issue.
The Verbena hotel property is to be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder, on the 12th day of February. We understand that the sale is the result of a compromise between litigants.
Shelby iron is said to be the best made. The same quality of ore is to be found over a great portion of northeast Chilton, which will, in the near future, we hope, make the name of our county famous in the world.
Married, in Mountain Creek Church, on Sunday night, 21st inst., by Rev. J. W. Shores, Mr. Julius C. Vaneir, of Selma, to Miss Alice Spann, of Mountain Creek. The happy couple will make their future home in Selma.
Mr. J. E. Chisholm, representing the Michigan Car Works, Detroit, has been in our section the past week making purchases of lumber for car manufacturing purposes. He gave us a pleasant egg, and like every one else, speaks highly of our timber resources.
The second term of the present session of the University of Alabama will begin about the middle of February. Chilton county is entitled to three students free of tuition. Applications should be made to W. C. McIver, Tuskegee, who is the Trustee for this district.
"The main purpose of a good newspaper," wrote Ironside, "is to protect the modest, the industrious, to encourage the good, the pious; to confront the impudent, the idle; to condemn the vain, the cowardly; and to disappoint the wicked and profane."
Clanton was given something to talk about, last week, by the hasty departure of a gentleman and his lady, whom, it is supposed, have gone to angle for fickle fortune in the great State of Texas, leaving a few little bills behind to settle themselves.
We learn from the Advocate that Capt. B. B. McKenzie, who removed with his family from Greenville to a point on the Mobile and Montgomery railroad between Montgomery and Garland, where his mill is located.

Two white men were arrested in the upper portion of the county last week and brought to jail, charged with stealing sheep from Mr. Madison Bean. A preliminary trial was had before Judge Callen, on Monday, which resulted in the remanding of the defendants to jail in default of bail. Little doubt seems to be entertained of their guilt.

We welcome to our county Mr. John J. Steele and family, who have lately removed here from Lowndes, and of whom the Hayneville Examiner says:
We very much regret to note that Mr. John J. Steele and his excellent family have left Lowndes. They have gone to Lomax, Chilton, and we congratulate the people of Lomax on their good fortune. Capt. S. is one of our most patriotic citizens, and his place will be hard to fill.

Thus wrote the lawyer:
I slept in an editor's bed last night,
When no other chance I had;
And I thought as I tumbled the editor's bed,
How easily editors lie!

Thus wrote the editor:
If the lawyer slept in the editor's bed,
When no lawyer chance I had;
And though he has written and naively said,
How easily editors lie;
He must then admit, as he lay on that bed,
And slept to his heart's desire,
Whate'er he may say of the editor's bed,
Twas the lawyer himself was the liar.

A Card.

Mr. Editor: It being currently reported in some portions of the county that I have resigned the office of county surveyor, or as some have it, have been removed from office by the honorable commissioners' court, I wish, through the columns of the View, to correct this error.
First and last, Chilton county is allowed two surveyors. At the February term of the court, in 1881, I was appointed by the court in place of Mr. I. C. Curry, resigned, and have been serving ever since. In November, 1882, Mr. Atchinson's term of office expired. At the November term of the court Mr. Atchinson was re-appointed, hence Mr. Atchinson and myself are the legal surveyors of the county. If any person or persons are under the impression that I am not one of the county surveyors, let them follow where I have been for the last two months, or if they have any lines to locate, let them send for me and I will convince them that I have not resigned, neither have I been removed. I have surveying enough engaged now, to consume all my time until the first of March. This does not look like resignation or removal, does it?
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Jan. 22d, 1883. Surveyor.

Advice to Young Men.

Young man, if you are going to be a farmer, be a good one. Be the chief worker yourself. It is the first that wins esteem and respect. Study, observe, and listen, and gather information pertaining to your business from every source, and you can soon know as much as anyone. Let no day pass without some increase of knowledge. Whatever you cultivate do it well. Whatever stock you have, let it be good, and take good care of it, and improve it as fast as your means will admit. Whatever fruit you have, let it be choice, and study how to improve it, how to make it so as to get the highest price. If you have a garden, let it be the first in the neighborhood. Be at the head of the class, not third, or fourth, or at the foot.
Exchange.
George W. Perkins, who died last week, was the youngest bank president in New York, being thirty-nine years of age at his death. He was the controlling spirit in the brilliant Richmond and Danville campaign of two years ago, upon the inauguration of the Georgia Pacific scheme sold his Danville stock and bought heavily in the new company. He was a strong believer in Southern investment. There were four Perkins brothers, all of whom were bankers. There home was Athens, Pa., and they came to New York poor, but shifty and energetic, and each amassed a fortune. Mr. Perkins' early death is the type of many such in New York. He worked himself to death, and when his system was broken took rest in spasms of travel. He leaves a fortune of about \$3,000,000, but that don't compensate for dying at thirty-nine.
Overheard in the cloak room:
"Did she marry well?" "Yes indeed. She's worth over a million and drinks so hard that he never can go into society; so she's not bothered with him."

Jemison Jettings.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Birmingham, delivered five very interesting sermons at this place last week.
We are pleased to welcome Mr. G. W. Deramus and family as citizens of our town. Mr. Deramus has come among us to engage in the mercantile business and we wish him success.

Married, recently, at the residence of the bride's father, near Jemison, by Esq. Lawhorn, Mr. Jas. Brantley and Miss Horsely. Also, in Shelby county, on the 1st inst., by C. C. Gilbert, Esq., Mr. G. W. Dawson and Miss Beulah Dodson. We extend congratulations to the happy couples.

To Be Given Away.

More than \$2,000 worth of valuable and useful presents to cash subscribers to the Weekly Iron Age—one of the largest, newest and best newspapers in the State. Every farmer in Alabama should have it. Canvassing agents, to whom will be given liberal compensation, wanted at every post-office and in every neighborhood in the State. Any one wishing to subscribe or act as agent should do so at once. Sample copies sent free upon application. Address Iron Age Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions.

The following is the decision of the United States Supreme Court:
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
4. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible, until an express notice, with payment of arrears.

ADVANCES TO FARMERS!

I will make liberal advances on good security for 1883, to farmers in need of supplies. I have on hand
500 barrels of flour,
20,000 pounds meat,
50 sacks of coffee, and such other goods as the farmer needs.
Come to see me.
R. EHRLMAN,
Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m. Selma Arr. 7:30 p. m.
" 10:30 " Calera Lve. 4:30 "
" 5:40 p. m. Home " 10:10 a. m.
" 7:18 " Dalton " 8:05 "
" 8:45 " Cleveland " 7:08 "
" 11:35 " Knoxville " 3:30 "
" 1:01 a. m. Norristown " 1:45 "
" 4:15 a. m. Bristol " 10:20 p. m.
A. L. A. CENTRAL DIVISION.
Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 11:00 a. m. Selma Lve. 4:30 p. m.
Leave 8:50 " Memphis " 7:00 "
Leave 6:35 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.
Connections:
At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.
At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.
At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.
At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama,) Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.
At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.
At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, (Chattanooga) and points North and West, shadowed land, Knoxville, Bristol and it has gins and Eastern cities.
Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.
J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

PERSONAL TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Applications on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Ju 7-ly

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.
H. R. ATCHINSON,
Maplewood, Ala.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-1f Rev. J. G. GURLEY.

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices. Quick Sales and Small Profits.

What you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

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"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR."

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor

DEALER IN—

Music, Musical

Instruments, Fine

Oil Paintings,

Chromos,

FANCY STATIONARY

—AND—

NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

AGENT FOR—

DECKER BROS., STIFF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO

Also Estey and Palace Organs.

No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE.

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THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. N. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 1, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

The tariff is causing considerable talk in Congress.

An unexpected and delightful offer of marriage to a Michigan girl brought on a fatal attack of heart disease.

There will be a new spring style of nickles out soon. It is same weight of old style, but larger, and thinner. This information may be relied on, as we get it from a prominent paper whose editor no doubt was enabled to borrow one long enough to examine it.—*Ex.*

The average boy would prefer playing marbles by a fire of shavings, in the middle of the street, on a cold windy day, fudging, chattering and cheating, to sitting in a warm room, in a nice, cushioned chair—reading about Moses in the bulrushes, or Daniel in the den of lions.

The Judge was about to grant a divorce in favor of a woman in a Cincinnati court, when the husband entered the room. "I have just got off the train from Texas," he cried, "and I have telegraphed to my wife for an interview. Just hold over the decree two hours, for I intend to make it up with her." His Honor consented to the delay and the result was a withdrawal of the proceedings.

It is stated that the weight of the average man's brains is fifty ounces, while that of the average woman is about forty-five ounces. Yet many a woman with ten ounces less brains than a man will completely upset him, and prove to an impartial world that she knows more than he does when she's asleep. It is a lovely sight to see a forty-ounce woman get crumpled out of a sixty-ounce man, while she is negotiating with another man to be taken to the opera.—*Pack.*

A boy in his 14th year, with a girlish face and lisp, was found straying about the streets of Providence at 1 o'clock in the morning, and taken to a police station, where a search revealed on his person a big pistol, a gilet, a pair of scissors, a tallow candle, a Police Gazette, and some novels with such titles as "The Wharf Rat's Revenge" and "Cannoner Ben; or, the Pirate's Last Shot." His intention was to commit a few ordinary robberies at home, and then start out for greater achievements in the far West.

The editor of the Crosby County Clarion and Farmers' Vindicator thought he would double his circulation by promising to publish biographical sketches of his patrons. Some of the patrons liked the idea very much, and took several hundred copies to send to their friends, but the majority of the patrons, who had been indicted in other States before they came to Texas, paid as high as \$20 to have their biographical sketches suppressed. The plan worked like a charm, and the editor, from comparative poverty, has soared up to positive affluence.—*Texas Siftings.*

The Revenue Law and the Auditor.

Mr. Editor:—Upon examination of the State Auditor's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882, we see on page 14 a suggestion to the Legislature, which, if carried into effect would certainly work great injustice to the tax assessors of the different counties of the State. The law as it now stands provides that the Tax Collector shall be paid ten per cent. on all taxes assessed by himself, which escaped the Assessor, which ten per cent. must be deducted from the commissions of the tax assessor unless he can produce a certificate from the court of county commissioners that he has endeavored to faithfully discharge his duty as an officer.

Now, the Auditor says in his report that in his opinion, no such power should be given the commissioners, but the law should be made absolute that the collector should be paid out of the assessor's commissions, that if a tax assessor undertakes to assess the taxes of a county, he should do it, or pay the collector well for doing what he should have done himself. Certainly this looks just and right, and would be if there was any law to compel a person to return his property for assessment, no one can doubt the justice of compelling the assessor under a penalty to assess the taxes and no fair minded man who understands the work of assessing taxes can doubt the justice of compelling the tax payer under a penalty of returning his property for assessment. The rule to be just and wise should apply to both equally.

Either the Auditor or myself fails to comprehend the revenue law as it operates between the tax assessor and the tax payer, for certainly if he was well advised of the

obstacles that tax assessors who are conscientious in the discharge of their duties must necessarily meet in assessing the property of persons who either negligently or purposely fail to return their property, he would never have suggested so unjust a measure. It is so very plain to my mind, that it is a matter of astonishment to me how any man fails to see the utter impossibility of any tax assessor to make a full and perfect assessment of all the taxable property in his county when there is no compulsion on the part of tax payers returning their property for assessment, but on the contrary an inducement offered him not to return.

The law makes it the duty of the tax assessor to make his appointments by giving notices posted that he will be at the places of voting on certain days, and there remain certain hours, &c., for the purpose of assessing taxes. And the law also says with very high sounding authority, that it is the duty of all persons liable to taxation in each precinct to attend the times and places designated in such precinct, to render to the assessor in writing a complete list of all items and the value of each item upon which he is liable to be taxed and must subscribe an affidavit that the list and valuation are both correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Now in the event the taxpayer does not choose to obey this law as is often the case, what must be done? Can the assessor make him do it? Can the Auditor compel him to obey this law? Is there any punishment to inflict upon this disobedient taxpayer? None in the world that any person ever heard of. In such a case all the tax assessor can do under the law, is to make a demand upon the taxpayer for a return of his property, and upon his failure or refusal to make it after the first day of June, the assessor must gather what information he can in regard to the party's property and assess it at what he believes to be the market value of such property, and put the county to the expense of buying a separate book for such assessments.

For an illustration, say that John Roe refuses to return his property to the assessor. He has much property, and it is much scattered. The Assessor must hunt and enquire around among Mr. Roe's neighbors, how much money and credits, mules, horses, &c., are owned by him; but Roe's neighbors do not care to meddle in the matter. It is no business of theirs, nor do they desire to incur the displeasure of Mr. Roe. So the assessor gets but little information from them, and after great loss of time and much perplexity he assesses what he can find belonging to Mr. Roe, and in nine cases out of every ten, he gets only fifty or sixty per cent. of Mr. Roe's property. But all the punishment inflicted on Mr. Roe is the law giving the assessor the right to charge him fifty cents, which is the pay the assessor gets for his great labor, and Mr. Roe has escaped paying ten or twenty dollars taxes. Now this is business.

The Auditor says that the form of the affidavit is not a good one, and suggests another that the tax payer should be impressed when he goes to return his property that it is a serious matter; well I think so too. But the existing affidavit or any one that may be formed, is a farce when a tax-payer can, with entire impunity, laugh at it, after the assessor has repeated it to him orally. I certainly know instances when the assessor had repeated the oath to a tax-payer, with all business gravity, to be answered by the tax-payer, "no," and turn off leaving the assessor to get the assessment of his property as best he could.

It appears to me as one of the most remarkable features in the operations of the revenue law, that the assessments come up as well as they do, and we are forced to conclude that a large majority of the people of Alabama, are very law abiding people, and it is treating them with injustice to put upon them all the burthens of defraying the expenses of our Government, but such means should be used to force those who would refuse to discharge their duty and compel them to do it, for it is certainly a great absurdity to have a law on our statutes that says a person shall do a thing and then leave it to his caprice or whim to obey it, or treat it with contempt and impunity, still such is the revenue law of Alabama. In a few words I will say that if it is right to make a man pay taxes it is right to make him assess them, or at least return his property for assessment.

There are other defects in our revenue law to which I could call attention, but as I have made this too long, I will close.

Yours respectfully,
JULIAN
Dixie, Ala., Jan'y 22, 1883.

It is the prevailing opinion that the present Legislature will not repeal the prop lien law.

Alabama Views.

From the number of hotel arrivals at Eutaw we would think the town is looking up.

The State Press Association, we understand, will not meet until June. We would suggest that its meeting be postponed until after the commencement season.

The Montgomery Greys have been recalled from Opelika, the eight rioters have been arrested, and given bail, and at last accounts all was serene in the beleaguered city.

The U. S. Supreme court has decided the miscegenation case of Toney Pace vs. The State of Alabama, which was a criminal proceeding rendered by the State law against a colored man for living in sexual relations with a white woman. The court holds that the law of Alabama prohibiting miscegenation is not in conflict with the 14th amendment to the constitution or with the civil rights legislation found on it for the reason that it applies the same punishment to both offenders, white and black, without discrimination.

Hayneville Examiner: Many curious documents find their way into the Probate office. Following is a true copy of one recently handed Judge Caffey by a colored buck who wished a marriage license:

December the 17 1882 Ben 21 miss jinnie 13 bill bill is willing betsy Her mother is willing dock Hardy his father is willing Mary Ann his mother is willing all the family is willing.

As all the family favored the match Judge C. was "willin" also, and the darkey got his license.

We heartily second the following from the Birmingham Iron Age:

What sense is there in our congressmen asking for an appropriation for the Coosa, Escambia, Tallapoosa, Warrior, Conecuh, Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, when the main outlet is closed? Besides the amount appropriated to each is so small as to do no practical good. Alabama congressmen, why not lay aside demagog and buncombe, and all agree that Mobile harbor shall get the combined appropriation which are to go to the Cahawba, and the Sipsey and the Pea? Then next year give it all to the Tennessee, or Alabama, and so on so that some practical good may come of the investment.

Advertise your business well.

NOTICE NO. 2153.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 26, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 3rd 1883, viz: Betty Lawrence, Homestead No. 7138, for the n & w of sec 1, range 12 east, township 23, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Lewis Hawkins, Martin Goodson, Josephus Livingston, Jake Smith, of Randolph, Bibb Co., Ala.
Thos. J. Scott, Register.

For Sale or Rent.

A very desirable dwelling, with 20 acres of good fresh piney woods land situated at one mile north of Clanton. For terms apply to
J. B. W. A. JOHNSTON,
Montgomery, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 2127.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 22, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 24, 1883, viz: John P. Robinson, Homestead 11787 for the n & w of sec. 26, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Mims, Jesse Edwards, Samuel B. Adams and Elbert Jones, all of Clanton, Ala.
Thos. J. Scott, Register.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Melissa C. Glass, Compt. vs. John H. Glass Respondent. In Chancery at Clanton, Ala.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of W. E. Johnston, attorney for the complainant, that the said John H. Glass is a non-resident of this State and that his particular place of residence is unknown to affiant, and that he conceals himself so that process cannot be served on him; and further that in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years; It is, therefore, ordered by the Register that publication be made in "The Chilton View," a newspaper published in the town of Clanton, requiring him, the said John H. Glass to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause, by the 19th day of February, 1883, or a decree, pro confesso, may be taken against him.
Done at office, this 16th day of January, A. D. 1883.
W. E. STEWART,
Register.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50.
Preparatory " "	2.00.
Intermediate " "	3.00.
Academic " "	4.00.
Music " "	3.00.
Contingent fee per term	.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct them in the use of the microscope, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACRES, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
n16

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED.

Sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kisser's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, postpaid, a Free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price for large box \$3, or four boxes for \$10. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE NO. 2066.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Feb. 3, 1883, viz: Noah Coleman, Homestead 6867 for the w & s w 1/4, sec 2, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry C. Jones, Wiley Smithman, Charles Hill, Harry Holesonback, all of Maplesville, Ala.
Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2093.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 8, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on February 10, 1883, viz: Ruhama Bearden, Homestead 13580 for the n & w 1/4 of section 14 township 21 north, range 11 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Daniel Scoggins, Isaac Rawley, James Metcree, and Sanders Thompson, all of Maplesville, Ala.
Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2074.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 4, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 10, 1883, viz: Charles Hill Homestead 6863 for the n & w 1/4 of section 14 township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Noah W. Foshee, Noah Coleman, Prim Davis, and Columbus C. Deadwilder, all of Maplesville, Ala.
Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2073.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 3, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Feb. 15, 1883, viz: Bolling Anthony, Homestead 7076, for the fraction number three, section 12 township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Lee Hans, William Patterson, Frank Weldon, and Willis Gray, all of Verbena, Ala.
Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop west side of railroad.
A. F. WHITKAER.

Farmers and others desiring a genteel, lucrative agency business, by which \$5 to \$20 a day can be earned, send address at once, on postal, to H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 126 and 127 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Advances Made on Security.

—IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CALL ON R. EHRLMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PROOF.

I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.
Respectfully,
R. EHRLMAN,
Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World

ENGINE

OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO

HUNDRED HORSE

POWER.

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address:

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

Agents wanted in every county in the State.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.

Grand Offer for the next sixty days only.

\$850 SQUARE GRAND PIANO FOR ONLY \$245.

PIANO STYLE 3 and one half. Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, patent over string scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammer in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of an instrument, has been added.

Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board, is \$245. Sent by New York with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only \$245. Just reduced from our late wholesale, factory price, \$285, for 60 days only. It is now by far the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order once. Do not lose this rare opportunity.

This piano will be sent on fifteen days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded. Freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented. Return special bargains. Pianos \$160 up. Over 15,000 in use, and as disinterested purchasers. Don't fail to write us before buying. Handmade in United States. Catalogue, mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever given by piano manufacturers. Every piano fully warranted for five years.

SURETY MUSIC at one third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces popular music sent for three cent stamp.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., Box 2058, New York City.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1

THURSDAY JOURNAL

FITS, EPILEPSY, OR FAILING SICKNESS, At Little Cost!

I am agent at Clanton for the

Indiana Road Car

The very thing for Doctors, Teachers, Sheriffs and traveling men generally. It is light of weight, and easily run, and is made in large numbers, and is being suspended on Springs, a very popular and convenient style and durable. For terms and their information call on or write me at Clanton.

I also have a good home and am for hire, which can be obtained at Clanton.

J. H. ALDRIDGE
Clanton, Dec. 21, 1882.

Dr. J. P. Cihra

(LATE OF REINA, ALA.)

Now located at Lott's, Ala. He has his professional services in the care of the neighborhood and the county.

The Chilton View.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

NO: 12.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1883.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. II.

"PE WIT! PE WEE."

It was a brilliant December day when the young physician stood in the neatly carpeted reception-room, drawing on her fur gloves previous to entering her neat parlor again, while she reiterated to the white-capped maid some directions concerning old Ann Mudgett's rheumatism, when the matron hurried in.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Doctor Clairmont," said she, "but I clean forgot the new old woman!"

"The new old woman," repeated Doctor Mary, with a smile.

"That is," explained Mrs. Cunningham, "she only came last night—a quiet old soul, half blind and quite bad with the asthma. Perhaps you'd better just see her before you go. She brought a card of admission from Doctor Merton, the New York clergyman, who is one of our directors, you know. And she seems a decent body enough."

So Doctor Mary went cheerfully into the little brick-paved room, with its white pallet-bed, cushioned rocking-chair and neatly-draped easement, where sat a poor, little shriveled-up woman, wrapped in a faded shawl.

She looked timidly up, as Doctor Mary came in, from under the borders of her cap.

"I'm a poor body, miss," said she, "and I'm sensible I'm making a deal of trouble in the world. But the Lord don't always take us, miss, when we'd like to go."

"This is the doctor," said Mrs. Cunningham. The little woman would have risen up to make a feeble courtesy, but Doctor Mary motioned her to keep her seat.

"What is your name?" said she, pleasantly.

"Louise Marlow, miss."

"Marlow? That is an unusual name, isn't it?" said Mary Clairmont, coloring in spite of herself.

"We're English, miss," said the old woman, struggling bravely with her asthma. "There ain't many of us in this country. I've a son, miss, in the law business, as any mother might be proud of."

"A son!" echoed Mrs. Cunningham; "and you in the almshouse?"

"Not that it's his fault, miss," the old creature made haste to explain. "My son is to be married to a fine, proud young lady, as is fit for any prince in all the land, and of course he can't be expected to burden himself with a helpless old woman like me. He says I'm to write and let him know how I get along, and if I'm sick or anything he'll try to see me. I sewed carpets until the asthma got hold of me, and supported myself as comfortably. But of course I couldn't lay out anything for a rainy day—who could? And Henry couldn't help me, for he's getting ready to be married, poor lad! So I went to Dr. Merton and asked him if he knew of any decent place where an old woman like me could end her days in peace. And he gave me a card to come here and some money to pay my traveling expenses—God bless him!—and here I am!"

Mary Clairmont had listened quietly to the garrulous tale, but the color had varied in her cheek more than once as she stood there.

"Is your son's name Harry Marlow?" she said, slowly and thoughtfully.

"Yes, miss, at your service," said the old woman, with a duck of her white-capped head, which was meant to do duty in place of the impossible courtesy.

"Is he like this?" said Doctor Mary, taking a photograph from her pocket. "The old woman, with her iron-bowed spectacles, and looked at the picture, uttering a little cry of recognition.

"Sure, miss, it is his own self," she cried. "You are acquainted with him, then?"

"Somewhat," said Doctor Mary, composedly, as she returned the photograph to its place. "And now I will leave you something to relieve this difficulty in breathing."

But the old creature eyed her wistfully. "Perhaps you know the young lady my son is to marry?"

"Yes," said Doctor Mary, writing something in her prescription book. "I have seen her."

"Perhaps, miss," faltered the old woman, "you would give me my humble duty, and tell her I would just like to look at her for once and see what she is like. There's no fear of my troubling her, miss, for I mean to end my days here. And if it wouldn't be asking too much, miss, would you please write to my son, and tell where I am?—for I'm no scholar myself, and I'm his mother, after all."

"I will write to him," said Doctor Mary, quietly; and so she went away.

"I never see a lady doctor afore," said old Mrs. Marlow, with a long sigh. "But she's a pretty creature, and it seems good to have her around. I hope she'll come again soon."

"You may be very sure of that," said the matron, brusquely. "Doctor Clairmont ain't one to neglect poor people because they are poor."

That evening Aunt Jo, trying crullers over the kitchen fire, was surprised by a visit from her niece, who came in, all wrapped in furs, with her cheeks crimsoned with the frosty winter air.

"Bless me! this ain't never you?" said Aunt Jo, peering over the rim of her spectacles.

"I drove over to see you, Aunt Jo," said Mary, "to tell you that you were right. The metal was counterbalanced."

"Eh?" said Aunt Jo, mechanically laddling out the brown, curly crullers, although she did not look at what she was doing.

"I have written to Harry Marlow, canceling our engagement," said Doctor Mary, calmly, albeit her voice faltered a little. "The man who will heartlessly let his old mother go into an almshouse, sooner than take the trouble to maintain her, can be no fit husband for any woman."

And then she sat down by the fire and told Aunt Jo everything; for crabbed, crusty old Aunt Jo had been like a mother to her, and the girl's heart was full to overflowing.

When she had ceased speaking Aunt Jo nodded her head.

"You have done well and wisely," said she.

Old Mrs. Marlow died that winter, in Aldenbury almshouse, with her head on Doctor Mary Clairmont's arm, and never knew that her garrulous confessions had deprived her son of his promised wife.

And Mary says quietly and resolutely that her profession must be husband and home to her henceforward.

"Just what it ought to be," says Aunt Jo. "No woman every yet succeeded in doing two things at once."

And ever thereafter Dr. Mary wore bloomers, fought for the rights of "war sex" and entertained an unquenchable dislike for the male sex.

Predicting Storms.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, LL. D., the Canadian astronomer who recently warned the President that "preeminently the greatest storm that has visited this continent" since the days of Washington will sweep over the United States on certain days of next March, appears to be responsible for some remarkable statements in an Ottawa newspaper. The *Free Press* of that city boldly declares that "The leading scientists of Europe have endorsed the prediction," and adds: "There can be no doubt that if the Toronto Meteorological Bureau had acted upon his warning in September the Asia, with a hundred souls on board, would not have been lost. The United States Signal Office, however, so the *American Register* tells us, had implicit faith in his predictions, owing to his standing as an astronomer in that country, having ranked second in the race for the Warner prize last year, for which 125 of the leading astronomers competed. Accordingly three days before the time named by Wiggins they hoisted the storm signals, and the same journal tells us that his prediction in that one instance saved the United States \$3,000,000!"

This is a pretty story to tell to Dr. Wiggins' doubting countrymen, but it has no value on this side of the border. The Signal Service Office does not in any way sanction the prediction for March, and we think it is entirely safe to say that, instead of having had "implicit faith" in any forecast from Canada last September, the recent letter to the President was the first warning the bureau had that Dr. Wiggins was abroad. The storm signals hoisted along the coast between 10 a. m. of September 5 and 12:05, of September 13, were warnings of the approach of a cyclone from the tropics, and had no connection with the storm from the Pacific Coast in which the Asia was lost. The cyclone was of such great energy that signals were also raised on the lakes for northerly winds; but these were lowered September 11, and no more were again displayed until the morning of the 14th, the day the Asia was lost in Georgian Bay. In other words, the lake signals were lowered before the Asia storm reached the Pacific Coast, and they were not ordered up again until that storm suddenly developed great violence over Lakes Superior and Huron, which was after 11 p. m. of September 13. The warnings for the cyclone—made without knowledge of any prediction of Dr. Wiggins—saved at least \$13,000,000 in property, enough to cover the expenses of the signal service for ten years.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Nettling a Witness.

The *Troy Press* says: Witnesses in court cases after having pestered almost to death by counsel on the other side are extremely apt to become obstinate in answering subsequent questions. Such answering, although natural, is of poor seeing, for the inquisitive lawyer seeing that he has nettled the witness will redouble his exertions to completely confuse him, and thus benefit the case of the cross-examining disciples of Blackstone. In the Circuit Court, yesterday, a witness after having been interrogated by eminent counsel, apparently made up his mind to become obstinate and possibly witty, so when asked the distance from one point to another by street blocks, he answered, "I never measured."

"How long would it take you to walk the distance?"

"I never counted."

A Long-Felt Want.

I have had occasion to travel considerably during the past year, and at half the houses I stopped the biscuits were raw at the bottom, and either as heavy as lead or yellow as a pumpkin with soda, while the meat was swimming in grease. Why, it is enough to give a razor-back hog, a sheep-killing dog, or a Bengal tiger dyspepsia. And then the coffee—how detestable! What it is made of I have not the slightest idea; but whatever it is, it has not the remotest kinship to genuine Rio or the deliciously-flavored Java. Horace Greeley visited the South soon after the war, and the only criticism his kind heart made was in these memorable words: "The South needs twenty thousand cooks!" It would not have been prudent for Mr. Greeley to have made a visit to the South before the war, but if he had, and been entertained by 20,000 farmers and planters, he would have said: "The South has 20,000 of the best cooks in the world!" Southerners always educated their daughters, and when these daughters married they made the home attractive in various ways, and especially in the cooking department. They educated negro women in the art of cooking, and allowed them to do nothing else, consequently the cooking was excellent. But the abolition of slavery also abolished good cooking, except as to the negro women who were educated by their mistresses in the culinary art, and the mistress sees themselves. I heard a gentleman make a very sensible remark recently. "Vanderbilt, Peabody and Slater have given millions of dollars to the cause of education in the South, and I honor them as great benefactors of our section; but if I had several million to give away I would establish all over the South schools in which the art of cooking would be taught. In doing this I would be subverting the cause of morality and religion, as well as of civilization and humanity. Properly-cooked food causes health, and perfect health is conducive to good temper, cheerfulness, kind feeling, efficient and capable work, mental and physical, while badly-cooked food produces indigestion; indigestion causes bad health in every part of the human system, fretfulness, hatefulness, discontent, poor mental and physical labor, and renders life a curse to himself and all those around him. A man cannot be a true Christian, in all that it means, if he is fed upon badly-cooked food all his days. The great need of the country is good cooks and plenty of them. Young ladies should be instructed in the art, both at school and at home. It is time the country was awakening to this great need. A well-to-do parent spends \$500 to give his daughter a musical education, and another \$500 to buy her a piano, and nine chances to one she never plays on it a year after her marriage. If the \$1,000 were spent in giving her a practical and thorough knowledge of cooking, it would be far better for her and infinitely better for her future husband and children. The man who made these remarks is married, and has three beautiful daughters.—"hence these tears."—*Cor. Nashville (Tenn.) American.*

Taking Things for Granted.

Half the failures in life result from the habit so many people have of taking things for granted. The business man assumes that his credits are good; he takes it for granted that his wife knows what style of living his income will warrant; until the logic of addition, subtraction and multiplication proves too much for him, and down comes his business in ruin. The young professional man takes it for granted that veneering instead of solid acquisitions will enable him to succeed, because there are so many notorious examples of men's rising and maintaining themselves in public life through pure and unadvised native wit, and an utter lack of conscience. He will find too late that it won't do to plan and risk a career like the exceptions rather than the rule. The farmer keeps no account—crops his farm according to the season, or last year's markets, or his neighbor's success—takes it for granted that the laws of nature and of trade will accommodate themselves to his necessities—sinks deeper into debt, and wonders why farming doesn't pay. And so on to the end; and men everywhere want success without paying its price in thorough preparation, honest hard work, intelligent calculation and foresight, patient attention to details. They take for granted things which it is their business to know, and trust that to fortune which common sense and experience should teach them is controlled by law.

Golden Rule.

"Don't you know it's very wrong to smoke, my boy?" said an elderly-looking lady, in a railway waiting room, to Young America, who persisted in puffing a cheap cigarette, much to the old lady's discomfort.

"Oh, I smoke for my health," answered the boy, emitting a volume of smoke from his mouth, which almost strangled the old lady.

"But you never heard of a cure from smoking, continued the lady when she had regained consciousness.

"Oh, yes I did," persisted the boy, as he formed his mouth into a young Vesuvius working on full time; "that's the way they cure pigs."

"Smoke on, then," quickly replied the old lady; "there's some hope for you yet!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A well-to-do farmer created a sensation at Reading, Pa., recently, by bringing his three young and handsome daughters into court as the plaintiffs in three separate actions for breach of promise of marriage.

Country Road Making.

It is a matter of universal comment with travelers that country road making in the United States is either a lost art or a to-be-acquired science. The average selectman or road agent of a country town is usually deplorably ignorant of the first principles of making a good road. Nothing will so surely advance the growth and well-being of a town as well made and well-kept roads. No part of its domestic economy will more certainly repay the outlay. Nothing more bespeaks the intelligence and character or public spirit of its citizens. In England and most of its dependencies the roads are made directly by the State or under its supervision. As a result the contrast between English roads and those of this country is much in favor of the former. A common and natural mistake of most towns in this country is that an intelligent farmer must necessarily know how to make a good road, but the reverse is the fact. Road making is a subject requiring study and a knowledge of the nature of soils, not often considered by any but engineers, or those to whom such knowledge is a necessary adjunct of their business in life. A well made road even in our climate and with the wide differences in its ingredients, will last for years, whereas ordinarily the items of repairs on our roads means an entirely changed thoroughfare, the pitch, water-sheds and general character being more in the way of experiment than a scientific and practical renovation. The country road-maker commences by throwing out the "big ones" on the side of the road, retaining the smaller ones, when by thoroughly "bedding" the big stones the best possible foundation is laid and with a covering of small stones mixed with gravel, or even with good loam carefully harrowed and scraped, a road-bed is formed which will defy both rains and heavy teams. Generally the tyro devotes his time to heaping the material in the center with such a slope as often to interfere with locomotion, and which heap the first heavy team resolves into deep ruts, vitiating its usefulness for any but a similarly heavy team, and for it only with constantly increasing strain on the horses. Yankee ingenuity has invented capital road-making tools which need but intelligent application to develop such thoroughfares as would make them admired in place of being a reproach and shame. Our country is rich enough to place the roads in the hands of such government as will insure their perfection instead of leaving them to town officials without the education or experience necessary to an accomplishment of the object.—*Hartford Courant.*

Haunted by His Crime.

The following striking example of the state of a murderer's heart, with its ceaseless memory and perpetual self-accusation, brings forcibly to mind the words of Webster: "A culture is devouring it, and it can ask no human assistance or sympathy." The case is that of Martin Battles, of Charlotte, N. Y., who twenty years ago shot and killed Cornelius Lynch.

He was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to one year in the Auburn penitentiary, and then to be hanged. His case was brought before the Court of Appeals. The court decided that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional, and Battles was set at liberty. He enlisted in the Union army, and served through the late war. He then returned. He declared that he was constantly haunted by the presence of the man he had killed, and he was sorry that the sentence of the law had not been carried out. He endeavored to have himself placed on trial again, hoping that he would be convicted and hanged. He finally became a maniac, and was placed in the Western asylum for the insane. He is still an inmate of that institution, and imagines that his victim is always present in his cell for the purpose of mocking and torturing him. He at times throws himself on his knees and begs Lynch to kill him. Although only 40 years of age, his hair is as white as a man's of 70. Every day is one of terror to him.—*New York Sun.*

Did Him a Favor.

A few days since a prominent member of the Board of Trade was summoned to sit as a jurymen in one of the courts of record. Now, however much business men may regret that our jury system is such that incompetent and unfit men may get upon juries, they do not care to improve the system at personal loss, and each term of court sees them urging their claims to be excused. The gentleman in question made an application to be excused, and, after being sworn, stated that he could not serve except at considerable pecuniary loss to himself.

"What is the nature of your business?" inquired the Court.

"I am a grain merchant."

"Where do you transact your business principally?"

"On the Board of Trade."

"Well, I think I shall, under the circumstances, do you a favor."

"Thank your Honor," said the merchant, bowing gratefully and starting for the door.

"Hold on! Hold on!" exclaimed the Court. "The favor I refer to is this: If you were to go down to the Board of Trade you would likely get cornered on wheat (is that the correct term?) and lose your money. I'll save you from loss by keeping you here. Swear the jury, Mr. Clerk!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

FIFTH AND POINT.

"Fannie: You are right. It is better to return a kiss for a blow; and a great deal sweeter."—*Christian at Work.*

"There are some people so eaten up with curiosity that they would turn a rainbow to see what color its back is."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"One reason why the girls won't kiss the cigarette-smoker is because his face is so pale and sallow. He doesn't look healthy."—*Trenton (N. J.) Times.*

"Whoever doubts that the newspapers have a mission should enter a car and see how useful they are to the man who a fat woman with a big basket is looking around for a seat."—*Lovell Citizen.*

"A lunatic in charge of his keeper, while stopping aboard a train the other day, stepped on a banana-peel and slid under the car. 'Ah!' exclaimed the keeper, 'I am like a disabled locomotive, for I've slipped my eccentricity.'"

"Detrain" is a new word in use in England. When a body of soldiers alight from railway cars they "detrain." Pretty soon the papers will term with "deshorecar," "decomibus," "dehask," "decanboat," and so forth.—*Chicago Herald.*

Minister Hannibal Hamlin is home. Minister John Russell Young is coming home, and Minister Sargent wants to come. Somehow the glories of foreign courts never can take the place of American buckwheat cakes and pumpkin pies in the winter season.—*Philadelphia News.*

"Little Willie, son of Mrs. Jennie Jones Cunningham, has been quite ill for some time, and sleepless and suffering. The other night, 'in the still, small hours,' he suddenly repeated his prayer, and then said, 'Grandmother, ask God not to let the night be so long!'"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A rare pleasure—Deep on the country roads the snow is sparkling to the moon, While, leaping with foam, the swift steeds go, Spurring the streets of ice below, And, duddled up in soft, warm fur, Quite hidden from the traveler, The lovers softly spoon.

O, what is so rare As a ride in a sleigh With a maiden fair, And none to say nay?

"Morning! Cold as blazes's morning," greeted a business man yesterday. "Pretty cold, certainly; but why utter such an absurdity as 'cold as blazes'?"

"Blazes are hot, you know." "What would you say?" "Oh, say it's cold enough to freeze two dry rags together, or something of that sort." The lesson in etymology being over, both passed on.—*Boston Globe.*

Aphorisms From the Quarters.

When you make de jail too nice, you better stretch de hog-pen. Mule don't kick 'cordin to no rule. Black sheep hide mighty easy in de dark.

Better keep de rockin' cheer in de cabin lo'f tell Sunday. You can't coax de mornin'-glory to clam de wrong way 'round de corn-stalk.

Sat'day night he'p de roomatis powerful. High-lart nigger ain't much service at de log-rollin'.

Blind bridle can't hide de fodder-stack fum de lean horse. Hot sun make de blades dill in de harvest-fiel.

Mule don't unnerstan't de wheelborrer. Smart rabbit go home 'fo de snow done fallin'.

Dead limb on de tree show itse'f when de buds come out. Drilun' de steers wid mule-talk is flingin' way your brel.

Tin plate don't mind drappin' on de flo'. Cussin' de weather is mighty po' farmin'.

It takes heap o' licks to dribe a nail in de dark. Good signs o' rain don't always he'p de young crap.

Books don't tell when de bee-martin an' de chicken-hawk fell out. Don't take too big a chip on a saplin'.

De public road ain't free for de rat-tlesnake. De plow-p'int is close kin to de meal-bag.

Dar's some fac's in de wul' dat don't slide 'long on de telegraph-wire.—*J. A. Macon, in The Century.*

A Novel Time-Piece.

A man who was appointed watchman at a mine on the Comstock had no watch. He did not wish to buy one, yet was desirous of knowing how the time was passing. He borrowed the watch of a friend for one night. On returning the watch next day he told his friend that he was all right now, that he had a time-keeper of his own. He then unrolled a strip of paper some four inches in width from a stick and exhibited it as his watch. On the strip of paper he had marked down, as they rose above the horizon, all the stars and constellations within a narrow belt. Opposite each star was the time of its making its appearance—hour and minute. The watchman says his watch is a fine time-keeper. He has recently improved it somewhat. The strip of paper now runs on two small rollers that are placed in a small box, which has a sliding lid of glass. As the night wears away the crank of his watch and looks at the time marked by the side of each star, and to wind up his watch he runs the tape back upon the initial roller.—*Virginia (Not.) Enterprise.*

The Scientific American says that in this country more boilers explode in establishments than in any other class of manufacturing.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 8, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

"Prohibition is a great help to men who are trying to abstain, and it removes snarles from the path of the young."

F. H. Smith representative from Dallas, has been appointed by the Governor to fill the place of Vincent as State Treasurer.

Gov. O'Neal was inaugurated on Friday. The superstitious will say that he is having some trouble in his administration.

It is said that the State will not lose anything by the stealings of Vincent, as his bondsmen are good for the full amount of the deficit.

From New York 100,000 marks have been received in Berlin in aid of the sufferers by the floods in Germany, and from Detroit 12,000.

O, thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil! O, that men should put an enemy to their mouths, to steal away their brains! —Shakespeare.

In a recent proclamation forbidding her subject either to sell or drink rum, the Queen of Madagascar says: "I can not take a revenue from anything that will debauch and degrade my people."

According to a return issued a few days ago, the value of the Irish harvest last year was nearly six millions of pounds sterling less than that of the crops of 1881, four-fifths of the depreciation being caused by the failure of the potato crop. The harvest of 1882 was, however, nearly six millions more than of 1879; which was the worst season since the famine year.

Don't ever subscribe to a newspaper if you have a neighbor that takes it. You can always manage somehow to beg, borrow or steal his. Your neighbor may curse you for a low, mean, niggardly beast when your back is turned, but there will be those in the world who will admire your economy, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have dead-beat and sponged on your neighbor till you have made his life intolerable. —E.

A military man and a civil official fell out at Rosenberg, West Prussia, and the former issued a challenge for a duel, but the latter replied: "As you are expert with weapons and I am not, I shall doubtless be killed. Still, I will fight if you will bind yourself to pay my family \$1,500 a year during their lives, that being the income which would cease at my death." These terms were pronounced reasonable by the seconds, but the challenger would not agree to them, and so there was no duel.

Before fifty years are over France will, at her present slow rate of increase of population, have sunk, if not to the level of a second rate, at least to the bottom of the list of the great powers. If we suppose that the populations of the United States and of the various countries of Europe are decimated by no wars or exceptional maladies, and still preserve their present frontiers and go on increasing at the present rate of increase, their number will by the year 1932, a time which our children will see, be as follows: United States, 190,000,000; Russia, 158,000,000; Germany, 83,000,000; Great Britain, 63,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 44,000,000; and Italy, 44,000,000. So that France, which a century ago was really La Grande Nation, having still the largest population in Europe, will be but the sixth in rank in point of numbers.

The most weighty question before the legislature is that for the relief of what are called the five strangled counties (Pickens, Lee, Chambers, Tallapoosa, and Randolph). These counties issued bonds to build railways, in Radical times but the people have refused to be taxed to pay debts fastened on them by carpetbaggers and ignorant negroes; and the result is that the federal courts, at the suit of Northern bondholders, have put them in a fix where no man will serve as tax collector. The counties thus have no revenue, and are paying no taxes to the State. Colonel Abercrombie of Macon was appointed a commissioner by the present legislature to see the bondholders as to a compromise. He reports, we learn, that they will take 19 per cent of their principal and interest; and Col. Abercrombie recommends that the State shall loan the counties two-thirds of this residue (\$200,000) and take 6 per cent bonds from them, to be repaid within ten years, and that the counties get up the other third. The fear of members of the legislature is that the counties would not repay the State, and this fear will perhaps defeat the project. The matter is certainly one of grave interest to the entire State. —Haynesville Examiner.

The Best of All Evil.

The news of last week that State Treasurer Vincent had left the State, and that the State Treasury showed a deficit of over \$200,000, went out in hisses of incredulity and shame, and justly aroused the strongest indignation of the people who had placed honor and confidence in the man who was to rob them. It is mere folly to speak of the matter as "Alabama's shame." It all lies in the weakness of one man. A feverish desire for sudden wealth, and an indifference as to how it should be obtained.

The world is full of men who are under the same irresistible desire to clothe themselves with wealth at whatever sacrifice, and State Treasurer Vincent's case is far from an exceptional one. It is natural for man to be more reckless and careless with the possessions of others than he is with his own. And what can we do to remedy the evil? Hanging, though it could not cure the disease, might prevent its recurrence. An example of Vincent in the penitentiary would be a warning only while he remained there. Something should be done to stop the reckless gambling away of the people's money. Polk, of Tennessee, and Vincent, of Alabama, and how long will it be before another name be added to the list? The people demand a law that will forever preclude the possibility of another being added to the list in this State, at least. Let the Legislators heed the demands of the people. The devil should be fought with fire.

The Public Schools and the University.

The defalcation of the State Treasurer does not leave the State of Alabama so poor that it need fail to make additional provision for the purposes of education. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars can be very readily spared from the State's coffers to be divided between the University and the public schools in such proportion as to the Legislature may seem just, the major part of course to go to the public schools. To assist the University is a bounden duty of the State. Just how much we can afford is for the Legislature to say. To make additional appropriation for the public schools is a duty the State owes to the people. There are thousands of children in Alabama absolutely dependent on the public schools for whatever knowledge of books they may hope to possess. These it is the State's duty to enlighten to the extent of her ability.

We repeat, she is amply able to give \$100,000 to the cause of education and she ought to do it. —Montgomery Advertiser.

The Montgomery Advertiser gives the following sketch of the defaulting Treasurer:

The most talked of man in Alabama, and for some time will be the most talked of man in America, was raised in Autauga county; he lived there for a number of years in the early period of his life. He moved from Autauga to Chambers county, where he served a long time as Register in Chancery. He was Gov. Houston's private secretary, and from that position was elected State Treasurer in 1873. He was elected in 1880 and again in 1882. He took the oath of office for his third term on November 20th last. He had thus been time and again honored by his people, and up to this day they had never seen reason to repent the large share of confidence they had given him. He was regarded as a man of moderate ability but of unimpeachable integrity. His sterling honesty was his strong point. He is about forty years old, of medium height, has a full beard, a rather pleasing countenance and a scar on his forehead, a mark left there by the war, in which he was a brave soldier.

Herbert on Farmers.

Hon. H. A. Herbert, of this district, in his recent speech on the Free Ship bill summarized in a terse, vivid way many glaring truths of the hour. Here is one of them:

"I wish to God the farmers of this country had it in their power to combine, had it in their power to bring to bear their influence to secure their right against these powerful combinations which seek to dictate to Congress what laws they shall pass. But after all Mr. Speaker, they have that power, if they would only exercise it. They have only to combine at the polls with other classes of consumers of manufactured merchandise and elect a representative who will protect their rights. They have power to do it; and if the farmers of the West would only lay aside those prejudices that have bound them to the protectionists, then, through their representatives here they could command legislation that would be just and fair, legislation that would not take money out of the pockets of some and put it in the pockets of others."

Subscribe and pay for your paper.

A Printer's Life.

No one but myself. Just imagine us. No printer, no devil, no copy, publication day, paper behind, both clerks in the store gone from town, and all thrown upon us with a large and painful rising on our left hand. This is what we call being left with the bag to hold, both ends open and only one hand to hold with. We went to bed last night at one o'clock, got up at half past four, sold a large lot of goods, lands, wrote up the Eagle, set type, and done without dinner, lost all of our religion, and to-night, as the cocks are crowing, we are working to get out the paper, and, waiting patiently for a couple of eggs to boil, on the stove, that we may have some supper. Such is the life of a printer. Too tired to live and too poor to die. —Mountain Eagle.

It is thought that ex-Treasurer Vincent has gone to Canada.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against W. C. Killingsworth, Asa Atkinson, J. A. McNeil, J. P. Smitherman, Albert Patterson, J. J. Green, A. J. Campbell, J. G. Barnett and J. M. Brantley and in favor of the State of Alabama, I will proceed to sell, on the first Monday in March, 1883, at the Courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property as the property of the said W. C. Killingsworth, Asa Atkinson, J. A. McNeil, J. P. Smitherman, Albert Patterson, J. J. Green, A. J. Campbell, J. G. Barnett, and J. M. Brantley, to-wit: The northeast quarter of southeast quarter, and south half of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 23, range 13, the east half of the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of sec 7, township 23, range 13, and northwest quarter of northwest quarter of sec 8 township 23 range 13, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of sec 5 township 23 range 13, and north half of northwest quarter of section 21 township 23, range 13, and east half of northeast quarter of section 26, township 23, range 13, and the west half of the northwest quarter section 25, township 23, range 13 and the west half of southwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 32, township 24 range 14, southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 32, township 24, range 14, and west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 24, range 14, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 23, township 23, range 13, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and north half of northeast quarter of section 34, township 23 range 13, the south half of southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section 27, township 23 range 14 and southeast quarter of section 16, township 23 range 14 and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 15, township 22 range 14, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 22, township 21 range 13, northwest quarter of northwest quarter and east half of northwest quarter of section 22 township 23 range 13, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 29 township 23 range 13 and west half of southwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 5, township 22, range 13 and west half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 7, township 23, range 14 and west half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 7 township 23 range 14, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 5, township 23 range 14, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 12 township 23 range 14, northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 4 township 22 range 14 and east half of southeast quarter of section 33 township 24 range 14 and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 31 township 24 range 14, south half and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 8 township 23 range 13, northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 9 township 23 range 13 and northwest quarter of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 18, township 23 range 13, southeast quarter of section 26, west half of northeast quarter of sec 25 township 23, range 13.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff Chilton Co.

This sale has been postponed till the first Monday in March, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$3 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED.

Sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kesser's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer a Free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price for large box \$3, or four boxes for \$10. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address, ASH & ROBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE NO. 2169.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 13, 1883, viz: Olive Shack, formerly Hightower, Homestead entry No. 7031, for the $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 10, township 22 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Garner, Anthony Garner, Frank Hicks, Turner Campbell, all of Randolph, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2093.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 8, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on February 10, 1883, viz: Ruhanna Bearden, Homestead 13580 for the $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14 township 21 north, range 11 east. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Daniel Scoggins, Isaac Rawley, James McGee, and Sanders Thompson, all of Maplesville, Ala. j11* Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2073.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 3, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on Feb. 15, 1883, viz: Bolling Anthony, Homestead 7073, for the fraction number three, section 12 township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Lee Hams, William Patterson, Frank Weldon, and Willis Gray, all of Verbena, Ala. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2153.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 29, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 3d, 1883, viz: Berry Lawrence, Homestead No. 7138, for the $\frac{1}{4}$ of s w $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, township 23, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Lewis Hawkins, Martin Goodson, Josephus Livingston, Jake Smith, and Randolph, Bibb Co., Ala. j11* Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

CLANTON, ALA.

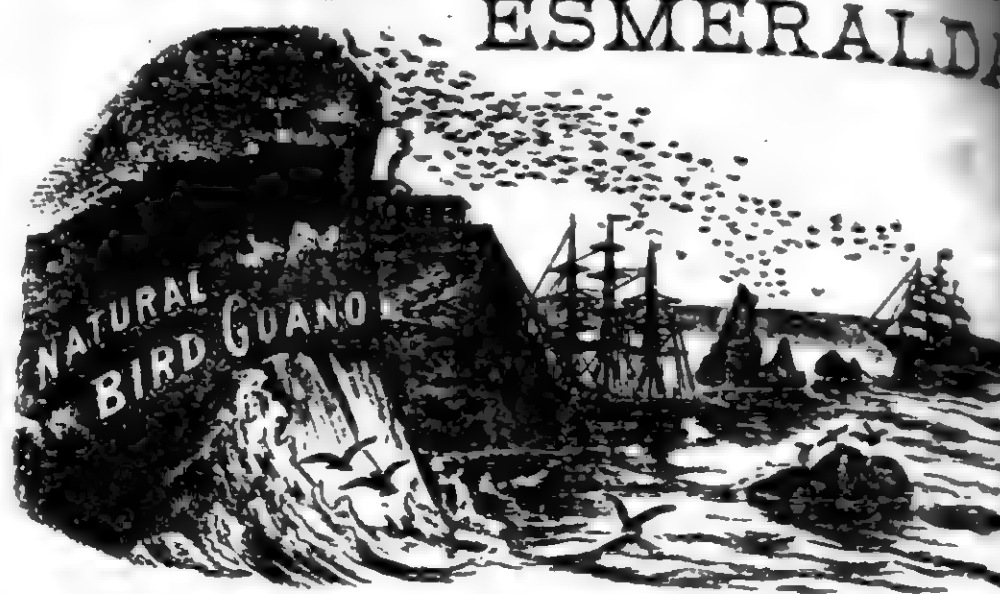
I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop west side of railroad.

A. F. WHITEAER.

Farmers and others desiring a genteel, lucrative agency business, by which \$5 to \$20 a day can be earned, send address at once, or postal to H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 136 and 137 Fulton Street, N. Y.

The Best Fertilizer Known.

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IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

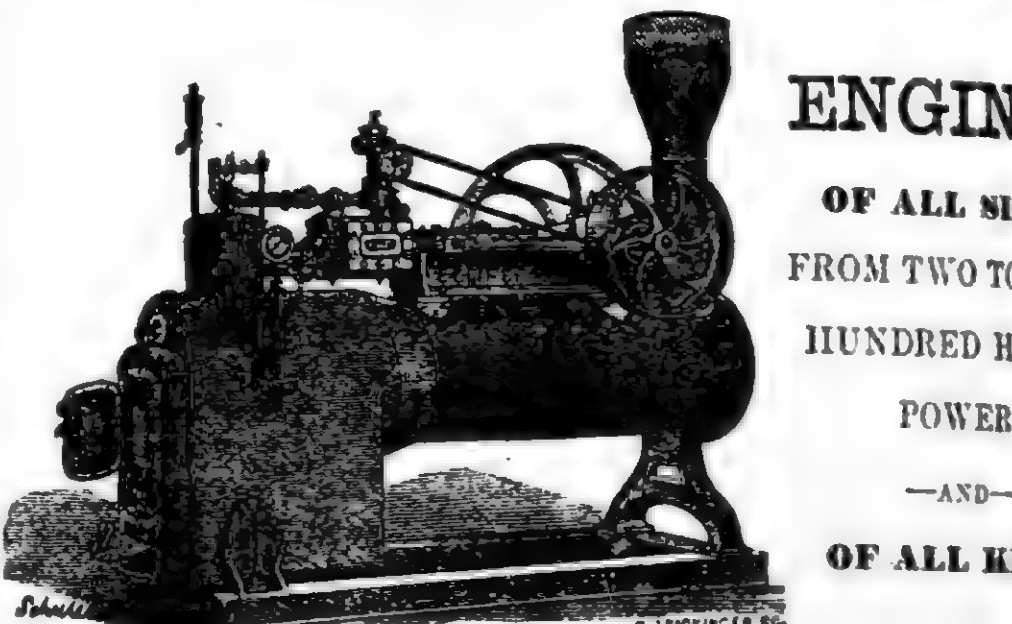
Equitable Fertilizing Company,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTIZER AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and many other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully,
R. EHRLMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!



PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON WHEELS AND ON WHEELS

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all

Kind of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

Agents wanted in every county in the State.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver,

Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JENKINS

FITS, EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS,

Permanently cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these Powders will do all we claim for them, we will send by mail, postpaid, a Free Trial Box. As Dr. Goulard is the only Physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price, for large box, \$3, or four boxes for \$10. Sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D. Address, ASH & ROBINS, 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. j21

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

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THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 8, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Dyer.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Cordier.
Comptroller—K. Wells, J. J. Hontela.
R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES, N. A. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at 6:33 a. m.
No. 3 at 7:15 p. m.
No. 5 at 11:10 p. m.
No. 11 at 2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 at 8:48 a. m.
No. 4 at 9:42 p. m.
No. 6 at 8:15 p. m.
No. 12 at 10:38 a. m.

* Don't stop.

Loaves.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 2, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge No. 40, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL NOTINGS.

Clanton is in need of a barber.

Chancery Court meets on Friday, the 23d inst.

Farmers should not neglect to put a good grain crop into the ground.

Several liquor licenses have been granted the past week by the Probate Judge.

Col. McNeill's residence improves the appearance of the West Side considerably.

Miss Eula Sarter has opened a school for Clanton. We wish her every success.

A lodge of Knights of Honor will be instituted at Clanton, on Saturday night next.

"McTULLOUGH" and "CRIOLO," the best nickel cigars in the market. For sale by W. M. Wilson.

Mr. R. Ehrman is agent at this point for the sale of the "Emerald" fertilizer and has it advertised in this paper.

Mr. G. W. Edwards, is painting Col. McNeill's residence, and is giving the dwelling a very attractive appearance.

Tax Assessor Smith will be at Clanton, on the 23d inst., for the purpose of assessing taxes for the present year.

The View was honored with a very pleasant visit on last Saturday, from Prof. A. E. Burns, of Clanton, principal of Jemison Institute.

The Southern Business College, of Louisville, Ky., has an advertisement in this paper. Young men desiring a business education, should write to the principal.

We are glad to know that the western portion of the county is "waking up." The live citizens of that section will not let it fall behind in the general progress and improvement.

The following were elected by Clanton Lodge, delegates to the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., which convenes in Montgomery in April next: Rev. J. W. Shores, L. Stewart, Miss Mollie Hannon and Miss Mollie Warner.

A Portable Electric Lighter for \$10 is being extensively sold by the Portable Electric Light Co., of Water Street, Boston. It is an economical and safe apparatus for lighting for home and business purposes. Their illustrated catalogue is free.

Through no fault of ours, the case of the Sheriff of the property tax of the tax collector, has been postponed to the first Monday in March, the advertisement of sale is hereby withdrawn.

Persons who wish to subscribe to the excellent agricultural monthly paper, do so at this office. We will send the "American Farmer" and "The Chilton View" for one year at the rate of two papers. The "American Farmer" is a fourteen page monthly, devoted to the interests of the farmer, and is worth the amount of the regular subscription price, which is one dollar. By subscribing with the View, you get it for

A Misstatement.

Probate Judge Callen informs us that the statement of Alonzo Bland in regard to holding a conversation with him, is untrue. Mr. Bland's communication in regard to his mother's death read very well, but why he should state that he talked to the Probate Judge of Chilton about the matter is an incongruity that calls for an explanation. It is of course a question of veracity between Bland and the Probate Judge of Chilton.

The Right Way to Farm.

The Messrs. Brantley, of the Jemison neighborhood, raised last year 300 bushels of wheat on thirty acres. They have not purchased anything in the way of provisions in fourteen years, having raised all their supplies on their farm. How many farmers are there in Alabama who can say as much? The Messrs. Brantley pay little attention to the culture of cotton, and raised two bales only, the past year. The consequence is they are about the most prosperous farmers we know of. They subscribe for their county paper and pay for it in advance every year.

Benson Jottings.

Everything quiet on the Mulberries. Farmers are beginning operations. Sowing oats, repairing farms, clearing lands, are the chief employment of the farmers at present. Large crops of oats are being sown.

Mr. John P. Nix has ginned, this season, up to date, 175 bales of cotton, and not done yet.

Mrs. M. L. Johnson, wife of Dr. Johnson, Sr., celebrated the birthday of her twins, Joe and Maine, one day last week. Mrs. Johnson knows how to prepare a table. There were a variety of meats, and pies and cakes, and in fact everything that was good, spread upon her table, and best of all, a fine turkey, prepared with all the ingredients necessary to render it palatable, was placed at the head of the table, and was well attended to by the guests. Mrs. Johnson remarked that she would be pleased to have the editor of the View dine with her on the occasion. May Joe and Maine live, as they are taught by their mother.

The Rev. Mr. McCord, formerly of Coosa county, has permanently located with us. We give him a hearty welcome.

Mrs. Alum and Miss Florence Darnell, of Union Springs are visiting friends at this place.

Miss Fannie McMath's school entertainment was most enjoyable. Miss Fannie is certainly a gifted young lady.

Telegraphic Rumors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—It was stated in a dispatch from Montgomery this morning, that it was rumored that an officer was now on his way to this city with a requisition for the arrest of Mr. Frederick Wolfe, in connection with the defalcation of State Treasurer Vincent, of Alabama.

Mr. Wolfe laughed when this dispatch was shown him by a reporter, and said, "I do not think there is a word of truth in the rumor. Certainly, I have nothing to fear, even if it were true, though I cannot see any ground upon which they can make a complaint against me. All my business with Mr. Vincent was done through a broker's house in Montgomery, and I did not know Mr. Vincent, and never saw him to my knowledge. I have no more idea where he now is than you have."

A prominent member of the Cotton Exchange said in conversation with a reporter: "It is claimed that the defalcation of Mr. Vincent caused great surprise in Montgomery. I do not see why it should. When I was in the city last year I went to the State house for the purpose of visiting the governor. He was not in, and I went into an adjoining room, where I was introduced to a gentleman, no matter who, who held a high office in the State government, and was told: 'He is a gentleman you ought to know, for he is the luckiest man in the State, and two years ago made \$225,000 in cotton.'"

Mr. Kesson, in the Republican caucus yesterday, deciphered the handwriting on the wall for his party associates. Those Democrats who are so anxious to reverse the traditions of their party and the revenue reform expression in the platforms of 1876-80 may learn something to their advantage by observing the efforts of intelligent Republicans to so trim their sails as to catch the popular current. Mr. Kesson was never more truthful than when he said that, unless the present Republican Congress passes a bill reducing the present high tariff, the entire West will go Democratic at the next general election.—*Courier Journal*.

If you want a good nickel cigar call on Billy Wilson.

A New Catechism.

Q. From whence came you?
A. From a town in New York called Jussab.
Q. What's your business here?
A. To learn to subdue my appetite and to sponge my living from an indulgent public.
Q. Then you are a regular tramp, I perceive?
A. I am so taken and accepted wherever I go.
Q. How am I to recognize you as a tramp?
A. By the laziness of my feet and my general carnivorous appearance.
Q. How gained you admission to this town?
A. By a good, weary long tramp.
Q. How were you received?
A. On the end of a policeman's billy presented at my head.
Q. How did the policeman dispose of you?
A. He took me round the town from east to west, where he found the police Judge, Police Captain and the "Black Maria," where a great many questions were asked.
Q. What advice did the Judge give you?
A. He advised me to walk in upright, regular steps and to abandon tramping.
Q. Will you be off or from?
A. With your permission, I will be off quick.

We noticed recently that Mr. Chisholm, agent of the Michigan Car Works, of Detroit, was in our section for the purpose of purchasing lumber. Since, Mr. Chisholm has made large purchases from the Pratt Saw Mill Company, that Company having shipped him as much as seventeen carloads in one day, and the shipments will continue as the lumber is needed. The only complaint made by the agent is of freight charges. This cannot be remedied by the Saw Mill Company, and cannot be laid at its door. The agent mentioned is also purchasing lumber from other mills in the county.

Attachment.

The Sheriff of Chilton county on yesterday levied upon the interest of Mr. Fred Wolfe, in about 50,000 acres of land in this county, and known as the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. lands. The attachment was issued out of the circuit court of Montgomery, and at the instance of the Attorney General. This suit is one of those growing out of the defalcation of the late State Treasurer.

A man stopping his paper, wrote: "I think men ought to spend their money for a paper, my dad did, and everybody said he was the intelligent man in the county, and he had the smartest family of boys that ever dug taters." Of course such a man didn't need a paper.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Bailey Bowline.

Probate Court of Chilton County.

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of January 1883, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton County; notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

W. R. BOWLINE.

NOTICE NO. 2074.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 4, 1882. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on Feb. 10, 1883, viz: Charles Hill, Homestead 6363 for the n e 1/4 of n w 1/4 section 14 township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Noah W. Foshee, Noah Coleman, Prim Davis, and Columbus C. Deader, all of Maplesville, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Proof will be made at Maplesville.

NOTICE NO. 2121.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 17, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 24, 1883, viz: Jonathan A. Headley, Homestead 7504 and 12224 for the n e 1/4 of n w 1/4 section 18, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Baker, William A. Culp, Ezekiel M. Cooper, Madison Popwell, all of Clanton, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Proof will be made at Clanton.

PERSONAL TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELL CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belt and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere. Over 25 years experience. I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings. nov10-11 Rev. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

and everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now

on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Without Change and with Speed Unrivaled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to

NORTH, EAST & WEST

PULLMAN CARS Without change to

St. Louis, Chicago, with but one change to all

NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.

THROUGH COACHES

From Chattanooga and Nashville to St. Louis,

connecting direct for Cities in the Northwest.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the

line of this road will find special low rates.

See Agents of this Company for rates, routes

Ac, or write C. P. ATKINS, G. P. & T. A.,

Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE NO. 2127.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 22, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 24, 1883, viz: John P. Robertson, Homestead 11787 for the n w 1/4 of sec. 23, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Adams, Jesse Edwards, Samuel B. Adams and Elbert Jones, all of Clanton, Ala. THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Proof will be made at Clanton.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Melissa C. Glass, Compt. vs. John

H. Glass Respondt. In Chancery

at Clanton, Ala.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of

W. E. Johnston, attorney for the

complainant, that the said John H.

Glass is a non-resident of this

State and that his particular place

of residence is unknown to affiant,

and that he conceals himself so

that process cannot be served on

him; and further that in the belief

of said affiant, the defendant is

over the age of twenty-one years.

It is, therefore, ordered by the

Register that publication be made in

"The Chilton View," a newspaper

published in the town of Clanton,

requiring him, the said John H.

Glass to answer or demur to the

bill of complaint in this cause, by

the 19th day of February, 1883, or

a decree, pro confesso, may be taken

against him.

Done at office, this 18th day of

January, A. D. 1883.

W. E. STEWART,

Register.

For Sale or Rent.

A very desirable dwelling, with 30

acres of good fresh pine woods land

situated about one mile north of Clanton.

For terms apply to

W. A. JOHNSTON,

Montgomery, Ala.

"MONTGOMERY MUSIC BAZAR,"

W. A. CHILD, Proprietor

—DEALER IN—

Music, Musical

Instruments, Fine

Oil Paintings,

Chromos,

FANCY STATIONARY

—AND—

NOVELTIES AND BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

—AGENT FOR—

DECKER BROS., STIEF, BILLINGS and GATE CITY PIANO

Also Estey and Palace Organs.

No. 21 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.

—WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND CATALOGUE—

Nov24-1y

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last at

WELLMAN & CO'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this

House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and

Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-1f

WONDERFULLY CHEAP!

Elegant New Editions of Standard Publications.

In clear type, cleanly printed on first-class paper, handsomely and durably

bound in cloth, with gold and ink and back stamp.

BOOKS OF FICTION.

MOORE, By George Eliot. 446 pages in one volume. Price

in cloth, \$2.14.

ELLEN, By George Eliot. From the German by Clara Bell.

324 pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.14.

JOHN HALLAM, GENTLEMAN. By Mrs. Motte-Clegg. 380

pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.14.

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JOHN HALLAM, GENTLEMAN. By Mrs

MIDNIGHT.

Far and faintly over wood and hill,
Twelve slow vibrations from the village
Bells, the gracious calm, the hazy moon,
That gave a sweet voice to the night.

The air is gentle as the breath of sleep;
They are no more than winged souls of
flowers,
Lured forth by night from hidden covert deep,
Where drowsily they shun the gliding hours.

The moon is up. Now this were time to see
All delicate, airy things that haunt the wood:
The mid-evil fauns, the nymphs of stream
and tree,
King Oberon and all his fairy brood.

Now from the faded petals of each flower
Small vapors should pour upon the moon,
To trace the ring and find the magic rune.
To trace the ring and find the magic rune.

What low, delicious sound was that far born
From the obscure recesses of the gloom?
Was it the faintest of an elfin hum,
Or rustle of bird that trilled and slept again?

As that the brook's faint gurgle in the sedge
Or drowsy-murmured melody by the osier
stream,
Dabbling their white limbs from the oozy
edge,
Or dicing where the minnows dart and gleam?

There is a rustle in the thicket screen!
Is it a frightened hare that starts and flies,
Or drowsy-faded faun that pines between
The interwoven vines with shy smiles?

There hardly a whisper of the moon's glow
From the shadows of the forest deep,
Piped to their dancing in the moonlight glow,
Timing with hazy hum and wild willow.

O for the fervor of a Doric prayer,
A rustic spell, or secret magic rite,
To call the forest hunters from their lair,
And charm the elfin camp in night.

For Pan sits in some beechen copse, near
Through the turf amongst the bearded
brood;
Piping in undertones we may not hear,
Or, hearing, deem them voices of the wood.

The faun lurks in their ivied dens unseen,
The naiads cover near the reed bed
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PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Chumak, so well known to the readers of "Livingstone's Life and Travels," is dead. He was one of the men with Livingstone when he died.

—It is the opinion of E. Angelist Barnes that Mr. Moody is making more Christians than any man living, and Mr. Ingersoll more infidels.—N. Y. Times.

—Mrs. Ray, the first woman who went to Leavenworth, dug in the mines, scoured the plains as a scout, took in washing, and now has a fortune of \$1,000,000.—San Francisco Chronicle.

—Major John Harold having recovered a verdict of \$50,000 against the New York Elevator Railroad for personal injuries it had inflicted upon him, the road carried the case into three higher courts, but the verdict stuck.

—The Attorney General of Quebec, Mr. Joseph Alfred Mousseau, recently appointed a gentleman a Justice of the Peace, and officially notifying him, wrote: "As I have been informed that a certain number of those whom I have raised to the position of J. P. are dead and buried, you will be kind enough to let me know before ten days whether you are dead or alive. In case you do not reply within the next ten days you will be considered as being dead."

—Henri Comte de Fitz James, who is visiting San Francisco, claims to be a direct descendant of James the Second, H's mother, a real Stuart, married a French nobleman. The Count, who is a Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of French Dragoons, says that America is "the best place in the world to make money, the most charming place in the world for the tourist, and the most admirable place in the world for the sportsman." He has been hunting the buffalo and grizzly for three months.

—Miss Esmeralda Boyle, who was the leading spirit in organizing the "Literary Society of Washington" at Mrs. Dahlgren's home, is the daughter of an old naval officer, whose eccentricity was to name his children for whatever port or place he was in at the time of their birth. Hence one of his daughters was named Oceania, being born while he was among the South Sea Islands, and another Pacific, for the same reason. A son he named Juan Fernandez, because he had been visiting that island just before the child was born. Miss Esmeralda was born in Spain and spent her childhood at Madeira.—Chicago Times.

—Frank Lombard, a well-known campaign-singer of Chicago, whose death was recently announced, left his wife and daughter penniless. So long ago as 1862 Frank was singing at political gatherings, and in the days of the war no public assembly in Chicago was complete without him. He went to Vicksburg with the Sanitary Commission in 1863, and sang "Old Shady," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "John Brown" and other patriotic songs to the boys in the field. During the Lincoln-McClellan campaign in 1864 he sang at hundreds of meetings in Illinois, and in the congressional and presidential campaigns since that time his voice has always been heard.—Chicago News.

—The colored Baptists have twenty-five churches in New Orleans.

—At the close of 1877 there was in South Dakota only one Presbyterian church; at the close of 1881 there were twenty-five churches.

—The Nebraska State Superintendent of Public Instruction reports that there are 7,000 more boys than girls of school-going age in that State.

—The Episcopalians are energetically working to raise a round million for their Church Extension Fund before the next General Convention.

—The New York Independent gives figures showing that private individuals have given \$70,000,000 to the cause of education in this country in the last 12 years.

—A Church of England Salvation Army has been formed among the undergraduates at Oxford, the members of which wear as a badge a small silver sword.

—Pupils of the public schools in Newark, N. J., were requested to bring one potato each for the Home of the Friendless, the plan resulting in the contribution of a small wagon-load.

—Spain, Portugal and Mexico have between 15,000 and 20,000 Spanish and Portuguese Protestant Christians, according to the Anglican Bishop of Meath. That represents the changes of less than a quarter of a century.

—It is proposed to have the Castle Church of Wittenburg, upon the door of which the famous ninety-five theses of Luther were nailed, in thorough repair on the 400th anniversary of the great reformer's birth, November 10, 1883.

—The ladies have distinguished themselves once more in the London University class lists. The scholarship and gold medal for obstetrics are taken by a lady; two ladies are placed in the first class, one a student from Girton College; five more have gained second classes, and several others are in the third class.

—The pastor of a Baptist church in Camden, N. J., is reported to have come to the conclusion that "Sunday evening baptisms" are things to be avoided. He has tried it, and determined hereafter to administer the ordinance without previous announcement. His experience is that too many irreverent people come as to a show.—N. Y. Examiner.

—A sensation of a very unusual kind occurred at St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church in Smyrna, Del., Sunday or two ago. In the middle of the sermon the preacher, understanding him to say "Let us pray," proceeded to kneel. The movement was going to prayers when the preacher exclaimed: "I did not say 'Let us pray,' I am not through yet; we will pray directly." He then resumed their seats with very broad faces and with emotions very foreign to pure worship.—Chicago Times.

—The Georgia House has passed a bill taxing news agents \$100 a year for selling disreputable papers and other trash.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The capitalists of the world have sunk \$292,000,000 in ocean cables.

—A sneak-thief lived six months in Chicago at the cost to the public library of thousands of dollars. He stole rare books and sold them for a fraction of their worth.

—A curious specimen of fungus was found on the timbers of a Nevada County mine recently. It is in the shape of a human hand, and the fingers, five in number, and the thumb are very plainly marked.

—M. Curie states that the discovery of the great comet was announced at Rio on the observatory there until the morning of the 12th.

—The youngest inventor on the records in Washington is Walter Nevegold; a lad fifteen years of age, of Bristol, Pa., who has patented improvements in rolling mill machinery.

—Four German expeditions are now prosecuting their researches in Africa, two from the east and two from the west side of that continent. Very interesting and accurate reports of the several journeys are looked for after the explorers have revised their journals.

—Paper in a variety of forms, which shall be both luminous and proof against damp, is made up of the following substances: Water, paper pulp, four parts; phosphorescent powder, by preference slacked for twenty-four hours—twenty parts; gelatine one part, and saturated solution of bi-chromate of potash, one part. The phosphorescent powder scours luminosity.

—The fact that silk is soluble in chlorine of zinc, in acetic acid and in ammonia, is well known, and this fact has suggested the possibility that linen threads might be permanently coated with a layer of silk, if steeped in such solutions at a certain pressure and temperature, and then submitted to a process like wire drawing. It is found, however, that silk, when dissolved, loses its luster, and the difficulty is to restore it after being deposited on cotton and linen.—Detroit Post.

—According to H. C. Hovey each female oyster is estimated to contain from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 eggs, of which not a tenth can be said to be vitalized in the course of nature. But he is of opinion that by a proper system of oyster-farming fully one-half of the young may be matured to that stage when they can take care of themselves.

—"Seed oysters," as between one and two years old, and those known as "saddle rock" require four years to attain their high commercial value.

—The last invention for the protection of theater audiences is a "penetrable safety wall," which has just been patented by an engineer at Kottbus, Germany. The plan is to make the interior wall in all parts of the theater of paper mache, made after a certain method. Such a wall will have the appearance of massive stone, but, by pressure upon certain parts where the words are painted in immense letters, "To be broken open in case of fire," access to the exterior corridors is to be obtained, whence escape to the outer air can be made.—Boston Post.

—In what is estimated to be the most delicate pair of scales in the world, according to the account given in the scientific papers, the beam is made of rye straw, and together with the pans, which are made of aluminum, weighs only fifteen grains. In the most delicate scale heretofore made the beam and pans weighed sixty-eight grains—the beam being made of aluminum—and the instrument was capable of weighing to the one-thousandth of a grain. This new scale, however, weighs to the one-tenth-thousandth of a grain. A piece of hair one inch long on a weighing with this wonderful apparatus, was found to represent the almost infinitesimal quantity of one-thousandth of a grain.—N. Y. Sun.

—Thirty Games of Chess at Once.

At the Maryland Historical rooms last night Herr Wilhelm Steinitz played thirty games of chess simultaneously in the presence of quite a large audience. The tables supporting the chess-boards were ranged in parallel rows down the middle of the hall, each of the thirty contestants being seated in front of a table. Herr Steinitz, commencing at table No. 1, would make a move and pass to the next, making a circuit once in every twenty minutes. In playing, Steinitz invariably leaned on his right arm placed on the table, and in his left hand held an unlighted cigar, throughout the evening. In making a move the distinguished little gentleman would raise the piece and set it down hastily, but lightly, reminding one of the "I'll strike you with a feather" gesture, which some years ago was a part of the stock in trade of variety stars. From the outset Herr Steinitz adopted a vigorously aggressive policy, and soon had two thirds of his opponents in a very bad way. Mr. Julius Hall, Jr., at 11:20 proposed a draw, which Steinitz accepted. At 11:45 Dr. A. B. Arnold also proposed a draw, which was accepted. At 11:45 thirteen of the players had resigned and two were mated. At table No. 8 Mr. Steinitz administered a brilliant mate by sacrificing his queen early in the game. In playing Mr. Steinitz on an average took about one-quarter of a minute for each move. The first opponent to reach a draw was Mr. J. J. Merrifield, at 10:10 p. m. At 12:05 a. m. Mr. Steinitz made an oversight at the table of Mr. A. Sellmar, which the latter promptly availed of, causing the veteran to resign. This is the first time Mr. Steinitz has been beaten in Baltimore. At 1 a. m. the games were concluded. Mr. Steinitz winning all with the exceptions above noted. To try his memory one of the players misplaced the king. No sooner did he return to that chess-board on his rounds than he noticed the change. Mr. Steinitz's most formidable opponent was Mr. Julius Hall. It looked at one time as if the latter would win, and the champion pondered deeply over his moves. The game had reached a point where Mr. Hall had a king and a knight, and was pressing Steinitz hard. He made a slip, however, and Steinitz threw forward his knight, so to speak, and a pawn was lost. He gave a shrill shriek, and moved on. The game was drawn.—Baltimore American.

CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

Why Mysterious Physical Troubles Arise Special Dread—A Professional Experience.

Few things give more pain than dread or apprehension. Most people are able to face apparent danger bravely, but the sudden and unexpected coming of some indefinite calamity very naturally strikes terror to even the bravest. For this reason lightning and tornadoes are considered terrible; their coming and going are so sudden, unannounced and unknown. For this same reason an unknown disease, some poison in the blood, some mysterious ailment, which they have the worst possible apprehension of, is dreaded by all thinking people. And, indeed, there are good reasons for such dread, for modern science has discovered that some violent disorders show the least signs in their beginnings, while they have the worst possible effects. A slow flow of many persons who have dull and uncertain pains in various portions of the body; who are unnaturally tired, who have a nervous, tremulous, and who have a day and apparently well the next, and one enormous aspect at times and a lessening of food soon thereafter. Such persons are really in a dangerous condition, even though they may not realize it.

ing statement of a most prominent physician, who has had unusual opportunities for investigation of so striking and important a nature that it will be read with interest by all.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF CINCINNATI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Joseph A. M. D., Julius Reis, H. A. Smith, M. D., Mrs. M. F. Bore, H. M. Miller, M. D., Mrs. George H. Bore, Dr. Chas. W. Wendt, Frank L. Lankenshimer, Daniel Wolf, J. B. Wilson.

OFFICE: No. 274 West Eighth Street, O. ANDERSON, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT, CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2, 1882.

Many families pride themselves on their noble ancestry; but here, in this democratic country, we do not care so much about our pedigree as our health. When the blood is out of order, disease manifests itself in the skin and flesh. To be restored to health take Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. Physicians speak of it in the highest terms. Dr. Everett, Cooper Plains, Steuben county, New York, mentions two cases of Scrophulous Erythema in which Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil effected a cure, and said: "I think it one of the best purifiers of the day. It has met with perfect success in every case where I have used it."

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IF YOUR WATCH

Has been ruined by incompetent workmen, or needs repairing, send it by express to

J. P. STEVENS WATCH FACTORY, where only skilled workmen and most improved machinery is employed. We make NEW any part that has been damaged or worn. Prices for repair will be given you BEFORE the work is commenced. All work guaranteed. Put your name and address in the package with the watch. Send for our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO., Manufacturers of stem-winding watches. Factory and Office 34 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

That Husband of Mine Is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. \$1. Don't drink the House "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, etc.

—Senator Sharon has a barn on his new home in California which cost over \$50,000.

Or dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms, as a preventive against fever and a cure after intermittent fevers, the "Elixir of Calistaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

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THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 15, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

Ex-Treasurer Polk's bond has been reduced to \$50,000, but he will be unable to give it.

The state treasury of Texas would have been a fat take for Polk or Vincent. It contains two millions dollars in cash.

The constitutional limit of fifty days to the sessions of the State Legislature, will compel that body to adjourn next Thursday.

The Montgomery papers report the arrest of W. A. Child, for robbing the mails. The prisoner was placed under bond to await trial.

Modjeska said, in response to the remark that Mary Anderson was cold and unimpassioned in her love scenes on the stage, "There is no such thing as a cold and unimpassioned girl. Anderson may seem so because she has not met the right person. She will meet him, however, and that will remedy her apparent coldness. An actress must fall in love before you see her at her best. There is no exception to the rule."

Among the pall bearers at the funeral of Adrian North, in Louisville, were "a recognized leader in society" and "a gambler of the lowest kind." North was a scion of a wealthy and pretensions Southern family, a graduate of Yale, and the heir of a fortune. He became a professional gambler, however, and figured as such for ten years preceding his death, which was caused by a debauch following a run of luck at cards.

The Mobile Register, of Wednesday morning, presented to its readers a handsomely lithographed representation of the "Hunts," twenty-six in number, in the procession of the mystic societies of that city on Mardi-Gras evening, and a description of the same, together with a full account of the festivities of the Great Carnival. Mobile proudly claims to be the "Mother of Mystics," and the Register contributes no little towards establishing her right to the title.

Many of the wealthiest men in New York began poor. Jay Gould was a cowboy, James R. Keene came from England with \$20 in his pocket. Rufus Hatch began by dealing in "garden sass," D. Appleton kept a grocery store, James Watson Webb was a county clerk, Henry Villard was a reporter, Leonard W. Jerome was a printer, H. B. Chadlin was a Vermont school teacher, O'Connor was born of the poorest of Irish parents, and Peter Cooper was a hatter's apprentice.

The story told by a Denver boy, of having been robbed of a large amount of his employer's money, was subjected to the closest cross-examination without developing the slightest contradiction, and would have been believed, though in itself improbable, if at the last moment a written copy of it, down to the minutest details, had not accidentally been found in his desk. He then confessed that he had stolen the cash after composing the tale and studying it for six months.

Two old college chums met at Austin, Texas, after a separation of five years. "I am a reporter on the Telegraph," said one. The other replied: "Come to my hotel in the morning and you'll get a first-rate tragedy to write up. You will know so much about the chief actor that you will be able to make interesting reading of it." The reporter kept the appointment, though upon his professional services as a joke; but he found his old acquaintance dead by suicide.

At the meeting of the Cincinnati Cooking Club, reports the Dummer, Miss Fannie F. wanted to know if they washed eggs, or put them in the oven right out of the nest. Miss Sadie M. asked if they fried coffee or broiled it. Miss Zerelda E. thought that coffee was better if stewed over a slow fire. Miss Agnes E. asked if in making a drawing of tea they used oil or water colors. Miss Mary S. said she wasn't certain but she thought they used crayons. Miss Madge D. asked if hens laid better in the winter time, because if they didn't, the girls couldn't afford to start, the price of everything was going to be too high.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says: Mrs. Langtry, the famous English beauty, has just left our city. At home she was one in ten thousand *farle princess* in the contest for the award of loveliness. Here, she is still a charming person, but not by any means queen regnant. We venture to say that in any of the audiences she has had at the St. Charles Theater there have been a score of women superior to her in every attitude of beauty. At the Carnival German on Friday night she was outstripped by dozens of the ladies present. But all this is neither here nor there. She attained prominence there by force of contrast; here she is in the suck

State Depositories.

A plan for the safe keeping of the State funds, has been adopted by the General Assembly, and approved by the Governor. The following is the synopsis of the act:

Section 1 provides that the Governor on the recommendation of the Auditor, be authorized from time to time to designate one or more reputable or solvent banks in Mobile, one in Montgomery, Selma, Eufaula, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, wherein the money of the State may be deposited.

Section 2 provides that before such deposits are made the Governor and Auditor shall have satisfactory evidence that such banks are solvent and in good credit.

Section 3 provides that no public moneys shall be so deposited until such banks shall deliver to the auditor so many registered bonds of the State, or United States as security for the return and payment of the money deposited, when demanded by check or draft, as at the market value shall be equal to the money deposited and twenty-five per cent. additional, and shall, without expense to the State, pay at any commercial city in the United States so much of the deposit as shall be required, by order of the Treasurer, on ten days' notice.

Section 4 provides that upon the designation of such banks as depositories it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to deposit, from time to time, so much of the money in the Treasury as is not needed to meet the immediate wants of the State; and he shall report in writing to the Auditor the amount deposited with each bank.

Section 5 provides that in all settlements with officers collecting public money, as well as all persons indebted to the State, the Treasurer shall receive as cash all certificates issued by such banks to such officer or person, of money deposited by them to the State's credit on the books of the bank issuing such certificate.

Section 6 provides that such banks shall pay out the money deposited with them only on the Treasurer's checks, drafts or bills countersigned by the Auditor, and the purpose of the payment shall be, designated on its face. The Auditor shall keep an account with each of the banks, showing the amounts deposited, and amounts of checks, drafts, etc., on such banks by him countersigned, and shall make at least quarterly full settlements of the accounts between said banks and the State. The banks shall render weekly statements to the Auditor of balances to the State's credit.

Section 7 makes it the Auditor's duty to advise the Governor when the collateral security provided for becomes less in value than required; and if there be reason to doubt the perfect solvency of any bank, the Governor shall require additional security by an increase of the required pledge, or that the money be withdrawn and deposited in some secure place. It shall be understood in case the money deposited is not promptly paid according to the terms of the order or check drawn on any bank, it shall be the States right to take to itself and be the full owner of the securities pledged to the State. Or the Governor and Auditor, at their discretion, shall sell the same in any stock or exchange market in the United States, on five days' notice of the time and place of sale, and after retaining from the proceeds the amount due the State with all expenses attending the collection thereof, to pay the remainder to said bank.

The People and the Army.

A banquet was recently given Gen. William T. Sherman, in honor of his last birthday anniversary, upon which hilarious occasion, the General was called upon for a speech. The General approved the bill retiring all officers of the army at the age of sixty-four years. This law will compel him to give up his place in another year, and it might be said, not without regret. The General thinks that the United States should maintain its military establishment with the greatest care, because soldiers may be needed at any time and in his estimation peace is enervating. The N. Y. Sun disagrees with him, as follows, and we think the Sun is right:

"Is peace enervating? Judging by the war in which Gen. Sherman gained his greatest distinction, we should say not. When the civil war began, out of a population of about thirty-one and a half millions, less than twenty thousand of them were soldiers—not enough to impart any appreciable military character to the rest. And yet who ever saw such fighters as the million of men who poured into the army both North and South? The American officers who in 1870 watched the battles of the French and Germans, the two nations of Europe with the best disciplined and best equipped armies the world ever saw, armies that won the development of almost constant

service for centuries past, came to the conclusion that no fighting they saw in France was half as hard, determined, soldierly, and effective as the struggles they had witnessed in the war of the rebellion.

An intelligent, industrious, liberty-loving, self-governing people will always fight when they think they have cause for it, and they need no such spur to their courage as a ponderous and idle military establishment far in excess of the wants of the country."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a f. fa. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against W. C. Killingsworth, Asa Atkinson, J. A. McNeil, J. P. Smitherman, Albert Patterson, J. J. Green, A. J. Campbell, J. G. Barnett and J. M. Brantley, in favor of the State of Alabama, I will proceed to sell, on the first Monday in March, 1883, at the Courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property as the property of the said W. C. Killingsworth, Asa Atkinson, J. A. McNeil, J. P. Smitherman, Albert Patterson, J. J. Green, A. J. Campbell, J. G. Barnett, and J. M. Brantley, to-wit: The northeast quarter of southeast quarter, and south half of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 23, range 13, the east half of the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of sec 7, township 23, range 13, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of sec 8 township 23 range 13, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of sec 5 township 23 range 13, and north half of northwest quarter of section 21 township 23, range 13, and east half of northeast quarter of section 26, township 23, range 13, and the west half of the northwest quarter section 25, township 23, range 13 and the west half of southwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 32, township 24 range 14, southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 32, township 24, range 14, and west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 24, range 14, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 23, township 23, range 13, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and north half of northeast quarter of section 34, township 23 range 13, the south half of southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section 27, township 23 range 14 and southwest quarter of section 16, township 23 range 14 and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 15, township 22 range 14, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 22, township 21 range 13, northwest quarter of northwest quarter and east half of northwest quarter of section 32 township 23 range 13, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 29 township 23 range 13 and west half of southwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 5, township 22, range 13 and west half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 7, township 23, range 14 and west half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 7 township 23 range 14, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 5, township 23 range 14, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 12 township 23 range 14, northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 4 township 23 range 14 and east half of southeast quarter of section 33 township 24 range 14 and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 31, township 24 range 14, south half and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 8 township 23 range 13, northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 9 township 23 range 13 and northwest quarter of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 18, township 23 range 13, southeast quarter of section 26, west half of northeast quarter of sec 25 township 23, range 13.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff Chilton Co.

This sale has been postponed till the first Monday in March, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff.

PERSONAL TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, thirty days' trial is allowed.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m.	Selma	Arr. 7:30 p. m.
" 10:36 "	Calera	Lve. 4:40 "
" 5:40 p. m.	Rome	" 10:10 a. m.
" 7:18 "	Dalton	" 8:05 "
" 8:45 "	Cleveland	" 7:33 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a. m.	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a. m.	Bristol	" 10:20 p. m.

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a. m.	Selma	Lv. 4:30 p. m.
Leave 8:50 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a. m.	Meridian	Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED.

Sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kier's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, postpaid, a Free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price for large box \$3, or four boxes for \$10. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE NO. 2169.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 13, 1883, viz: Olive Shack, formerly Hightower, Homestead entry No. 7031, for the $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 10, township 22 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Garner, Anthony Garner, Frank Hicks, Turner Campbell, all of Randolph, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2153.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 29, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 24, 1883, viz: Berry Lawrence, Homestead No. 7134, for the $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 1 of a $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 23, township 23, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Hawkins, Martin Goodson, Josephus Livingston, Jake Smith, of Randolph, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

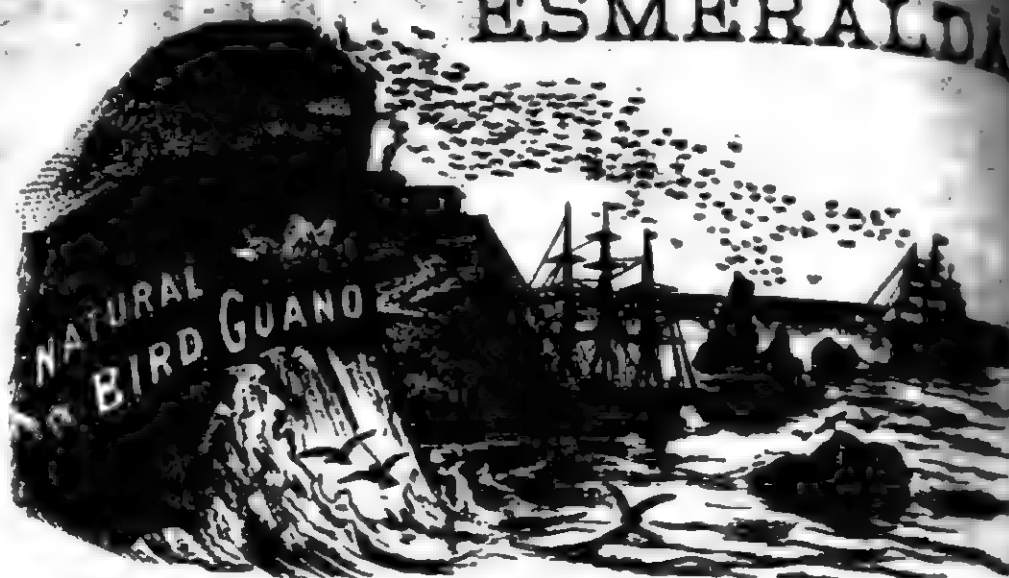
CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop west side of railroad.

A. F. WHITEHEAD.

The Best Fertilizer Known.

ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

Equitable Fertilizing Company.

BALTIMORE, MD.

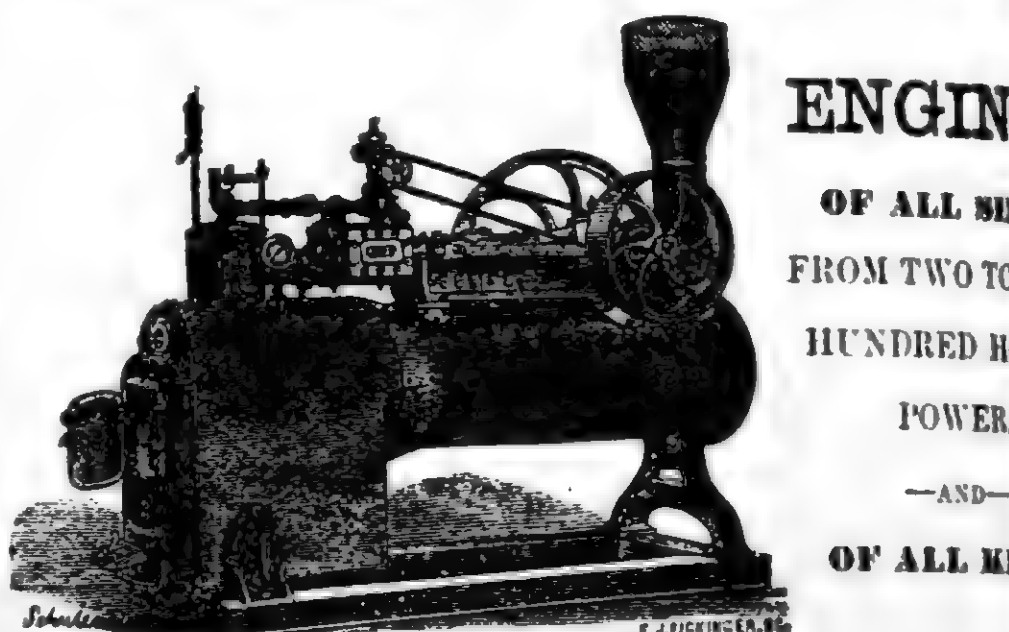
I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTIZER AND HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully, R. EHRLMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!



PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all

kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

Agents wanted in every county in the State.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circular or call

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver,

Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in curing

the above named diseases, and pro-

nounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists and

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated

Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and

me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1

THURSDAY JANUARY 11, 1883.

FITS, EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS,

Permanently cured—no humbug—by

one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's celebrated

Infallible Fit Powders. To con-

vince sufferers that these Powders will

do all we claim for them, we will send

by mail, postpaid, a Free Trial Box.

As Dr. Goulard is the only Physician

that has ever made this disease a special

study, and as to our knowledge thou-

sands have been permanently cured by

the use of these powders, we will guar-

antee a permanent cure in every case

or refund you all money expended. All

sufferers should give these Powders an

early trial, and be convinced of their

curative powers. Price, for large box,

\$3, or four boxes for \$10. Sent by mail

to any part of the United States or Can-

ada on receipt of price, or by express C.

O. D. Address, ASH & ROBBINS,

360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, war-

ranty deeds and waive notes for

sale at this office.

at Little Cost!

I am agent at Clanton for the

Indiana Road Car

The very thing for Deacons, Pre-

lectors, Sheriffs and traveling men

generally. It is light of weight, and

of run, and is made of heavy

body being suspended on springs

and is very durable. For terms and

information call on or write to

at Clanton.

I also have a good horse and

for hire, which can be obtained

at Clanton, Dec. 21, 1882.

Dr. J. P. GIBBS.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 15, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—V. R. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifth Senatorial District—William F. Oden.

Representative—J. S. Edwards.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

Deputy Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Stewart.

Sherriff—James E. Lowe.

Treasurer—James M. Parish.

Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Supt. Education—James M. Corleone.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Houghton, R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at 6:33 a. m.

No. 3 at 7:15 p. m.

No. 5 at 11:30 p. m.

No. 11 at 2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 at 8:48 a. m.

No. 4 at 9:42 p. m.

No. 6 at 6:15 p. m.

No. 12 at 10:38 a. m.

Don't stop.

Notes.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 63, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

Woodbine Lodge, No. 40, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Yesterday was St. Valentine's day.

Commissioner's Court on last Monday.

The warm weather has resurrected the inevitable baseball.

The weather is becoming spring-like, and the days are growing longer.

Rev. J. W. Shores will make his residence at Verbena, for the remainder of the present year.

Messrs. Minor Wooley and Seaborn Jones, of Maplesville, gave us a brief but pleasant call on Monday.

The season has arrived when the festive idea is resurrected, and maketh merry with the new life that in him is.

A grand ball at the courthouse last evening was the affair of the season. It was presumably in honor of our old St. Valentine.

A very pleasant evening was spent by the young people of our village at the residence of Mr. J. B. Borkin, on last Thursday.

The time of holding the circuit court for this county has been changed by the Legislature. The Spring term will hereafter convene the fourth Monday in March.

The postponement of the sale of the property of defaulting tax-collector Hays' bondsmen, was the result of a compromise between the attorney for the State and the bondsmen.

Why doesn't the Louisville & Nashville R. R. establish a local agency at Clanton. Such an agency would be of material benefit both to the railroad and to the people of this section.

Wellman & Co., of the Louisville Clothing House, Birmingham, are the best clothiers in the State. They are live men as well, and have continued their advertisement in this paper. Get your clothing of them.

An Eastern drummer while out West sent the following dispatch to his firm: "Met drummer of rival house who said he could outdrum any hairpin connected with our house. Maintained the name of the firm. Will send liquor bill by mail."

The following notice is by a Virginia blacksmith: "Notis.—De co-partnership, heretofore existing between me and Mose Skinner, is hereby resolved. Dem as what me dem firm will settle wid me, and dem what de firm owes will settle wid Mose."

A professional pedestrian of the name tramp received some rough treatment early last Sunday morning at the hands of a citizen who found the worthy perambulating about the premises, and into his kitchen and dining room. A good mauling was his trampship in search of a new w.

Died at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Curry, their little child, Jay Gould, aged about ten months. Amid the parents' tears of sorrow, it is consoling to know that their little one is in heaven.

"Safe in the arms of Jesus,
Safe from corroding care,
Safe from the world's temptations,
Sin cannot harm him there."

Our "devil" is another Daniel who has come to judgment. He says that his girl politely but firmly invited him to "hit the ceiling" the other night. He is of course, somewhat despondent in consequence. Young ladies should reflect that even the "devil" like the Democratic party, will sometimes have the "pip."

Maplesville Dots.

Fine weather the past week for farm work, and farmers are pushing things.

Mr. Will Giles is now master of this section of the E. T. V. & G. road vice Cartwright, removed.

Mr. Hugh Foshee, our popular county clerk, paid us a visit last week.

Mr. A. A. Hardwick, the E. T. V. & G. yard master at Selma, has removed with his family to this place.

Bijon Sees Clanton.

On Tuesday we saw Clanton made our first visit to the View office, were hospitably entertained by the editor, made the acquaintance of several prominent citizens and were highly pleased with the town's appearance. Went down to Prof. Corderie's mill, and found the veteran millwright Capt. Sam Dennis, assisted by Mr. J. W. Maddox at work on the flour mill. The "Prof." expected to have it running by February 5th. Intended seeing Verbena, but could not. Returned home convinced that East Chilton has the lead of us in progress and improvement.

Our New Lumber Mill.

The Selma Times has the following to say of Messrs. Gregory & Co's new lumber mill lately put in operation one mile north of Callierville, in this county:

"Everyone who has had occasion to pass up the E. T. V. & G. R. R. can but have noticed the amount of building that is going on at the new station known as 'Stanton.' The writer had an opportunity to examine carefully the works of Messrs. Gregory & Co., now in operation at this point, only a few days since, and was pleased to find that most extensive preparations are being made, and are now nearly complete for furnishing the finest yellow pine lumber, both for this and foreign markets. These gentlemen not only have a first class saw mill, but have added one of Curran & Wolf's patent dry houses capable of holding about 80,000 feet of lumber, and requiring only five or six days to dry it thoroughly. In addition to this the Company have arrangements for dressing their seasoned lumber before shipping, thereby adding about fifty per cent. to its value. Mr. Coe, of the firm, has built a handsome cottage near the mills and will remove his family thereto soon. Other residences, doubtless, will be built, and the station may yet become a pleasant summer resort."

More of Repudiation's Fruit.

Another Treasurer is short in his accounts. Mr. Vincent, of Alabama, departed for parts not definitely known on Monday last, and a hasty examination of his books revealed a deficit of about \$300,000. More careful scrutiny may swell the amount. Mr. Vincent has been speculating in cotton futures. Like Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, he evidently saw no harm in using as his own the money which his State had stolen from creditors. If the State had no morals and no conscience, why should he have any? Alabama's repudiation record is an especially black one. The principal of her debt amounted to \$28,040,470. The unpaid interest upon this up to July 1, 1876, was estimated at \$6,000,000. By various ingenious processes \$15,466,091 of the principal was repudiated, and the whole of the six millions of interest. More than this, the interest upon the debt which was not repudiated has been cut down so regularly that even if the bondholders are paid at the end of the thirty years which their bonds are to run, their total loss from the beginning will be about \$28,000,000, or nearly the whole amount of the original debt. A State so infamously dishonest as that cannot expect honesty in its officials. Mr. Vincent is no more of a thief than his State of Alabama is.

The above is taken from the New York Tribune. We republish it that our readers may know how a Northern press delights in vilifying the South. Every well informed citizen of this State knows that Alabama has never repudiated one cent of her indebtedness, and that she even honorably and satisfactorily compromised a fraudulent

indebtedness of nearly \$30,000,000 heaped upon her by radical vultures in high places. Of course the Tribune will help its party.

The Legislature.

A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature and been approved by the Governor, amending section 1515 of the Code, and authorizing the Probate Judge when supported in his judgment by the opinion of three respectable citizens of the county, one of whom shall be a competent licensed physician, if in his discretion he shall deem it necessary, to establish such hospitals, and make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, and appoint such guards, and superintendents as may be necessary to effect his object, and it shall be the duty of the Probate Judge as soon as practicable thereafter, to call together the court of county commissioners who may ratify, change or disaffirm the acts of the Probate Judge.

Senators Hargrove, of Tuscaloosa, and Thomas, of Barbour, made able and patriotic speeches in the Senate, on Monday, in advocacy of the claims of the University upon the State. The bill making an appropriation in aid of the public schools, the University, and the A. & M. College, was referred to a special committee, composed of the committees on Education and Finance, with instructions to report on Wednesday (yesterday) morning.

Representatives John, of Dallas, and Brown, of Tuscaloosa, had quite a spat. Brown, as chairman of the Committee on Revenue, hoped the Revenue Bill would pass with few objections and deprecated extended discussion. The bill contains a clause allowing the counties to exempt manufacturers from taxation for five years. John, in a speech said that clause explained why the attempt was made to rush the bill through without discussion, and the adroitness with which the bill was framed showed the hand of the lawyer Brown said any insinuation that he had any sinister motive in what he had said was false. John said he would answer outside the House for what he said inside. At the afternoon session John explained that he meant nothing personal to Brown, and the matter was dropped. It caused quite a sensation.

So many bills of a local nature have been introduced that it has been impossible to pay attention to even a tenth of them. For instance, not one of the many bills presented by the representative from our county, has yet become a law.

The bill has passed and been approved which changes the time of holding the circuit court in a number of counties, our own among the number.

The Legislature will adjourn next Thursday.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE NO. 2121.

T. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 17, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 24, 1883, viz: Jonathan A. Headley, Homestead 7594 and 12224 for the n 2 of s w 4 and a lot of n w 1 section 18, township 21 north, range 14 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen Baker, William A. Culp, Ezekiel M. Cooper, Madison Popwell, all of Clanton, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Bailey Bowline.
Probate Court of Chilton County.
Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of January 1883, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of Probate of Chilton County; notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

W. R. BOWLINE.

Farmers and others desiring a genteel, lucrative agency business, by which \$5 to \$20 a day can be earned, send address at once, on postal, to H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 135 and 137 Fulton Street, N. Y.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eye, wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-11 REV. J. G. GURLEY.

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

Everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

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CLANTON, ALA.

—OF—

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Quick Sales and Small Profits.

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Music, Musical

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In clear type, cleanly printed on first-class paper, handsomely and durably bound in cloth, with gold and ink side and back stamps.

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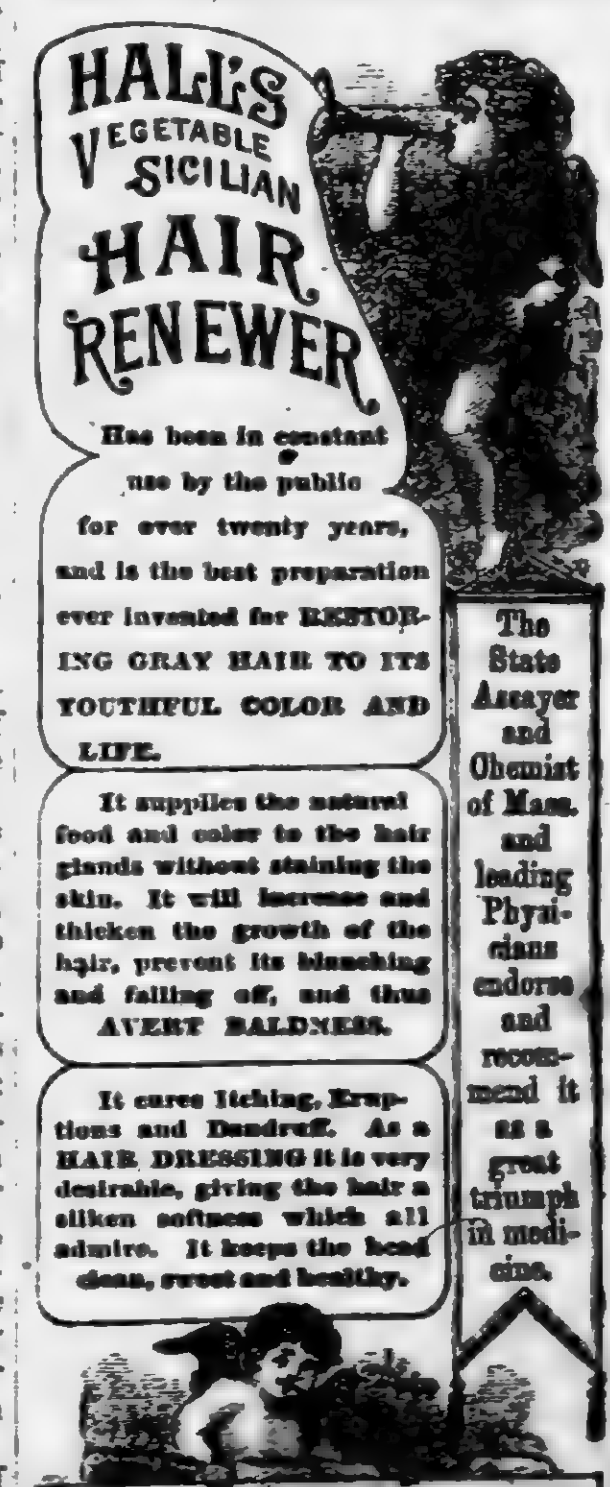
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HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its thinning and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

THE STATE Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

The Florida Mutual FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

WELL, NOT THIS EVENING.

"Was a bright and moonlight evening
As they wandered on the shore,
And she gently pressed his cheek,
As she said, 'I love you more,
And they talked about his college,
While she clung to him with her looks;
Then she called him very naughty,
Not at all well in books."

"Have you ever read," she murmured,
"Squeezed" Memoirs? I wish you would."
"Well, since you insist," he whispered,
"I will try and be good."

"Take your arm away—you monster!
From my waist, you will run!
That's not what I meant at all, sir!
There, you're breaking my new fan!"

"Twas the life of Joseph Squeezed, sir,
And I think you're awful bad!
Am I angry? Take me home, sir,
Yes, I am just fearful mad!"

"Twas a bright and moonlight evening,
As he wandered on the shore;
But no maiden pressed his cheek,
As she used in days of yore."

A Story of Escape from the Milwaukee Fire.

Mr. Edward P. Hoff, of New York, who passed through a terrible experience at Milwaukee on the occasion of the burning of the Newhall House was one of the first to leave the hotel, yet he had time to leave a place of safety the house was so enveloped in smoke and flames that it seemed impossible for any one to be saved. The story as told by himself is briefly this: "I occupied room No. 28, on the second floor, almost directly over the office, and near the alley. A terrible sensation of a crushing weight upon my chest awoke me, and I lay for a moment dazed and half-smothered, and heard a clock strike four. The thick smoke in the room was stifling, and groping to the door I opened it. The rush of flame and heated air, not smoke alone, but scorching, burning air met me, taking away my breath, and well nigh my senses. A reeling form, with hair and whiskers burned from the face and eyes glowing, staggered toward me with wide-open mouth, gasping for breath. From the parched throat came inarticulate sounds. I pulled him into the room, closed the door, and tried to open the window. It was locked. I broke a pane of glass and caught a whiff of God-given air. By the light of the burning building I could see the telegraph wires twenty feet away and half resolved to jump. My companion in the room revived a little, and said he had come from No. 22, only four rooms distant, and yet he had nearly perished in making the short journey. His name was Maroney and he was from Rock Island. It seemed madness to attempt to escape through the scorching air that filled the hallway, to essay again to pass through that fiery furnace, yet to jump from the window was equally hazardous, and to remain where we were was certain death. The terrible, voiceless silence added to the horror of our situation. If there would only come some cry, some human speech, to relieve the pressing stillness, which seemed to have enveloped the doomed hotel, we would have taken fresh hope. But all was still as that hell which Dante pictures, save that the apparently distant cracking of the flames could be faintly heard. It seemed as though the stifling smoke had silenced every voice. I felt as though I were enduring some horrible nightmare, terribly real. The light in the room grew brighter, and we hastily gathered up a few articles and determined to make a break for life through the hall. Covering our faces so as to breathe a little of the torrid air as possible, we again opened the door and ran along the hall-way toward the alley. We met a young woman staggering through the smoke and groping along the walls, apparently blind or dazed. As she was almost naked, I caught up a couple of sheets, threw them around her, and tried to lead her with me. She was hopelessly frightened, however, and could only mutter: 'My God! My God! I can't.' She finally fell into an open doorway, and I left her lying across the threshold. My companion and I crossed the bridge into the bank building and descended to the ground, where we found less than a dozen guests. After my excitement had in some measure subsided, I found my hand to be severely cut from the pane of glass which I had broken."—Milwaukee Special to Chicago Times.

Rapid Advancement.

A postal clerk named Byron, on a salary of \$1,200 a year, a few years since notified in the papers that the Emperor of Japan was about inaugurating postal reforms like those of civilized countries, and was going to send agents abroad to study them. "Here is my market," said he. "The Emperor of Japan shall be my customer." He had barely enough money to pay his passage to Japan, but resigned, and was off by the lightning express. His pleasing address and thorough knowledge of our postal system at once gave him work and rapid advancement. He established our postal system in Japan, adding the system of postal telegraph and savings banks. In 1873 he negotiated our postal treaty with Japan and similar treaties with leading Powers of Europe. For years he has been Director General of International Posts in Japan, and acquired a handsome fortune. He is not yet forty, and has concluded to come home.

Canal Boats.

The cost of a good Erie canal boat is from \$8,500 to \$14,000. Seven round trips a season is about an average. In winter time the mules are boarded on hay at \$1 a week. The average business life of canal mules is from twelve to fifteen years. The capacity of an average grain boat is considerably greater than can be utilized in the present canal. The ordinary size is ninety-six feet long by seventeen feet eight inches wide and eleven feet deep. They are built blunt-headed, and without reference to rapid or easy passage through the water. The length is limited by the length of the locks through which they have to pass, and the depth by the depth of water they are allowed to draw, which is six feet.

Exchange.

The number of farms in the United States has increased fifty-one per cent in the past ten years.

Arabi's Sentence.

Shortly after nine o'clock this morning the court-martial assembled in the large room of the Daira Sanieh building, which were elaborately prepared for the occasion. No public intimation of the meeting having been given, only about 150 visitors were present. Sir Charles Wilson having taken his seat as the representative of the British Government, the members of the court-martial followed, and took their seats on a raised platform at the end of the apartment. The President of the court was Raouf Pasha, late Governor of the Sudan, and its members consisted solely of Egyptian military and naval officers. By a strange coincidence the President was himself an active member of the National Council at Cairo, signed many of the telegrams addressed to the Porte, and went in state to visit Arabi and congratulate him on his conduct at Kafr Dowar.

For some minutes the assemblage waited in expectation of Arabi Pasha's appearance. At last he entered, followed by the guard, and, seemingly indignant to the gaze turned upon him, walked slowly round the back rows of the court to a seat behind Mr. Broadley, the leading counsel. Arabi looked pale, but one could not help remarking that he was more dignified and self-possessed than his Judge opposite.

The labors of the committee of inquiry and the constant efforts of the counsel for the defense have terminated in a formal admission of the accused of the simple charge of rebellion, and the total abandonment by the prosecution of the accusations of massacre and incendiarism. The President, therefore, after a short pause, thus addressed Arabi, who rose to his feet: "Achmet Arabi Pasha, you are accused before the court, according to the decision of the Commission of Inquiry, of the crime of rebellion against the Khedive, a crime defined in article 92 of the Ottoman military code, and article 59 of the penal code. Are you guilty or not guilty?" Mr. Broadley then rose and read a reply in French on behalf of his client, of which the following is the translation: "Of my own free will, and according to the advice given me by my counsel, I acknowledge myself guilty of the crime which you have defined."

The reply was next read to the court in Arabic, after which the President suspended the proceedings until three o'clock this afternoon.

Before three o'clock the vicinity of the Daira Sanieh court was crowded with natives, who came to learn the sentence passed on Arabi Pasha. For more than an hour also before the reassembling of the court-martial the court room was crisscrossed with spectators, among whom were many European ladies. Intense eagerness was manifested on the part of the large audience to see the prisoner as he approached. Sitting below Sir C. Wilson's chair, and behind his counsel, Mr. Broadley and Mr. Napier, Arabi faced the assembly, which he regarded with an expression half of curiosity and half of nervousness. The proceedings only lasted two minutes, being as brief as the morning's. The President of the court handed to a native official a copy of the sentence, which stated that as Arabi Pasha had admitted the crime of rebellion, and as the military and penal codes left no other alternative, the court unanimously passed a sentence of death.

Arabi stood while the address was read, and quietly bowed at the conclusion.

After this formality the President handed the same official a copy of the Khedive's reprieve, of which the following is a condensed translation:

"Considering that Arabi Pasha is sentenced to death for the crime of rebellion, but considering also that the prerogative of mercy rests in us, the Khedive, we have decreed that the court's sentence be commuted to perpetual exile outside Egypt and its dominions, but the sentence shall be enforced if Arabi Pasha returns to this country. We charge our Ministers of the Interior and War and Marine to see to the execution of the above decree."

Arabi bowed to the court, touching his forehead with his hand in Oriental fashion when the reading was concluded. After a moment's pause the court rose, and the proceedings were declared to be at an end. Great sympathy was evidently manifested on the part of the audience toward Arabi, whose dignified bearing impressed them. Many of the spectators shook hands with him and warmly expressed their good will.

The delight outside among the crowd on learning that Arabi was not to be executed, but only sent into honorable exile, was very manifest. The excuse for him is, to use a familiar expression, that he lost his head, an explanation to which Arabi's subsequent endeavors to preserve peace and security and the lives and property of the Europeans in the provinces and Cairo lends much force.

I am informed that, besides retaining his rank, Arabi Pasha will be allowed \$2,000 a year at the cost of the Egyptian Government. The trial has produced two good results. First, it may be regarded as absolutely certain that but for the employment of counsel Arabi and his fellow-rebels would have been put to death long since. This was prevented by Mr. Broadley's recovery of Arabi's papers, and his strenuous and successful efforts in the affair of the rules of procedure. It is not too much to say that Mr. Broadley deserves the highest credit for the ceaseless energy and distinguished ability with which he has borne his share in this historic trial.

The secondary facts brought to light in the course of the investigation show the existence in Egypt of national feeling and aspirations, of the great task of reorganizing the native administration to which, now that the trial is over, statesmen must direct their earnest attention. The impression here is that the national cause has a generous friend in the person of Lord Dufferin, to whom, with Sir E. Malet, whose services in these events merit warm recognition, is due the compromise in the trial of Arabi. The counsel has stipulated that the other chief prisoners shall share the benefits of the compromise so that within the next few days sentences of more or less short periods of exile will be passed on Tonba, who commanded at Kafr Dowar; Abdelal, at Damietta; Mahmoud Sami, who at the end of the war commanded at Salalah-Yacoub; and was recommended at Salalah-Yacoub; and Sami, who was under Secretary of War; and Akmet Mifek, in charge of the post

telegraphs, and others. It may go harder with Suleiman Bey, who actively conducted the pillage of Alexandria.—Cairo Cor. London News.

Table Cutlery.

In ordinary British households the steel knife still holds its own, excepting for the eating of fish or fruit, for which purposes silver or plated knives are expressly made and in universal use. In Germany the inferior quality of the table-cutlery is a source of constant annoyance, while in France competition with English manufactures has long been keen. The cutlery of Great Britain carried away most of the prizes for superior workmanship and finish, and even yet makes the command the highest special makes the last forty years great progress has been made in the United States in this industry. And while the still imported from Sheffield and other centers of English manufacture an immense trade in domestic cutlery has sprung up, and American knives are found upon many European tables. There are various reasons for this, foremost among them the fact that in this country machinery enters far more largely into the manufacture of cutlery than in England, where the finest steel blades are forged, ground, and polished by hand, each blade receiving a share of minute and individual attention which is impossible where hundreds are turned out at one time. This individual manipulation enables a workman to detect the very smallest irregularity in the warp of the steel, and to bestow upon each separate piece that passes through his hands the amount of care that is necessary to bring it to the very highest state of perfection. For this reason the trade in English cutlery still shows an increase as far as the finest goods are concerned, and the Sheffield manufacturer stands unrivaled in the highest branches of his art. And again, in turning out very cheap goods, such, for example, as are found at the five-cent stores, the English factories can still compete satisfactorily with those of this country, owing to the greater cheapness of labor; but it is in the vast intermediate field of general supply for ordinary use that we must seek the results of American enterprise. And in this field the British confess themselves out-rivaled. Of the numberless houses which a few years ago were represented in this country for middle-class cutlery goods, not one in ten remains, and not only is the home demand supplied by cutlery of domestic make, but very large exports are made to different parts of the world, notably to Africa, Australia, Germany, and Spain. In addition to the great advantages which the use of machinery gives the American manufacturer of middle-class goods, he derives still further facility from the variety of the materials now used for handles.

The expense of a knife depends very greatly upon the handle, in first-class goods almost entirely so, the same quality of steel being invariably used for the blades, and the price of imported cutlery has increased largely within the last few years upon this account. The handles of the best English knives are invariably made of ivory, and in this article there has been a formidable advance of no less than from \$300 to \$400 a ton, and there is a prospect of a still further rise in price. The value of a ton of ivory is about \$8,000, and the estimate of material used is one pound to one dozen small knives. In this country, on the contrary, other materials being employed for handles over the finest knives. Of these celluloid is the most remarkable. The English claim to have been the inventors of this or of a precisely similar material, which is known as xylonite, and a large trade has been carried on by them in celluloid-handle knives, but by nothing in comparison to the extent to which they are manufactured in this country. The basis of celluloid is tissue paper, and camphor enters largely into its composition, together with a pigment of white zinc lead, which gives the necessary hardness. It is almost impossible to break it, and there is no danger of the unattractive cracks in the celluloid knife handle which are the perpetual torment of the mistresses of Irish servants. Besides celluloid various materials are pressed into the service by American ingenuity. Cheap knives have handles of coarsely woven cloth, which is imported from the isthmus, and in spite of difficulty of transport is very much cheaper than bone. Then we have the ebony handles, the material for which is imported from Zanzibar, carried from the interior of Africa upon the backs of natives and shipped in immense quantities to America. Rubber handles again play an important part, the material upon the patent, which is an old German one and has now lapsed, having amounted to \$40,000 a year, and horn is still in demand for the handles of carving-knives and forks. An immense trade is done in the solid steel knives, of which handle and blade are made in one piece. These, which are of British manufacture, are imported here and plated for the American market. Plated table cutlery, as we have seen, is popular here and immense quantities of it are supplied to the Southern States. The appearance of American cutlery is much in its favor. In the cheaper knives metal is used in the handles, and serves both as ornament and rivet, and great attention is paid to the shape both of handle and blade. Some of the more expensive knives and plated forks have pearl handles ornamented and twisted. The pearl itself is imported from India and Manila, and cut in New York city, where pearl-cutting forms a distinct branch of trade. A finely-finished knife passes through fifty different hands.—N. Y. Times.

—Of the 40,000 envelopes sent out by the managers of the Baltimore Home for the Friendless, for Christmas offerings, but 1,016 were returned. In those returned were seven \$5 bills, seven \$2 bills, and forty-seven \$1 bills; thirty-five 50-cent pieces, one hundred and seventy-seven 25-cent pieces, four hundred and thirty-three 10-cent pieces, three hundred and thirty-six 5-cent pieces, thirty-nine 2-cent pieces, and seven hundred and forty-two cents—in all \$207.44.

Her Great Mistake.

At an early hour Tuesday forenoon a boy about twelve years of age entered a Woodward & Lothrop store hugging a big rocking-horse in his arms, and as he placed it on the floor he said to one of the clerks:

"Got that in my Christmas stocking. I guess it was bought here."

"Yes, that was sold by us."

"An old woman about sixty years old bought it, didn't she?"

"I think so."

"Kind of a motherly-looking woman who looked as if she didn't know what a boy wanted no more than pigs can?"

"I didn't no ice about that. What's the matter with the horse?"

"The horse is all right; but the idea of a boy as big as me fooling around with a hobby horse! Granddaddy must have been crazy. I throw out about a dozen hints, but she was bent on getting this horse!"

"And what do you want?"

"Want to trade it, of course."

"For what?"

"Well, I want a seven-shooter revolver."

"Don't keep 'em."

"Then I want three or four pistols to shoot real bullets."

"We have none."

"Any bowie-knives or slung-shots?"

"Not one."

"Any shot-guns?"

"No."

"Got any cannons?"

"None."

"Haven't you got nothing that'll shoot or stab or blow up or smash things?"

"The only articles we have are tin-swords and toy-engines."

"Then I'll take about six swords and the rest in engines. I guess I know where I can trade the swords for a toy pistol, and then I'll be fixed to make things lively. That's just like an old grandma. She'd go and pay four dollars for a thing like this when twenty shillings would have bought a pistol and enough powder and bullets to pepper every pane of glass out of the barn."

—Detroit Free Press.

—A correspondent of Gardening Illustrated has this to say about salt for walks: "Some dislike using salt to destroy weeds on lawns; they think it acts as a manure, and that it increases rather than diminishes the weeds, but I do not find it to do so. I have employed salt for years on long lengths of walks and have found it to not only effectually kill the weeds, but to give the gravel a bright, clean, and unobtainable in any other way. The great secret lies in putting it on in the weather. When the barometer indicates a period of dry weather, that is the time to do it."

An Incident in Virginia.

Our old friend, Mr. Wm. Claughton, of Heathville, Sheriff of Northumberland County, Va., says: "We have many good medicines in our parts, but nothing which equals St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. My family keep the Oil in the house at all times and use it for almost everything that a medicine can be used for. They claim that it is unequalled for rheumatism and all bodily pains."—Tappanhook, (Va.) Tide Water Index.

Motives are better than actions. Men drit into crime. Of evil they do more than they contemplate, and of good they contemplate more than they do.—Bovee.

Ladies' and children's boots and shoes can't run over if Lyon's Pat. Heel Sifters are used.

It is said that the Chinese believe that the serpens and dragons on tea-bags preserve the tea-planting ships from weeds. Use the dragons.

Roean on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, etc. Mothers' Swans' (Worm) Scraps, for vermin, restlessness, worms. Tasteless. 15c.

At a recent banquet at Edinburg the daughter of a Scotch earl rose to rise during the singing of "God Save the Queen," saying that she didn't care much about the Queen anyway.

A Cure of Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H. Burroughs, of Owego, New York, says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave her up and she could not live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Wm. Hall's Remedy for the Lungs and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering in its use a permanent cure was effected.

Mothers' Attention!

Charles Jones, of Elm Street, Spencer County, Ind., says: "I have dealt in medicine for more than twenty years, and will say that Dr. Ryger's Vegetable Worm Syrup is the most valuable medicine I ever sold."

RHEUMATISM QUICKLY CURED! Send stamp for free prescription. E. K. Hoffmann, Washington, D.C.

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Stomach Pain, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and ALL OTHER ACUTE PAINS AND AFFECTIONS.

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CONSUMPTION.

Have a positive remedy for the above disease by the use of the greatest medicine of the age, Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the only medicine that will cure the disease, and it is the only medicine that will cure the disease, and it is the only medicine that will cure the disease.

Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the only medicine that will cure the disease, and it is the only medicine that will cure the disease, and it is the only medicine that will cure the disease.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

30 DAYS' TREAT

DR. DYER'S VOLTAGE BELT

BEFORE—AND—AFTER

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial to MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO. Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.

NEVER FAILS.

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IF YOUR WATCH

Has been ruined by incompetent men, or needs repairing, send it to

THE J. P. STEVENS WATCH FACTORY.

make new any part that has been damaged of worn. Prices for repair will be

given you before the work is commenced. All work guaranteed.

Your name and address in the packing with the watch. Send for our

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Probate Judge

VOL II.

NO. 14.

—It is a chemical lecture at New York Prof. Eggleston declared that an artificial diamond was much more beautiful than the genuine stone, but retained brilliancy only for a few years.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., FEB. 22, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

A terrible loss of life and property from the Ohio floods.

Polk and his friends are making no effort to give the \$50,000 as fixed on the second application by Judge Quarles. They say they are unable to give a large bond.

Nohr & Mohr, an Ohio whisky firm, has failed. This is singular, when it is remembered that Ohioans have been drinking Mohr & Mohr whisky every year.

A printer's towel fell out of a third-story window in a New Jersey town, the other day, and cracked a paving stone. The crash was heard two blocks away, and a little boy ran home, with white lips and trembling limbs, and told his mother that he had seen a "negro man tumble off the roof and explode his head."

Of course, Treasurer Vincent's downfall is attributed to his dabbling in cotton "futures." We do not believe a word of it, and we surmise from the action of the State authorities that they are of the same opinion. The money is more likely to have gone into a certain fizzing railroad that was broached a year or two ago.—*Troy Messenger.*

Louisville is making great preparations for an industrial exhibition to begin next August. Residents have subscribed \$250,000 to put up a building covering thirteen acres, and the railroad companies likely to be benefited are expected to give as much more. The show will last 100 days, and cotton will be the chief feature.

Italy though apparently quiet, is really busy completing her armaments. According to measures taken at the Italian War Office, seventy-two new Alpine companies were formed at the end of last year. In the course of this year twenty batteries of field artillery, four regiments of siege artillery, each consisting of fifteen companies two regiments of sappers, four companies of railway troops, and six companies of military train will be organized.

Was any carpet-bag thievery worse than that of Polk and Vincent? Southerners and bloods of the first! Will the noble Democracy answer.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

This segment of the "noble Democracy" does not hesitate to answer that it was decidedly worse, for it not only took everything in sight, but loaded the Southern States with debt. Besides thieving was the rule, not the exception, with the carpet-baggers.—*Mobile Register.*

A St. Louis man of wealth, being about to undergo a dangerous surgical operation, sent for a lawyer to draw a will. He coolly and carefully explained that his only relatives were nieces who had firmly convinced him that they cared nothing for him aside from his money, and that he had long before decided to leave them nothing. His reason for previously making no will was that he had not decided whom to enrich, or whether he should let his estate go to charities. In view of a possibly fatal result of the surgeon's work, however, he would devise everything to his landlady, who had taken excellent care of him and was a deserving woman. It was clear that, in case he recovered, he meant to destroy the document. Nevertheless it was drawn with legal care, witnessed by the several physicians, and signed by the testator. He died within an hour. Wills are contested before juries in Missouri, and the nieces won a verdict against the will; but the Court of Appeals decides that there was no reason for believing that it was made under influence or fraud, and therefore it must stand.

The London Spectator says of New York city: The Empire City is an extraordinary jumble of dirty mean streets, ragged telegraph poles, rotting wooden shanties, monstrous advertisements, garish signs, fronts made hideous by daubs of crude red, blue, and green paint, overtopped, sporadically, by enormous piles of heavily ornate architecture, and overshadowed by a network of wires and by the elevated railroad. Nor is the street's population an attractive one. The women are terribly overdressed, and to a stranger the men's faces wear a sad, preoccupied, almost saturnine expression; smiles are rare, and laughs are rarer still. At bottom the American is of a singularly good-natured disposition—too good-natured even, for he puts up with a variety of tyrannies, social and political, under which most Englishmen would writhe. Such a system of *business-alla*, however, has its drawbacks; the railroad companies, for instance, who are allowed to carry their tracks pretty much where they will, killed in 1880, 2,700 persons at their "level crossings."

The Legislature.

The Legislature has re-elected the present railroad commission.

A bill to establish the new county of Houston, out of portions of Dallas, Butler, Monroe, Wilcox and Lowndes, was voted down. This demand for a new county from the people of that section, should have been heeded by the Legislature.

The best work that has yet been done is the passage of a bill appropriating \$100,000 to the public schools of the State, and another appropriating \$60,000 to the State University and \$30,000 to her Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The following acts have also passed and been approved:

An act to amend Sec. 3976 of the Code. Authorizing the Governor to offer rewards for prisoners charged with felony.

An act to amend Sec. 2945 of the Code. Provides for issue of execution against sureties on forthcoming bonds, on failure of principal to deliver.

An act to amend Sec. 2681 of the Code. Imposes a penalty on Probate Judge for issuing marriage license to minors without consent of parents or guardian.

An act to amend Sec. 1544 of the Code. Relates to recommendation for obtaining liquor retail license. Requires the recommendation to be signed by twenty respectable freeholders and householders of the town, city, precinct or beat; if not twenty in the beat, then to be signed by a majority of the number in it.

A bill making it a criminal offence for agents to receive orders for the purchase of "futures" has passed the Senate. This of course, is the effect of the late treasury defalcation. The operations of such a law would be greatly detrimental to the commerce of the State, unless restricted to persons using funds known to have been dishonestly obtained, or known to belong to others than the speculator. The Montgomery and Mobile Chambers of Commerce have each entered protest against the bill, arguing that such a law will interfere greatly with the shipment of cotton to the East and to Europe, and otherwise seriously obstruct and impede the commerce of the State.

The special order being the bill in reference to penitentiary and county convicts, as amended by the Senate, was reported by the committee of the House. All the Senate amendments were concurred in except five, and one additional amendment was reported.

Mr. Wood explained all the amendments *seriatim*.

The House amendment was one to the fifth section, limiting the number of convicts hired to any one contractor to 200 State convicts. Adopted.

Mr. Hall moved to amend section 5 by a proviso that no convicts shall be hired to work in mines, on railroads, canals or bridges across navigable rivers.

Mr. Wood said the laws of the State contained ample power and scope to prevent any cruelty and undue punishment. The trouble, if any, existed heretofore and not now. The evils complained of have been largely remedied and will be entirely by the provisions for full inspection in this bill. The charges made by the gentleman from Montgomery could not apply to any existing state of affairs. As to not hiring criminals to mines, there was nothing tenable in such a position. Crime must be punished under proper restrictions; and work in the mines is not a greater hardship than any other punishment.

The amendment of Mr. Hall was tabled by 48 to 21.

Mr. Hall offered an amendment to section 8 that when death rate of any contractor amounts to 8 per cent., the Governor shall have power to revoke contracts.

Mr. Wood said the Governor had the power asked for now and the amendment was useless. Amendment tabled.

Mr. John moved the previous question, which was sustained and the committee's report was adopted.

Mr. Brooks, of Mobile, from the Senate Finance Committee, reported favorably with amendments the House bill to levy taxes for the use of this State and the counties thereof, known as the Revenue Bill, which fixes the rate of taxation at five and a half mills. The bill was passed. The memorial to Congress in reference to the Chicago & Gulf Railroad, introduced some weeks ago by Mr. Wood, of Tuscaloosa, has been adopted by the two Houses and been approved by the Governor.

The following additional acts have passed both houses and been approved by the Governor:

An act to amend an act to revive and complete the Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State of Alabama.

An act to prevent the violation or evasion of prohibition laws and requiring license to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors.

The Legislature takes a recess today (Washington's birthday) and will adjourn at 12 o'clock p. m. tomorrow.

What Are Woman's Rights.

The following lines set forth more beautifully than all so-called advocates of "woman's rights" have been able to do, what exalted prerogatives nature has bestowed upon women:

The right to wake when others sleep;
The right to watch, the right to weep;
The right to comfort in distress;
The right to soothe, the right to bless;
The right to the widow's heart to cheer;
The right to dry the orphan's tear;
The right to teach them to endure;
The right, when other friends have flown

And left the sufferer all alone,
To kneel that dying couch beside
And meekly point to Him who died;
The right a happy home to make
In any clime for Jesus' sake;
Rights such as these are all we crave
Until our last—a peaceful grave.

Our young friends who do not consider themselves to be properly appreciated can be consoled by the knowledge that Gambetta's schoolmaster used to speak of Gammy as a "dirty little pig."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a f. fa. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against W. C. Killingsworth, Asa Atkinson, J. A. McNeil, J. P. Smitherman, Albert Patterson, J. J. Green, A. J. Campbell, J. G. Barnett and J. M. Brantley, I will proceed to sell, on the first Monday in March, 1883, at the Courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property as the property of the said W. C. Killingsworth, Asa Atkinson, J. A. McNeil, J. P. Smitherman, Albert Patterson, J. J. Green, A. J. Campbell, J. G. Barnett, and J. M. Brantley, to-wit: The northeast quarter of southeast quarter, and south half of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 23, range 13, the east half of the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 7, township 23, range 13, and northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 8 township 23 range 13, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 5 township 23 range 13, and north half of northwest quarter of section 21 township 23, range 13, and east half of northeast quarter of section 26, township 23, range 13, and the west half of the northwest quarter section 25, township 23, range 13 and the west half of southwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 32, township 24 range 14, southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 32, township 24, range 14, and west half of southwest quarter of section 21, township 24, range 14, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 23, township 23, range 13, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and north half of northeast quarter of section 34, township 23 range 13, the south half of southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section 27, township 23 range 14 and southeast quarter of section 16, township 23 range 14 and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 15, township 22 range 14, northeast quarter of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 22, township 21 range 13, northwest quarter of northwest quarter and east half of northwest quarter of section 32 township 23 range 13, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 29 township 23 range 13 and west half of southwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 5, township 22, range 13 and west half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 7, township 23, range 14 and west half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 7 township 23 range 14, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 5, township 23 range 14, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 12 township 23 range 14, northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 4 township 23 range 14 and east half of southwest quarter and southeast quarter of section 32 township 24, range 14 and south half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 33, township 24 range 14 and northeast quarter and north half of northwest quarter, section 6, township 23, range 14, south half of northwest quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 4 township 23 range 14, northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 4, township 23 range 14 and east half of southeast quarter of section 33 township 24 range 14 and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 31, township 24 range 14, south half and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 8 township 23 range 13, northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 9 township 23 range 13 and northwest quarter of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 13, southeast quarter of section 26, west half of northeast quarter of section 25 township 23, range 13.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff Chilton Co.

This sale has been postponed till the first Monday in March, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACHER, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m. Selma Arr. 7:30 p. m.
" 10:36 " Calera Lve. 4:40 "
" 5:40 p. m. Rome " 10:10 a. m.
" 7:18 " Dalton " 8:05 "
" 8:45 " Cleveland " 7:03 "
" 11:35 " Knoxville " 3:30 "
" 1:01 a. m. Norristown " 1:15 "
" 4:15 a. m. Bristol " 10:20 p. m.

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 11:00 a. m. Selma Lve. 4:30 p. m.
Leave 8:30 a. m. Memphis Arr. 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Mobile, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

NOTICE NO. 2200.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on March 24th, 1883, viz: Benjamin M. Robinson, Homestead 13187 for the s w 1/4 of section 23 township 20 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Evans, William T. Smith, Stephen Welch, Stephen Atchinson, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

122 T. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2169.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 13, 1883, viz: Olive Shack, formerly Hightower, Homestead entry No. 7031, for the w 1/2 of n w 1/4 of sec 10, township 22 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Garner, Anthony Garner, Frank Hicks, Turner Campbell, all of Randolph, Ala.

18 T. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2153.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 29, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 3d, 1883, viz: Berry Lawrence, Homestead No. 7198, for the s w 1/4 of sec 1 and s e 1/4 of section 23, township 23, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Lewis Hawkins, Martin Goodson, Joseph Livingston, Jake Smith, of Randolph, Bibb Co., Ala.

11 T. J. Scott, Register.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop west side of railroad.

A. P. WHITEKAE.

The Best Fertilizer Known.

ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

Equitable Fertilizing Company, BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTIZER AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and such other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully, R. EHRMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!

ENGINE

OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO TWO

HUNDRED HORSE

POWER.

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS.

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all

kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

Agents wanted in every county in the State.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver,

Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in heal-

ing the above named diseases, and pro-

nounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.

Dear Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian

Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved

me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1

THURSDAY JENKINS.

PERSONAL TO MEN ONLY!

An Excellent Vehicle

At Little Cost!!

I am agent at Clanton for the

brated

Indiana Road Cart.

The very thing for Doctors, Barbers,

lectors, Sheriffs and traveling men

generally. It is light of weight, and

easy of run, and is made in buggy shape,

the body being suspended on springs,

and is a very popular and convenient

style and durable. For terms and

other information call on or write to

at Clanton.

I also have a good horse and buggy

for hire, which can be obtained at

time.

Clanton, Dec. 21, 1882.

Dr. J. P. CIVHAN,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and

desires his professional services to be

of the neighborhood and surrounding

country.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, war-

ranty deeds and waive notes for

sale at this office.

H. R. ATCHISON,

Maplesville, Ala.

n23

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

NO. 15.

WAIFS AND WHIMS.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 3, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

Congress has adjourned after a very busy session.

A sham tariff reform bill became a law just before the adjournment of Congress.

It is estimated that in the two Carolinas, Georgia and Louisiana, a total population of about 200,000 people, white and colored, are dependent upon the cultivation of rice.

The Legislature made no appropriation for the State Insane Hospital. Statistics show that there are over fifteen hundred insane in this State, of which number the asylum cannot at present accommodate one-third, making it necessary to confine many of our insane in jails.

Ex-Treasurer Polk's bond has been reduced to \$20,000, on a petition setting forth his exhausted physical condition and his inability to give a larger bond. He has nearly met his death from neuralgia contracted during his confinement in jail. He has made bond and been released.

The river and harbor bill did not get through Congress. Its defeat is a matter of regret to the South generally, and to us of Alabama in particular. The work of deepening the harbor at Mobile, and the completion of the Muscle Shoals canal on the Tennessee river are of vital interest to the whole State, and any cessation of work, for even a short time, is a matter of regret.

The lowest point cotton has reached since the war was in December, 1878, when middling was 8 1/2 cents here and 4 1/2 pence in Liverpool, but it then rapidly advanced in price, and in the May following was 13 cents in New York and 7 1/2 pence in Liverpool. The highest point was reached in 1864, during the war, when middling sold at \$1.90 per pound in this market and 2 shillings and 6 pence in Liverpool. The lowest point ever reached was in 1842, when it was as low as 4 cents.

Gov. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, died on Sunday last. He was born in February, 1812, and was therefore seventy-one years of age. Hon. James Boynton, President of the Georgia State Senate was sworn in as the new Governor, on Monday. He immediately ordered an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Stephens to take place on the 24th of April, and called the Legislature to meet May 9th to receive the returns.

Missouri officials are endeavoring to get a pardon for Dick Liddel on the plea that through his aid the James gang was broken up and he is now wanted to give evidence to convict the leader of the gang. Liddel is at present under arrest, and is charged with assisting to rob a U. S. paymaster at the Muscle Shoals in the Spring of 1881. The U. S. Attorney-General says that Liddel is as deserving of punishment as James, and it is hardly probable that a pardon will be obtained.

The most important provisions of the convict bill passed by the legislature are as follows: That it shall be unlawful for hirers of convicts to employ at the same work, or confine in the same apartment, felons and misdemeanors; that white and colored convicts shall not be chained together, nor shall they be confined together in the same room when at work; that all persons convicted of misdemeanors shall be employed or hired in the county where convicted, if possible and profitable; that two inspectors at a thousand dollars salary each, shall be appointed; that a reputable physician shall be appointed whose duty it shall be to make monthly inspections as to the sanitary condition of camps, etc., and whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Statistics are doubtless tedious and temperance statistics a "twice-told tale," and yet to the thoughtful mind figures are weightier arguments than the most rhetorical sentences or the most carefully finished phrases. Listen then to these from five great cities of the United States: New York City has 10,000 coffee-houses and drinking-saloons, or one to every 125 persons; Philadelphia 8,000, one to 138; Baltimore 2,000, one to 150; Chicago 2,500, one to 160; Louisville has 821, one to every 150. Because this capital is so misapposed our jails are filled with criminals, our poor-houses with paupers, our asylums and charities with dependents, and our industrious, sober citizens burdened with taxes that would not be needed but for this waste of liquors. What nation or people can long exist or prosper who expend or waste the value of so much labor for poisonous drinks.

Acts of the Legislature.

AN ACT

To prevent cruelty to animals.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, Any person who may override, overload, torture, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance, or cruelly beat or procure to be overridden, overdriven, overloaded, tortured, or deprived of sustenance, or to be cruelly beaten, or needlessly mutilated or killed as aforesaid, any domestic animal shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and must on conviction be fined not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of any officer of the law, county or municipal, and it shall be lawful for any other person to arrest and take before a Justice of the Peace any person violating the provisions of this act, and shall upon conviction of the person arrested be entitled to the sum of two dollars which shall be taxed as a part of the costs, and any officer herein named failing or neglecting to arrest such offender shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars for each and every offense.

Approved Feb. 23, 1883.

E. A. O'NEAL, Governor.
ELLIS PHELPS, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

To amend section 2097 of the Code.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 2097 of the Code be amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2097. Paper due on Commercial Holiday.—If any paper payable in this State entitled to grace by the allowance thereof or any paper which may be protested for non-payment because due on Christmas, or fourth day of July, the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, (or the day in November designated by the Governor's proclamation as a day of public thanksgiving) such paper is due on the day previous to such day, unless such previous day is Sunday in which case it is due on the Tuesday following and if such day is Sunday, such paper which becomes due on the following Monday is due on the following Tuesday. If such day is Saturday, such paper which became due on the following Sunday, is due on the following Monday.

Approved February 23, 1883.

E. A. O'NEAL, Governor.
ELLIS PHELPS, Sec'y of State.

We have been somewhat amused at a considerable number of our Democratic journals in Alabama making such a fuss, and expressing such fear about the default of Mr. Vincent, as State Treasurer, and the result of his conduct and especially the effect, the damaging effect, it will have on the Democratic party in the future.

Our contemporaries write like they have almost concluded that poor Vincent will again be a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer. They have already admitted the condemnation of the party because one poor fellow who could not resist the temptation to speculate in cotton futures has been elected to office in Alabama, and has proved to be utterly unfit for the place. This is very much to be regretted. We wish that it had not occurred. We would now blot it out of the history of our State if we had the power to do so. But we must be permitted to say that it does not ruin the party to which Vincent belonged. That party is composed of the honest and true men of Alabama, and among them we have plenty of men who can fill the place which Vincent had, and discharge the duties according to law, and to the satisfaction of the people. We have hundreds and thousands in the Democratic party that are well qualified and honest. While we write these lines, we can look out on the streets of Marion and see more than one in our own town who would make as safe a State Treasurer as did Graham, Grant and Crawford. We don't think our party is much damaged, because in three score years and ten we have had the misfortune to elect one State Treasurer who fell among thieves and robbers and lost two hundred thousand dollars—True Democrat.

Stanton Checks.

The portion of the mill shed that recently fell has been repaired.

The festive drummer is beginning to favor us with his presence and trunks.

The routine of the piney woods denizen is now varied by occasional trips to the capital in company with a U. S. Deputy Marshal.

And now we send our greeting to the public, trusting that our checks will receive a welcome from all.

List of Grand and Petit Jurors.

The following are the jurors drawn for the Spring term of our circuit court which begins the fourth Monday in this month:

GRAND JURY.

Peyton Harris, James M. Davenport, Leroy Flanagan, Wm. Littlefield, R. Vanderslice, Wm. Moore, J. W. Dennis, T. J. Billingsley, I. N. Langston, D. A. White, W. J. Reynolds, A. C. Oates, N. W. Foshee, W. M. Gore, F. J. Davis.

PETIT JURY.

W. A. Sims, J. M. Gothard, J. W. Foshee, W. M. McDaniel, J. W. Broadhead, W. H. Foshee, W. D. Wyatt, Wilson Weaver, T. L. Dickerson, W. W. Varner, J. R. Vinson, G. W. Rucker, J. W. Edwards, J. L. Williams, Jr., Lafayette Ingraham, Stephen Baker, A. J. Cooper, R. P. Kendrick, Hardy Giles, T. L. Lanier, J. F. McKee, G. W. Kemp, S. K. Raspberry, D. W. Wilkins.

Section 750 of the Code reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the court of county commissioners to make semi-annual publications on the first day of January and July of each year, showing the receipts and expenditures of money for the county, specifying particularly the sources from which received and the purposes for which expended."

Of the righteousness of this law, the Greenville Advocate, of last week, is constrained to say: "The object of this law is so plain that he who runs may read. It intends that the people of a county may have opportunities for ascertaining exactly where the money comes from and to whom and for what reason that money is paid out. The method it provides to secure this end is the publishing of the county treasurer's report in some newspaper printed in the county. This publication is to 'specify particularly' the sources from which the county funds 'are received and the purposes for which expended.' In other words, the people must have, twice in every year, a full and detailed statement of the people's money received and paid out by those whom the people may select to manage the funds they pay as taxes out of their hard-earned money."

A LITERARY SURPRISE.

The Elzevir Library must be acknowledged the literary surprise of the year, and book-buyers are delighted with its beauty and convenience as well as amazed by its economy in cost. Recent numbers at two cents each are: "Sir Isaac Newton," by James Parton; "World-Smashing, Etc.," by W. M. Williams; "The Motive and Habit of Reading," by Richardson; at seven cents each: Macaulay's famous sketch of "Frederick the Great," and Shakespeare's "Hamlet," at three cents, two handsome illustrated numbers for young people, one containing three ballads by Mrs. Alden, and the other "A Half Hour in Natural History," by Prof. Peabody; at ten cents, we have Bunyan's "Progress," complete large type, with five illustrations, and are promised soon "Dickens' famous 'Cricket on the Hearth,' with several fine illustrations. For sale by booksellers; a club agent wanted in every neighborhood. John B. Alden, Publisher, 18 Vesey Street, New York.

The male residents of Jerusalem, on arising in the morning, thank God they were not born women. The male residents of Jerusalem evidently have no conception of the joys concealed in a single new spring bonnet.

NOTICE NO. 2228.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 7, 1883, viz: James G. Latham, homestead 9271 for the w 1/2 of sec 6, township 21 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Raev Manes, Charles Ingram, John H. Hicks, James McGee, all of Maplesville, Ala.

m1* Thos. J. Scott, Register.

G. W. Edwards, House Sign and Ornamental Painter, CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gliding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL Real Estate Agent. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions. Jun15-1y

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION: Primary department, per mo. \$1.50. Preparatory " " 2.00. Intermediate " " 3.00. Academic " " 4.00. Music " " 3.00. Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACKER, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Leave 7:40 a. m.	Selma	Arr 7:30 p. m.
" 10:38 "	Calera	Leave 4:40 "
" 5:40 p. m.	Rome	" 10:10 a. m.
" 7:18 "	Dalton	" 8:05 "
" 8:45 "	Cleveland	" 7:03 "
" 11:35 "	Knoxville	" 3:30 "
" 1:01 a. m.	Norristown	" 1:45 "
" 4:15 a. m.	Bristol	" 10:20 p. m.

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 11:00 a. m.	Selma	Leave 4:30 p. m.
Leave 8:30 "	Demopolis	" 7:00 "
Leave 5:55 a. m.	Meridian	Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala. RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma. A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

NOTICE NO. 2200.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on March 24th, 1883, viz: Benjamin M. Robinson, Homestead 13187 for the w 1/2 of section 23 township 20 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Evans, William T. Smith, Stephen Welch, Stephen Atkinson, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2169.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 13, 1883, viz: Olive Shaek, formerly Hightower, Homestead entry No. 7031, for the w 1/2 of n 1/2 of sec 10, township 22 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Garner, Anthony Garner, Frank Hicks, Turner Campbell, all of Randolph, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2246.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 5, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Sept. 17, 1883, viz: William F. Foshee, homestead No. 7270 and 12480 for the w 1/2 of sec 1 of sec 28, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George King, H. R. Atkinson, Henry Bearden, Sam Griflin, of Maplesville, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

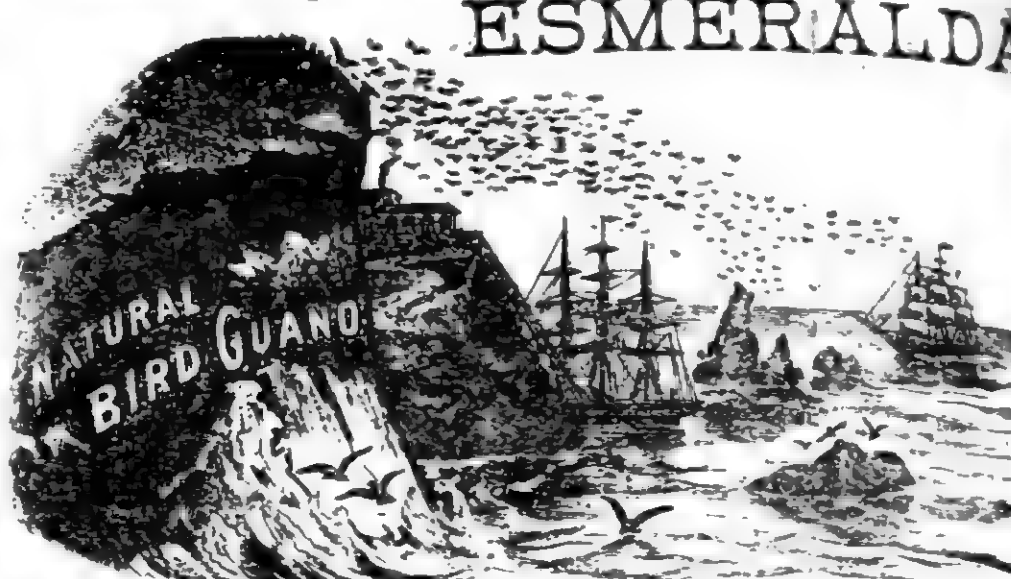
CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stop east side of railroad.

A. F. WHITEHEAD.

The Best Fertilizer Known.

ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

Equitable Fertilizing Company, BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTILIZER AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and such other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully, R. EHRMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!



ENGINES

OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO TWO

HUNDRED HORSE

POWER,

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON SILLS AND ON WHEELS

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best

Saw and Grist Mills; Gins, Cotton Presses, Belting, and all

kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.

Agents wanted in every county in the State.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

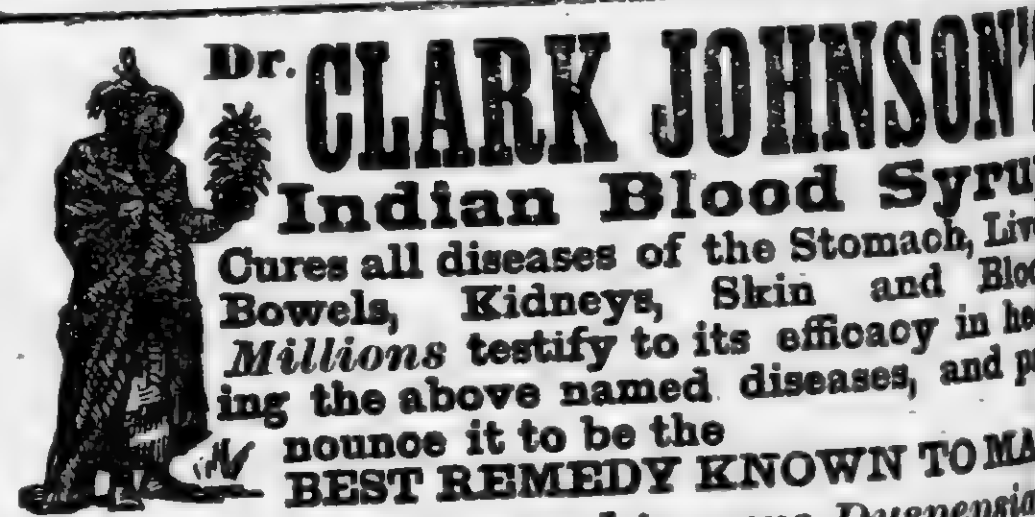
OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8



TRADE MARK.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver,

Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in heal-

ing the above named diseases, and pro-

nounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.

Dear Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON.—The use of your justly celebrated

Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and

me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1

THURSDAY JENKINS

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

An Excellent Vehicle

At Little Cost!!

I am agent at Clanton for the

brated

Indiana Road Car

The very thing for Doctors, lecturers, sheriffs and traveling men generally. It is light of weight, and of run, and is made in Europe, and is a very popular and convenient style and durable. For terms and other information call on or write to

at Clanton.

I also have a good horse and carriage for hire, which can be obtained at Clanton.

J. H. ALLEN

(Clanton, Dec. 21, 1882)

Dr. J. P. CIVAN

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Loma, Ala., and

deres his professional services to the

people of the neighborhood and

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 8, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. R. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Jones.

Collector Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Jones.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.

Representative—J. S. Edwards.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

County Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Jones.

Sheriff—James E. Lowe.

Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Superintendent of Schools—J. J. Hannon.

Comptroller—K. Wells, J. J. Hannon.

Post Office—C. C. Lenoir, Barker Harris.

SCHEDULES & N. A. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1st 6:30 a. m.

No. 2d 7:15 p. m.

No. 3d 11:10 p. m.

No. 4d 2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1st 8:45 a. m.

No. 2d 9:42 p. m.

No. 3d 6:15 p. m.

No. 4d 10:35 a. m.

Locals—Regular communications.

Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M. No. 7.

First Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Attention is called to several legal advertisements.

See the advertisement of Cordier's Mills. It speaks for itself.

We publish this week two important acts of the late Legislature.

The last Legislature passed a law requiring all peddlers to take out a license. Note this well.

Sheriff Lowe returned Thursday morning from Talladega with H. M. Jones in his custody. Much of the credit of the capture is due Sheriff Lowe.

Wm. J. H. Hannon and T. M. Jones of this place, are on the jury drawn to serve at the term of the U. S. Court in Montgomery.

The property of tax-collector Jones had been sold on last Monday by the Sheriff. The great quantity of it was bid in by the Montgomery.

Mr. T. M. Toman's new saw mill at Clanton, is now at work turning out lumber. Should Mr. Toman be successful, we understand that his mill will be enlarged.

The news that John Wesley DuBose had been arrested and was working digging coal was hailed with regret. DuBose had been confined in the jail here recently, and had each time managed to make his escape.

Scholarship for Male.

A scholarship in the Southern Normal College of Louisville, Ky., will be sold at a discount, as cannot be used by the party named. For information apply to the office.

A. J. Hall & Co. have purchased a Southern steam saw mill situated about five miles south of Clanton. Mr. Freeman will return to his home at Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Freeman was an estimable citizen and we regret to lose him.

Clanton Academy was reopened last Monday with Prof. E. D. Jones as principal, and twenty pupils in attendance. Prof. Baker, graduate of Amherst College, Massachusetts. He has long been in the South, and has had considerable experience in teaching.

Clanton Pryor is the name of an extensive colored contractor and builder of this county. He has just finished Col. W. H. McNeill's residence at this place, and is now erecting a beautiful cottage residence at Verbena, for Mr. J. M. McNeill. He is an intelligent citizen and reads his county paper.

Birmingham has another newspaper called the Advance, published by Messrs. Shepherd & Wilcox. We wish the new venture success. We notice also that the Sunday Star-Journal is to be published, and hereafter issued as a family paper to be devoted to literature and general news.

Prof. Wiggins, of Canada, predicted the early part of the present month. He predicts that the lower portion of the Gulf coast waters will be submerged, and like the calamities. We will be in about a week to let our readers know whether or not the distinguished professor has lied, as the calamities he says, will be in about the 15th of March.

Jemison Jottings.

We are having beautiful weather, which all seem to be making the most of in farming preparations.

Mrs. Nettie Leroy and Miss Sallie Nabors, of Birmingham, are visiting relatives in Jemison.

Mr. J. H. Patton, of Siluria, Shelby county, was in Jemison last Saturday and Sunday. We learn that it is his intention to engage in the mercantile business here. We have five stores and a drug store, already, but there is room for "more yet," for "competition is the life of trade." We extend to him a cordial welcome.

Married, on the 4th inst., at the residence of Mr. Geo. L. McCrary, near Jemison, by Isaac Lawhorn, Esq., Mr. "Buck" Webb and Miss Sallie Dennis. May happiness be theirs.

The Jemison Sunday school and Lodge of Good Templars are both prospering. The Sunday school has an average attendance of seventy pupils.

At about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., our quietly sleeping village was aroused by the wild cry of "fire!" and it was discovered that the house known as the "Terrel house," was burning down. The fire originated in the kitchen which was adjoining the dwelling, and is supposed to have caught from a "smoke" had during the day in drying meat. The roof of the kitchen was falling in when the fire was discovered, consequently its contents, together with over a hundred dollars worth of family supplies stored therein, were a total loss. The contents of the dwelling were removed and saved. The citizens of the village and vicinity very generously came to Mr. H.'s relief and contributed by Saturday night nearly a hundred dollars. It is hoped those living in other neighborhoods will remember the golden rule, and do likewise.

Sherman Shot.

Intelligence reached us last Thursday that Sherman, the miner and preacher, had been shot by some person unknown, while he was preaching just over the river in Coosa county, on the Friday night previous. The information furnished us was to the effect that Sherman had been shot in the back at close range, and that the person doing the shooting could not be seen. Though the wounded man had a load of thirty-six squirrel shot poured into his body, he was still living.

From what we could further learn, it seems that Sherman, who preaches a doctrine which is a combination of free-love and polygamy, had been warned either to get out of the country or to cease his infamous preachings. And the shooting was the result of his not heeding the warning. There is a strong feeling against him in his immediate section. He has a copper mine on the Coosa, and in addition preaches regularly to the people of the surrounding country, and has instituted a so-called religion which he styles Shermanism, but which is very similar to Mormonism. His followers are called Shermanites, and considering the thinly settled section in which he operates, they are said to be quite numerous.

A Notorious Character Caught.

The notorious John Wesley DuBose who was tried for the murder of S. L. Arledge in this county, in 1866, at the Spring term in 1878, convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but made his escape from the jail in this place before the sentence was carried into execution, was arrested at Friar's Point, Coahoma county, Miss., on 21st ult., by Deputy Sheriff Capt. F. C. Johnson, of Coahoma county, and brought back to this State.

The State had offered a reward of \$150 for DuBose's arrest. A few days ago Mr. Elliott received a telegram from Capt. Johnson notifying him that he had at least succeeded in effecting his capture. Mr. Elliott notified Capt. Johnson to bring his prisoner forthwith to Birmingham, which Johnson did, arriving with him on last Friday morning, and turning him over to Mr. Elliott, who paid over the \$150 reward. Mr. Elliott immediately turned DuBose over to Messrs. Comer & McCurdy under an order from the warden of the penitentiary, and he is now doubtless hard at work digging coal in the Pratt mines.

The above from the Shelby Sentinel shows that a notorious character well known in this county, is at last in the hands of the law.

A Young girl, thirteen years old of Bayou Terrebonne, La., has a light brown beard two inches long and very heavy, except on the upper lip.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle says that a turkey with thirteen legs, three heads and two gizzards came into the possession of a minister in Charlottesville.

Tribute of Respect.

Hall of Amund Lodge No. 250, February 24, 1883.

Whereas, it has pleased an almighty providence to remove from us by the hand of death our worthy and much esteemed brother, John T. Farr, and whereas we desire a unity of expression of our sorrow for his loss to us, therefore, be it

Resolved 1st, That in death of brother J. T. Farr, we deeply deplore the loss to our Lodge and to our order, one of our worthy members and to the community one of its most honorable and useful citizens and to his widowed mother a kind and faithful son.

2d, That we tender to his mother, sisters and brothers our heartfelt sympathy in this their great bereavement.

3d, That our lodge room be ordered in mourning in accordance with the usages of the order, and that the members wear the badge of sorrow for thirty days.

4th, That the Lodge attend the funeral of Brother Farr, on the second Sunday in March.

5th, That the Secretary of the Lodge be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the mother of our deceased brother, and to place a copy on the minutes of the Lodge, also to furnish a copy to the CHILTON VIEW, with the request that it publish the same.

JOHN M. HANLIN,
W. F. CLAUGHTON,
K. WELLS,
J. T. KICKER,
Committee.

Cordier's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life-time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptness in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. Mr. S. F.

J. M. CORDERIE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell on the 23d day of March, 1883, at the Courthouse door of Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 3d day of March, 1883. J. E. LOWE, Sheriff Chilton Co.

NOTICE NO. 2019.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to commute same, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on March 24, 1883, viz: Henry Evans Homestead 13188 for the n. e. 1/4 of section 23 township 20 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Benjamin M. Robinson, William T. Smith, Stephen Welch, Stephen Abilushon, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2029.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 7, 1883, viz: Thomas N. Lawrence Homestead entry 942 for the e. 1/2 of section 2, township 21 n., range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James G. Latham, Lucy Mauch, Charles Jones, John H. Hicks, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM POSEY.

Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of William Posey having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Judge of Chilton county, State of Alabama, on the 11th day of July, 1882, and whereas no person has been made known to the undersigned as the legal heir of said decedent, notice is hereby given in accordance with the statute in such cases, that the name of said decedent is William Posey, black, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, about 55 years of age, born in Jasper county, Ga., and died in Chilton county, Ala., that he died seized and possessed of personal and real property valued at about \$150.

SINGLETON POSEY, Administrator.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of J. H. Hannon & Co., was dissolved on the 14th day of February, 1883 by mutual consent. All liabilities and assets are assumed by J. H. Hannon, who will continue the business at the old stand.

J. H. HANNON,
C. R. HANNON.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience. I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-1f Rev. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

OR—

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Robert G. Mullins on the 24th day of July, 1880, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, before the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on the 23d day of March, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s. e. 1/4 of the n. e. 1/4 of section 13 township 2 north range 14 east situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 12th day of January, 1883. The Louisville & Nashville railroad company, by Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of March, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The s. e. 1/4 of section 14, township 23 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 12th day of January, 1883. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John A. McNeill and his wife Mary A. McNeill, on the 9th day of December, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of March, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n. e. 1/4 of section 5, township 23 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 12th day of January, 1883. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Samuel L. Arledge and his wife Martha Arledge, on the 28th day of February, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of March, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n. e. 1/4 of section 14, township 23 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 12th day of January, 1883. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Samuel L. Arledge and his wife Martha Arledge, on the 28th day of February, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 23d day of March, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n. e. 1/4 of section 35, township 24 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 12th day of January, 1883. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, by Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

NOTICE NO. 2030.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 5th, 1883, viz: William R. White Homestead 7123 for the n. e. 1/4 of section 8, township 20 n., range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Sewell, John Elener, Robert M. Rottick, Seaborn B. Ratliff, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEALERS IN

Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-1f

Wonderfully Cheap!

Elegant New Editions of Standard Publications.

In clear type, cleanly printed on first-class paper, handsomely and durably bound in cloth, with gold and ink side and back stamps.

BOOKS OF FICTION.

ROMAN. By George Eliot. 446 pages in one volume. Price 10 Cents.

CARL. By George Eliot. From the German by Clara Bell. 446 pages in one volume. Price 10 Cents.

JOHN PAULIN. By George Eliot. 446 pages in one volume. Price 10 Cents.

THE FARM. By George Eliot. 446 pages in one volume. Price 10 Cents.

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THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 1, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

The bill establishing a department of agriculture for the State passed the Legislature and was approved by the Governor, a few minutes before that body adjourned.

The only men who stand on the street corner and proclaim the wrongs of the workingmen are the fellows who won't work, and live by the labor of their wives and children.

Ex-Secretary Everts has been outdone in the matter of long sentences by the new Governor of Alabama, in whose inaugural address occurs one sentence of two hundred words. Even Mr. Vincent's strides for parts unknown could not have been much longer.

It having transpired that ex-Treasurer Vincent's bond is not a solvent security—only one of the bondsmen being worth over \$7,000—the Legislature has appointed a commission to compromise with the sureties as a means of saving the State great loss; and the commission is instructed to give sufficient time to the sureties to enable them to make as full settlement with the State as possible.

The protective tariff policy of the Birmingham Iron Age, is causing that paper to get some pretty hard hits from the free trade journals. The Age is right, when it calls for a tariff for revenue, with only incidental protection. If we could have free trade for a short while as an experiment, we venture to say that the free traders would become sorely sick of their own doctrines, at the damage which would inevitably result to the business interests of the country.

Two years ago the town site of Ketchikan, Idaho, was a sage plain and nothing else. To-day the spot is marked by numerous and well laid out avenues, a town park, and a main street with upward of fifty business houses doing a good and successful business. Bordering the town are two forty-ton smelters, a half-dozen active saw mills, a planing mill, two lumber yards, a brick yard, a brewery, two four-mile water ditches, and other indications of progress too numerous to mention.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has the largest and finest diamonds of any lady in New York—probably in America. They are remarkable for size and brilliancy, and represent a labor of years to collect, match, size, and shade. It is only on rare occasions that she wears them, and when she does, detectives, who are splendid fac-similes of the society gentlemen of the period, accompany her to and from the house or place she visits. At home these diamonds are kept in a safe so built that to rob it one must knock down part of the house.

Superintendent of Education Armstrong reported to the house of representatives that the following county superintendents are defaulters to the amounts named: Butler county, J. M. Thigpen, \$4,008.82; Dale county, W. H. Stucky, \$4,658.94; Hale county, J. A. Jones, \$15,256.66; Jackson county, Ira A. Wood, \$482.06; Same county, M. P. Brown, \$6,77.62; Lamar county, J. M. Gaylor, \$2,769.24; Marengo county, S. P. Wolf, \$3,712.84; Washington county, T. H. Bailey, \$1,308.15. Suit has been brought in most of the cases and all of the defaulters are out of office.

Six years ago the Louisville & Nashville railroad hauled only two thousand tons of Alabama coal annually. Now there are 2,750 tons of coal mined daily in the Birmingham district alone, giving a yearly product valued at \$1,300,000 at the mines. There is an almost daily increasing output, and yet the demand is far in excess of the supply. In and immediately around Birmingham there are five blast furnaces already in operation, and in two or three months more five new buildings will be completed and in operation. The daily product of the ten furnaces will be 865 tons of pig iron, or 315,725 tons per annum. This multiplied by the market price of \$20 per ton, gives \$6,315,000 as the value of the year's product of pig iron in the Birmingham district. Add the value of the coal output and the pig iron product together and we have \$7,605,675 as the sum of money to be dug out of the ground around Birmingham during the year beginning next April, even should no more furnaces be erected or mines opened. But we hear of many more furnaces to be erected and mines will be opened as fast as the railroads can furnish transportation. In another year the annual production in and around Birmingham, where twelve years ago there was nothing but poor corn fields, will equal in value one half of the cotton that comes to Mobile annually. Register.

Adjourned.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned on last Friday, after having been in session the full length of fifty days, which the constitution permits. The body has been the recipient, at the hands of the public, of no little abuse and but little praise for whatever work it has accomplished. We venture to say that no similar body which has assembled at Montgomery since the days of Courthouse Legislatures, has had such frequent and harsh criticisms passed upon its labors. The Legislature just adjourned had a number of able and experienced public men—men who labored earnestly and faithfully for the public weal—but they have labored under serious difficulties, the principal of which was the large, almost overwhelming amount of local legislation introduced by the incapable and inexperienced members, who were so largely in the majority.

No action whatever was taken upon the present abominable road law. The management of our convicts will be very little improved upon by the new law passed; and the crop lien law was not repealed. However, the Legislature has done good work in establishing an agricultural department for the State, in its appropriations for educational purposes, in increasing the salaries of circuit judges, and in the passage of the revenue bill, fixing the rate of taxation at five and a half mills, which last does not go into effect until October 1, 1884. The election law was left untouched. A vote taken in the Senate, on the question of its repeal, resulted unfavorably to repealing by 17 to 9. A number of Democrats voted in favor of numbering the ballots. They were, President Harrison, of Lee; Messrs. Brooks, of Macon; Farnham, of Conecuh, and Titcomb, of Monroe.

The really able men in the Legislature were few. Those deserving mention are Senators Harrison, of Lee; Hargrove, of Tuscaloosa; Titcomb, of Monroe; Thomas, of Barbour; Billups, of Pickens; Brewer, of Lowndes; Brooks, of Mobile. To the House, able delegations were sent from Barbour, Montgomery, Mobile, Macon, Tuscaloosa, Dallas, Sumter, Hale and Bibb. But taken as a body, it is to be earnestly hoped that another such may never assemble at the capital of Alabama to make laws for her people.

Acts of the Legislature.

The following are the more important acts passed by the Legislature since its Christmas recess:

An act to provide for the comfort and accommodation of passengers at each of the passenger depots along the line of every railroad operated by any railroad company or person in this State.

An act to empower the Railroad Commission of Alabama, to recommend joint local rates on freight to railroad companies and persons operating railroads in this State.

An act to prevent monopolies in the transportation of freight and to secure free and fair competition in the same.

An act to avoid an election for members of the courts of county commissioners of the several counties of this State during the year 1883, and to extend the terms of office of the members of said court of county commissioners.

Somewhat Modified.

He had just come through from Idaho, and a stock buyer and grain merchant who happened to hear him say so, turned and said: "Has the winter been a hard one out there?"

"Wust in 50 years."

"Bad on railroads?"

"I should remark!"

"How about winter wheat?"

"Frozen up solid."

"You don't say! And live stock?"

"Frozen as stiff as a crow-bar."

"And the settlers?"

"Froze right up in solid cakes."

"Is that possible! Why, I haven't seen any such accounts in the newspapers. You say everything is frozen solid, eh?"

"Well, I don't say everything, of course. Coming through Dakota I did see two or three living men, but it was nip and tuck with them. One of them had set a \$15,000 saw-mill on fire to warm up by, and the other two were rolling a barrel of frozen whiskey up and down a hill half a mile long, and paying the owner \$2 a day for the privilege. I tell you, stranger, a billion red-hot flat irons wouldn't thaw out the frozen cars in my state alone, saying nothing of heels and toes!"

—Wall Street News.

Gotham Gossip.

From our New York Correspondent.]

Jay Gould's proposed temporary retirement from the activity of Wall street, to make a tour around the world, has naturally caused a great deal of comment, and the question is common on the street, who can take his place as a leader in that battle for wealth should he die. Certainly the Vanderbilts have no chance. They lack breadth of view, attention to detail and energy of execution. From William H. down to the youngest, none of them possesses in any way the qualities necessary to make a great operator. Gould's son George is in active training for the position, but although clever, ambitious and a hard worker he is yet too young to be able to lead the *sabre de son pere*. Among the leading people of the street it is the belief that Henry Villard is the coming man. Although of German birth he is every inch an American. He has a genius for management, and during the past few years he has developed into the most accomplished railway manipulator perhaps, outside of Gould. His schemes are on a large scale, and he therefore has the experience necessary in order to lead. Besides, he has never betrayed his friends, nor has he ever deliberately given one the wrong point. Furthermore he has a horror of law suits and is thus a safe man in every respect. He is one of the principal owners of the Evening Post, and his uprightness can best be judged from the fact that the financial columns of this paper are never used to bolster up any per schemes as Gould does in the World.

Apogee of the World. It is still in the market, but somehow nobody seems to want it. There is now talk of reducing it to a four page paper, and omitting all financial matter and Wall Street gossip, excepting the mere exchange and market reports. Gould seems to have had enough of it.

The Lenten sermons preached this year in the various churches are generally of a high order, much above the average. The preachers as a rule suggest practicable subjects, and therefore obtain practical results. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix in particular has attracted considerable attention by his lectures on Woman's Duties. The sermons, I understand are to be collected and printed in a pamphlet. Dr. Dix is also collecting material for a biography of his father, the late Governor Dix. This should prove an interesting work and a valuable contribution to the history of the New York of a century ago.

Our friends on the other side of the North River, the New Jerseyites, predict that Spring is at hand, or at all events will make its debut much earlier this year than formerly. The reason for this is the advent of blue birds in large flocks. These charming little harbingers of Spring usually come to stay and hence there is every prospect that the terrors of winter are nearly over. And how glad everybody will be in this city. It seems to me that winters in town are getting more disagreeable from year to year. This season Gotham has been literally buried beneath slush. We have a Street Cleaning Department which annually swallows up many millions, and yet we have nothing to show for it. With the exception of Broadway and a few very few favored localities, people have not seen the paving stones since the first snow storm. The slush alternately freezes and softens but stays. A physician tells me that hard times are in store for us this summer, in consequence of this shameful neglect of the authorities. Malaria and typhus will carry off thousands of victims. "The ground," said he, "could not have been better prepared for an epidemic, if commissioner Coleman and the contractors had made a league with death against the welfare of New York."

List of Grand and Petit Jurors.

The following are the jurors drawn for the Spring term of our circuit court which begins the fourth Monday in this month:

GRAND JURY.

Peyton Harris, James M. Davenport, Leroy Flanagan, Wm. Littlefield, R. Vanderslice, Wm. Moore, J. W. Dennis, T. J. Billingsley, J. N. Langston, D. A. White, W. J. Reynolds, A. C. Oates, N. W. Foshee, W. M. Gere, F. J. Davis.

PETIT JURY.

W. A. Sims, J. M. Goehard, J. W. Foshee, W. M. McDaniel, J. W. Broadhead, W. H. Foshee, W. D. Wyatt, Wilson Weaver, T. L. Dickerson, W. W. Varner, J. R. Vinson, G. W. Rucker, J. W. Edwards, J. L. Williams, Jr., Lafayette Ingraham, Stephen Baker, A. J. Cooper, R. P. Kendrick, Hardy Giles, T. J. Lanoir, J. F. McKee, G. W. Kemp, S. K. Raspberry, D. W. Wilkins.

Some scientific men say that there is alcohol in water. What a rush of Illinoisans there would have been to Cincinnati last week if this had been known sooner.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACRE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table.

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 7:40 a.m. Selma Arr. 7:30 p.m.
" 10:36 " Calera Lve. 4:40 "
" 6:40 p.m. Rome " 10:10 a.m.
" 7:15 " Dalton " 8:05 "
" 8:45 " Cleveland " 7:03 "
" 11:35 " Knoxville " 3:30 "
" 1:01 a.m. Norris town " 1:45 "
" 4:15 a.m. Bristol " 10:20 p.m.

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 11:30 a.m. Selma Lve. 4:30 p.m.
Leave 8:30 a.m. Demopolis " 7:00 "
Leave 6:30 a.m. Meridian Arrive 10 p.m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (to Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor receiving chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

NOTICE NO. 2200.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on March 24th, 1883, viz: Benjamin M. Robinson, Homestead 13487 for the s.w. 1/4 of section 23, township 20 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Evans, William T. Smith, Stephen Welch, Stephen Atchinson, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

122 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2169.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 13, 1883, viz: Olive Shack, formerly Hightower, Homestead entry No. 7031, for the w. 1/2 of n. w. 1/4 of sec 10, township 22 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Garner, Anthony Garner, Frank Hicks, Turner Campbell, all of Randolph, Ala.

18 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2153.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 29, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on March 31, 1883, viz: Berry Lawrence, Homestead No. 7188, for the s.w. 1/4 of s.e. 1/4 and s.e. 1/4 of s.w. 1/4 of section 23, township 21, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Hawkins, Martin Goodson, Josephus Livingston, Jake Smith, of Randolph, 15th Co., Ala.

11 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

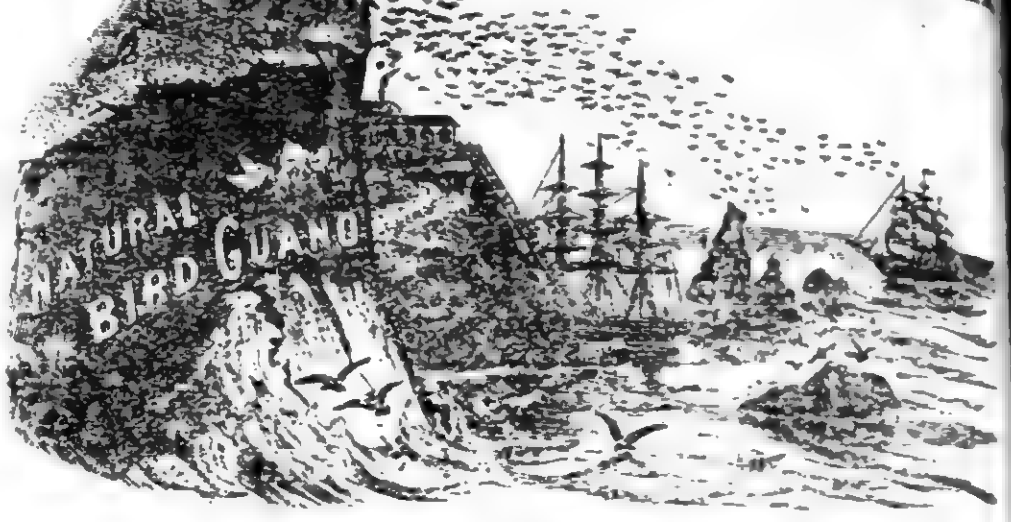
Boot and Shoe Shop.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Shop west side of railroad.

A. F. WHITKAER.

The Best Fertilizer Known ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

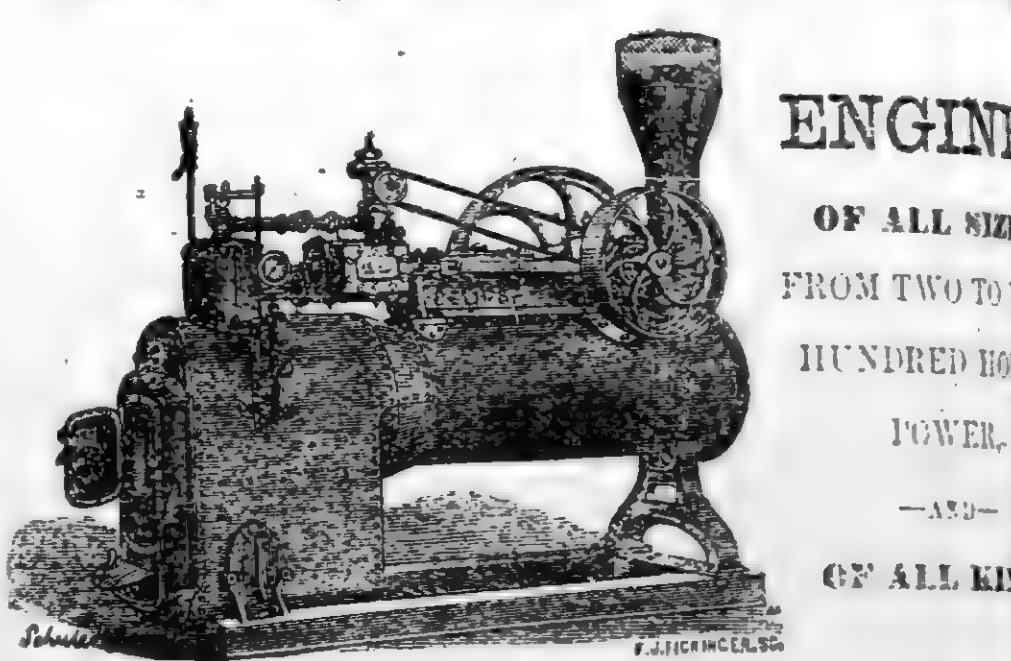
Equitable Fertilizing Company, BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTILIZER AND HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and many other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully,
R. EHRLMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!



PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, ON WHEELS AND ON WHEELS.

The most Economical and Durable; the Safest, Simplest and Best.

Saw and Grist Mills, Gins, Cotton Presses, Belling, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

For Catalogue and Prices address

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY,

General Agents for Alabama Birmingham, Ala.

Agents wanted in every county in the State.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars.

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in curing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists and Dealers.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and Blood of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb. 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

PERSONAL TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electric Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, a thirty days' trial is allowed. Ju 7-ly

At Little Cost!

I am agent at Clanton for the

Indiana Road Co.

The very thing for Doctors, lecturers, Sheriffs and traveling generally. It is light of weight, easily carried, and is made in large quantities, being suspended on a very popular and convenient system and durable. For more information call on or write to

at Clanton.

I also have a good horse for hire, which can be obtained at Clanton.

Clanton, Dec. 21, 1882.

Dr. J. P. CIVIL

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Louisville, Ala., and desires his professional services of the neighborhood.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waives notes for sale of this office.

M. R. ARCHER, Ab.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waives notes for sale of this office.

A. F. WHITKAER.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 1, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—S. S. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. F. Cobb.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Parke.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifth Congressional District—William P. Oden.

Representative—J. S. Edwards.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Stewart.

Sheriff—James E. Lowe.

Treasurer—James M. Parke.

Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Sup. Education—James M. Cordier.

Sup. Agriculture—K. Wells, J. J. Horton.

Comptroller—R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES, N. & A. RAILROAD.

Trains leave Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at 6:33 a. m.

No. 2 at 7:15 p. m.

No. 3 at 11:10 p. m.

No. 4 at 2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 at 8:48 a. m.

No. 1 at 9:32 p. m.

No. 3 at 6:15 p. m.

No. 4 at 10:35 a. m.

Stops.

Notes. Regular communications.

Clanton, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883.

Check p. m.

LOCAL DOFTINGS.

Thanks to "Eyes and Ears" for

interesting "views" of Verbena.

Chilton county offers a pleasant

home to all who are willing to

work.

Thompson grinder was in town

Monday with his discord of

music.

Mr. Hattie Brown, of the Ben-

ningham, Ala., has removed to

Chilton, where he will farm during

the present year.

Mr. R. L. Graham, a graduate of

University of Alabama, has a

vacation school at Calera. We

expect to hear of his success.

Prof. F. D. Baker, of Elmore, has

come to Clanton, and is busy

working up a school for us. We

expect that he will be successful.

Says the Ashland Banner: "If a

man is a dangerous thing"

in our Ashland law-

office, it is in condition.

As did not parties were ar-

rested in this county the past week

in Montgomery, charged

with taking timber from govern-

ment land.

W. A. position as principal

of a school, by a young

man, who gave the best of refer-

ences and recommendations. Address

at Clanton.

Notice of holding the Chan-

cery Court has been changed.

It will not arrive here

at Clanton, as expected, and as

the court is out of order, no court was

held.

Mr. W. P. Powell lost a good

dog last week. Some fellow was

mean enough to snatch his ven-

er. Mr. P. by shooting

him. Verily, such is mean-

ness.

Thompson's Smith was on hand

for the appointment for this

Hiram M. Hays Caught.

On last Tuesday Sheriff Lowe re-

ceived a dispatch from the Sheriff

of Talladega county, informing him

that Hiram M. Hays, our default-

ing tax collector, had been arrested

and was then in the Talladega jail.

The people of the county are prob-

ably more familiar with the history

of Hays and his defalcations than

are we, as it has been more than

two years since he disappeared

from these parts, and upon investi-

gation it was found that he was

behind in his accounts with the

county to the amount of twenty-

five hundred dollars. He was hold-

ing the office of tax collector at the

time. What Hays' official qualifi-

cations were, we have been unable

to ascertain, save that he was pre-

viously the proprietor of two bar-

rooms, one at this place and another

in Montgomery. This, probably,

had great weight with the majority

of those who recommended him. It

was generally supposed that he

went to Arkansas, when he first left

these scenes, but all efforts to se-

cure him were futile. He was next

heard from in Georgia, and from

there, he came as near home as

Birmingham, Ala., where he came

so near getting arrested that he

was forced to skip again.

Through the watchfulness of

Sheriff Edwards, of Talladega, who

has the reputation of being the

best Sheriff in Alabama, Hays will

at last be brought to justice. Sher-

iff Lowe left yesterday morning

for Talladega, and was to have re-

turned with the prisoner last night.

Verbena Views.

Our village has signs of life and

prosperity. Within the past two

months no less than a half dozen

families have been added to our

citizenship, and they are of such a

class as will receive a most cordial

welcome at the hands of our people.

Mr. Hanlin is having a neat and

tasteful residence erected. Dr.

Williamson has purchased a lot

and will soon have an elegant and

commodious residence built. Prepa-

rations are going on for beginning

work again on the hotel. Soon

the plasterer and painter will be

giving it the finishing touches.

Our school, under the energetic

labors of its principal, and the faith-

ful co-operation of his assistants,

is enjoying a high state of prosper-

ity.

Our churches have a good atten-

dance upon the public ministra-

tions of the word and their Sun-

day schools and other religious ser-

vices. One of our ministers is mak-

ing his home among us, and has

the welcome that such servants of

the people are justly entitled to.

Mr. F. A. Gullidge, slaughtered

today, two hogs weighing 300

and 350 pounds respectively. With

a mill so near at hand, he and his

may indulge the luxury of "hog

and hominy."

Our little town is noted for its

Wells, Brooks and Vales, and de-

spite the clouds and cold we have

Merry weather all the time.

EYES AND EARS.

A Big Bill of Lumber.

Lost Boy—Five Thousand Dol-

lars Reward!

This cash will be paid in coin

skins, possum hides or other pro-

duce, to be collected at or about

next camp meeting, or thereafter,

by any one who catches him.

Some have said that he is red-

head, cross-eyed, hump-backed,

knock-kneed, bow-legged, whopper-

jawed and pigeon-toed, and that

he had a tin ear and gutta-serena

nose. This is not correct. He had

on when last seen a pair of swallow-

tailed, seal-skin trousers with saw-

sage stripes and cylinder-escape-

ment coat, double-barreled frock

coat, slightly run down at the heel;

usually wore a smile on the back

of his head and a slight imped-

iment in his looks if met in the

dark. Was carrying an empty

carpet-bag filled with post holes

and wheelbarrow seeds in each

hand, and a wooden bag in the

other, containing nothing but a

few ocean steamers, railway tun-

nels, needle molds, shirt collars

and other things. Usually wore a

high-heeled, square-toed plug hat,

and low-crowned, broad-brimmed,

double-back-action, stem-winding,

cable-screwed boots. Was born be-

fore his younger brother, and is

therefore about your age. Any one

giving such information as will

learn him where he is will be pro-

secuted as the law directs. He was

supposed at first to have gone off

on his ear, but this was a mistake.

Since the above was put in type,

his friends have learned, to their

sorrow, that he has been employed

for some time past at the capitol of

Alabama in keeping flies from car-

rying off the Alabama Legislature,

whose members, though they never

die, are found too often, sadly but

not soberly, sleeping. He is de-

lighted with his occupation, be-

cause he has made over a hundred

dollars a month clear of all expen-

ditures, but he is now sad him-

self because he will be compelled

to return to his home and to pov-

erty.

C. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and

ornamental painting on reasonable

terms and solicit the patronage of

the public. Parties at a distance can ad-

dress me as above.

NOTICE NO. 2121.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the fol-

lowing named settler has filed notice

of his intention to make final proof

in support of his claim, and that said proof

will be made before the clerk of the circuit

court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 7,

1883, viz: Thomas N. Lebedev, homestead

entry 9402 for the e 1/4 of s 1

of sec. 2, township 21 n, range 11 east.

He names the following witnesses to

prove his continuous residence upon

and cultivation of said land, viz: James

G. Latham, Ray Manes, Charles Ingram,

John H. Hicks, all of Maplesville,

Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wed-

dington Rings, and Wedding Presents a

specialty. Buyers of Watches will

consult their interest by calling on me

before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with

Mr. Houpt at various times for the last

thirteen years and always found him re-

liable in his dealings.

nov10-17

REV. J. C. GURLEY.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now

on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

OF

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now

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OF

W. M. WILSON,

The Gholton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1883.

NO. 17.

THE DRUM.

BY JAMES W. KELLY.

O, the drum!
There is music
In its tones
That speaks to the soul
Of the brave and the true
And the noble and good
And the brave and the true
And the noble and good

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DRIVING OVER TORPEDOES.

Lewis E. Dawson, a Philadelphia policeman, claims the honor of having taken Gen. McClellan safely through, or rather over, one of the greatest dangers of his life. "It was the time the rebels evacuated Yorktown," said the policeman, "before the seven days' fight in the Peninsula. I was then driving McClellan's private ambulance, a sort of German-made wagon, that he had had fitted up for his own use. It would carry four persons comfortably, and I had a team of four splendid horses to draw it. Well, the rebels skipped out of Yorktown one Saturday night, but before they went they filled all the roads in and around the town with torpedoes—buried 'em under a thin crust of earth, you know, so that you couldn't see the blasted things till you stepped on 'em, and then, after that you never saw anything else. The Sunday after the evacuation was a beautiful day, but that night it rained as it just knew how to ruin down on the Peninsula, and the mud—well, it knew how to make mud, too. It was about a foot deep, I reckon, when I started on Monday morning from McClellan's headquarters, four miles out, to drive to Yorktown.

"There were four officers in the ambulance—Gen. McClellan, Col. Colburn, his chief of staff, Gen. Franklin, and Gen. Fitz John Porter. It was still raining, and the ambulance curtains were closed. We got along all right till we came to the entrance to the Yorktown fortifications, and there, right in the narrowest part of the way, was an ammunition wagon, broken down in the mud, and beside it was a stick planted in the mud, with a little red flag hanging from it. I knew what it was as soon as I saw it; the mud had washed the dirt off one of them bloody torpedoes, and the soldiers had found it and marked it; you bet they wasn't going to dig it up without positive orders.

"Well, I stopped my team and Gen. McClellan stuck his head through the curtains and looked about him. There were some soldiers standing around, and among them was a Lieutenant.

"Don't let our men take up any of these torpedoes. Make the prisoners do it."

"Then he looked at the wagon, and asked me:

"Do you think you can get past?"

"Yes, I said. 'I guess I can, if I straddle that torpedo.'"

"Well," said he, "go ahead. I expect we'll all be blown to thunder together. Those were the very words he used. So I threw my long whip down between the horses to keep them apart as far as possible, and drove ahead, and we got into Yorktown without touching the torpedo."

"And what did McClellan say then?"

"He never said a word. When we got into Yorktown he left the ambulance and went into a house, and presently he sent an orderly out to tell me to go back to headquarters. I had no sooner reached there than I received orders to turn around, return to Yorktown, and follow the army, so I and to drive over that damned torpedo three times. I got kinder used to it at last and was ready to bet that I could do it every time."

Loss of Life at Sea.

From the annual report of the Superintending Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, Mr. Dumond, there is obtained much interesting and instructive information regarding the loss of life and property through accident to that class of carriers. During the fiscal year the total number of accidents resulting in loss of life was: From direct collisions, 10; explosions, 15; fires, 7; "snags, wrecks, and sinking," 3, making a total of 41. The number of lives lost was: By explosions, 53; by fire, 60; by collisions, 84; by accidental drowning, 46; by miscellaneous casualties, 6, and by "snags, wrecks, and sinking," 6. The total number of persons carried during the year, including officers and crew, was 354,070,447, showing that the loss of life was only 1 to every 1,737,172 persons carried. During the year 1881, the year previous to the enactment of the steamboat laws, of which those now in force are codifications, 89,000 passengers were carried and 700 lives lost, being 1 life in every 55,714 passengers carried. These figures are cited in proof of the excellence of the present system of inspecting steam vessels. That they show a marked improvement since 1881 is, of course, not to be denied, but they are very far from proving that the system is as perfect or the officers engaged under it as efficient and faithful as they should be.

"In choosing a wife," says the *Phrenological Journal*, "be governed by her chin." The worst of it is that, after having chosen a wife, one is apt to keep on being governed in the same way.

Indian Corn.

Dr. Byron B. Halstead, at the winter meeting, in Northampton, of the Massachusetts Board, spoke of Indian corn, the yield of which the present season will approach very near two billion bushels, raised chiefly in six States, and on an area thirteen times as large as Massachusetts, which produced two million bushels and was the first in the world to be planted with corn by civilized man. Corn is of a plastic nature and can adapt itself to widely different influences. The many sorts now grown were probably developed from a single source and from a variety much inferior to our best kinds now. Corn is divided into flint and dent varieties, field or garden, or sweet, pop and husk-covered, the latter believed by many to represent the original habit of growth. From four to forty rows are found in an ear, always an even number. Varieties are cultivated that reach a height of only two feet, while others rear their tops so that a man on horseback can scarcely reach them. The kernels are many shaped and many colored, and the grain varies in weight from fifty-six to sixty-four pounds per bushel. The kernel is made up of the chit or embryo, and starch and oil for feeding it during its early growth. Like most of all other plants it has its roots, stem and leaves. The value of the entire crop of the United States is not less than seven hundred million dollars' worth for each of the hundred days of its growth, though as corn grows but little during cold spells, the money value is increased most rapidly during the hottest days just succeeding showers, when there must at times be twenty or more millions of dollars' worth grown in a single twenty-four hours. The second character of the plant was described with its male blossoms on the spindle and the female organs on the ear, giving us the power to cross-breed and make new varieties by careful selection and manipulation. Much can be done to increase the average yield of the country by selection of seed and growing a soil especially for planting. A variety with the habit of producing one fine ear is better than one that may produce several small ears. The cob should be small, the husk soft. Early growth is also an important characteristic. The person who is fortunate enough to originate a new variety of marked superiority to any now existing will be classed among the benefactors of the race. America is the peculiar home of the corn plant; England would gladly give a thousand fortunes could she successfully raise this grain, which is every inch a king.

A Forgiving Woman.

The forgiving disposition of some women was wonderfully illustrated in the Court of General Sessions of New York City the other day. Albert Arthur was tried upon the charge of attempting to kill his young wife, Nellie Arthur, a variety actress. The evidence was that he, prompted by jealousy, attacked her in a private box of a theatre in which she was employed, and stabbed her eleven times. She lay at the point of death for weeks, but when she quitted the hospital it was found that she had forgiven her cruel husband, and was unwilling to testify against him. During his trial, the evidence of other witnesses being sufficient, she went frequently to the prisoner's box, and sent him luncheon at recess. Arthur was convicted, however, and the probability is that he will spend some years in State prison.

The Crown Prince of Germany, who takes deep interest in the village schools near his estate at Potsdam, visited the school at Bornstedt the other day to see the newly-appointed master. He had scarcely entered the room when a messenger arrived with a telegram summoning the master to come to his mother, who was dying in a neighboring village. The Crown Prince insisted that the master should instantly depart. "But the children—the school—how can I leave them?" cried the agonized and perplexed man. "That! never mind such things," answered the Prince; "I will teach the school until the vicar comes to prepare candidates for confirmation. Go! run! and may you find her yet alive!" So for more than an hour the heir to the Imperial throne examined and instructed the children, until the vicar came, to whose care he then entrusted the school.

This *New* says a Philadelphia girl refused to marry a young man until she accidentally discovered that his hair and mustache were dyed. Then she blushing consented. She knew she could throw that up to him if he ever found out that she had a glass eye.

Mr. Stenographer of the London Tabernacle, has a short and thick body, a broad face, a large flat nose, wide nostrils, thick lips, a magical voice, and the good.

HE WOULD GO TO SEA.

The Romance of Commander Gorrings' Boyhood.

Commander Gorrings, of the United States Navy, is descended from an ancient Swedish family named Gorrings. His father went to the Barbadoes immediately after taking his degree at Oxford, and there settled down as a clergyman of the Church of England. He married a daughter of a fellow clergyman; and it was in this charming sea-home that the two young people reared their five children. They had everything heart could wish for—position, means, health and prosperity. The worst troubles they had to encounter were vicarious—for they suffered only through their parishioners—and their days of joy grew to months and years, and still the sun shone.

The first jar came when the second boy, Harry, walked into his father's study one day and announced that he could not stand school-going, but must be a sailor, adding with the honesty that has never left him:

"I tell you, papa, because if you do not let me go, I will run away."

Mr. Gorrings thought it over, and next morning had a talk with the boy out of which grew the following treaty: He was to return to school and stay one year, which would bring him to the age of fourteen; then, if he still felt his happiness lay in a sea life, he was to be shipped with a friend of his father's to learn his chosen profession. The subject was then dropped, and matters went on so quietly that Mr. Gorrings forgot all about it. Not so the boy; on the last day of the year of probation, he went to his father and quietly said:

"The year is up, papa."

"What year, my boy?"

"My year of waiting and now I want to go to sea."

Poor gentleman! He went to dismay to his wife—the wisest man will do when family puzzles arise—and it was decided in solemn conclave to send the boy a sailing under a captain who would disgust him with sea-life once and forever. A vessel was in from England, commanded by an old commercial friend of the pastor; and to him he unfolded the case. He shipped his son as cabin-boy; and after putting a sum of money and a bit of "store-clothes" in the captain's charge, bade adieu to him and went home heavy-hearted.

Captain Gorrings says his first taste of sea-life came as he hung over the rail, with a lump in his throat, and looked and looked at his home. As he gazed at it through a haze of tears that twisted and distorted its outlines into all sorts of fantastic shapes, a rough hand took him by the ear, and a rough foot kicked him forward with an oath-garnished order to go aloft, or else take a taste of rope's end. After this he did see sea-life in its most trying phases, but reached England undismayed, and was there arrested by his uncle, and shut up until a letter from the West Indies assured him that his nephew had not run away, and that the whole social system of the Barbadoes had not gone to wreck, even though its pastor's son was shipped as a sailor before the mast on a merchantman.

By the time this letter came the first ship had sailed; but the plucky boy enlisted on another and started for India.

Connecticut Valley Sandstone.

Mr. Elias Nelson reports, in a Boston paper, that some very fine specimens of tracks have lately been uncovered in the famous quarry at Turner's Falls, Mass. One of the slabs has on it a series of 15-inch tracks (three toes), the stride measuring five feet. Mr. Nelson was permitted to take with him several beautiful specimens, one of which exhibits the delicate tracery of the feet of an insect escaping over the soft mud; another exhibits the ripples of the wave, another the drops of rain, and others have well-defined imprints of the tracks of birds. He also saw the impressions of several kinds of ferns and grasses. Mr. Staughton, who is working this geological mine, considers some of the largest slabs to be worth from \$500 to \$1,000; but the cost of excavating them is heavy.

This whole region is supposed to have been originally covered by the sea. As the waves receded, birds and quadrupeds whose species are extinct left the impressions of their feet upon the mud, which, hardening into stone, has held them through the ages for the examination of the scientists of the present day. Compared with these tracks as to age, the pyramids of Egypt are but as of yesterday.

—Mrs. Maria Baldwin, of Jerusalem, Yates County, N. Y., married John A. Enos in October, 1882, on condition that he would give her his note for \$5,000. After a few months she left him on account of his cruelty. When she asked him to recover the amount of the note the jury gave her a verdict in full.—*N. Y. Times.*

STORY OF "BIP VAN WINKLE."

There seems to be good reason for believing that the story of "Bip Van Winkle" existed in similar form long before Washington Irving gave it to the American public. Mr. Griffin, in his work entitled "The Mikado's Empire," says: "The story (of Chinese origin) is, as told by Japanese story-tellers, as follows: Lu-wen was a pious wood-cutter, who dwelt at the base of the majestic and holy mountain Tenda, the most glorious peak of the Nanlin range in China. Though he thought himself familiar with the paths, he for some reason one day lost his way, and wandered about, having his ax with him. He did not care, however, because the beauty of the landscape, the flowers and the sky seemed to possess his senses, and he gave himself up to the ecstasy of the hour, enjoying all the pleasant emotions of holy contemplation. All at once he heard a crackling sound, and immediately a fox ran out before him and into the thicket again.

"The wood-cutter started to pursue it. He ran some distance, when suddenly he emerged into a space where two lovely ladies, seated on the ground, were engaged in playing a game of checkers. The bumpkin stood still and gazed with all his might at the wonderful vision of beauty before him. The players appeared to be unaware of the presence of an intruder. The wood-cutter still stood looking on, and soon became interested in the game as well as the fair players. After some minutes, as he supposed, he bethought himself to return. On attempting to move away, his limbs felt very stiff, and his ax-handle fell to pieces. Stepping down to pick up the worm-eaten fragments, he was amazed to find, instead of his shaven face of the morning, a long white beard covering his bosom; while, on feeling his head, he discovered on it a mass of silken, white hair. The wrinkled old man, now dazed with wonder, hobbled down the mountain to his native village.

"He found the streets the same, but the houses were filled with new faces; crowds of children gathered round him, teasing and laughing at him; the dogs barked at the stranger, and the parents of the children shook their heads and wondered among themselves as to whence the apparition had come. The old man, in the agony of despair, asked for his wife and relatives. The incredulous people set him down as a fool, knowing nothing of whom he asked, and treating his talk as the drivel of lunatic scullery. Finally, an old grandam hobbled up and said she was a descendant of the seventh generation of a man named Lu-wen. The old man groaned aloud, and, turning his back, retraced his weary steps to the mountain again. He was never heard of more, and it is believed he entered into the company of the immortal hermits and spirits of the mountain."

B. M. Baumann, a traveler, says: "I may add that during my recent rambles in Japan, not only did I hear the tale, as told by Mr. Griffin, confirmed by the natives, but I was also shown a Noh or Iwory representation of Bip as a very old man with long hair and beard, leaning on an ax."

A Monopoly of '49.

Mr. Henry L. Goodwin, of East Hartford, Conn., made a good share of his large fortune by a curious sort of monopoly. He was a California "forty-niner," and in those early days, when San Francisco and its vicinity had a wretchedly poor supply of drinking water, he was one evening charged half a dollar by a man who owned a well for a drink for his oxen. That made him mad, and he resolved that he too would become known as man-who-owns-a-well. With the aid of his partner, an engineer, he bored eighty feet deep on his town lot and there struck an inexhaustible supply of the best water yet found on the whole coast. Then he established a free drinking fountain for all passers-by but for all other purposes he sold the water, six gallons for a cent. Cattle owners could have their stock watered for fifty cents a yoke per week. For a long time everyone who wanted pure water had to go to Goodwin's well for it, and a handsome fortune was realized therefrom.—*Harford (Conn.) Current.*

The Mail in Early Days.

Boston's first newspaper, the *New-England Letter*, contained the following advertisement in one of its early issues: By order of the Postmaster General of North America. These are to give Notice, That on Monday night the 26th of this instant, December, the Western Post Between Boston and New York, sets out at once a Fortnightly the Three Winter Months of December, January and February, and to go Alternately from Boston to New York and New York to Boston the 28th Current to Exchange the *Maye of Letters* with the New York *Express* on Saturday Night the 11th Current. And the Second Time he sets out at Boston on Monday Night the 28th Current to meet the New York *Express* at Hartford on Saturday Night the 28th Current to Exchange the *Maye of Letters* with the New York *Express* on Saturday Night the 11th Current. 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THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 15, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

Texas Siftings:—It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to be hung for murder.

The Georgia Pacific road has been completed from Atlanta to Anniston and is steadily making its way to Birmingham.

Jim Elliott the noted prize-fighter was killed in a Chicago saloon by another bully, Jerry Dunn. The sympathy at the fate of Elliott, among his pals is little.

The Grand Lodge of Alabama, I. O. G. T., will hold its thirteenth annual session in Montgomery, Alabama, commencing Tuesday April 10th, and a large attendance is expected.

Mrs. Martha Ryan, of Lenoir, Tenn., is forty-seven years old and is five feet ten inches high, is the mother of a large family of children, and weighs 392 pounds.

Col. Harry Gilmer, a well known Confederate cavalry officer, who was with Ashby at the commencement of the civil war, died in Baltimore, Md., last Sunday night, aged 45.

The grave of Garfield is guarded day and night by armed sentries, who patrol before the tomb and are relieved at intervals with the usual formalities of military discipline; and whenever the officers of the guard are changed they open the coffin, identify the corpse and exchange receipts for it.

Mr. C. D. Whitman, chief clerk in the State Auditor's office was recently arrested charged with irregularities in the handling of funds paid to him by several tax collectors. Mr. Whitman has made good the deficiency, and his friends hope that he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of the matter when his trial takes place.

That old emissary of the devil, Henry Ward Beecher, has at last drifted into infidelity as the natural outcome of his denying the divinity of the scriptures some time since. When Beecher was being tried for his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, leaders of the Robt. Ingelsoll stripe pointed at him with scorn as a specimen of modern christianity. They now forget his faults and welcome him into their fold by proclaiming the old belief to be the "grandest mental combination of America." Satan rejoices.

Hon. Wm. Mudd, late judge of the sixth judicial circuit, who has held the position for twenty-eight years, has been compelled to resign on account of ill-health. Friends of ex-Gov. R. W. Cobb are urging his appointment by Gov. O'Neal to fill the vacancy thus created. It is to be hoped that Gov. O'Neal will have the good sense to select a man better fitted for the position than is ex-Gov. Cobb. Without ability and having a reputation only as a wire-pulling politician, the public is left to conjecture as to what may be the merits upon which the friends of ex-Gov. Cobb base his claims to the position. The Selma Times makes a strong argument against Cobb's appointment.

Since the above was written, Gov. O'Neal has appointed Capt. S. H. Spott, of Sumter, to fill the vacancy created by Judge Mudd's resignation. This appointment by the new Governor is an indication that he intends either to be independent of the Cobb ring or that he will now institute an O'Neal ring—perhaps it means both. The appointment of Capt. Spott is a good one, as he is known in his section as a man of ability and possessed of an impartial judicial mind.

There is no very marked or material change in the revenue law. The very competent and able joint committee which had the matter in charge, and who were at work during the recess, suggested the changes which were made. The tax rate has been reduced from 63 to 54 mills on the dollar, or fifty-five cents for every hundred dollars worth of property, but this relief will not be operative until the end of the present tax year. The taxable property of the State last year was one hundred and fifty-three millions of dollars. At the reduced rate and the advance in value which is sure to follow prosperity and growth of the industries of the State, the receipts from the revenues it is thought will be larger than the past year at the higher rate. The tax on salaries and incomes has been abolished. The new law does not permit a deduction of indebtedness. The mortgage debt on property cannot be deducted, but tax must be paid on the whole amount, and the money lender must pay tax on his property regardless of his debts. It is thought to be the best revenue bill the State has ever had.

The End of This Congress.

With short recesses, both the Senate and House continued in session and in business all through Saturday night and up to noon of yesterday, Sunday—a great number of people watching the proceedings from the galleries.

The River and Harbor bill, as our readers are aware, was brought to an inglorious ending by being laid over; and the Tariff bill was passed in the shape of a makeshift, unsatisfactory to both Houses and all parties. At half past 4 of yesterday morning, the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill was received by the Senate with a message that the House had assented to it, and it was at once adopted without dissent by the Senate. The need of an extra session of Congress was thus done away with. If the Sunday Civil bill had not been passed before adjournment there would have been an absolute necessity for the extra session. After this business there was a recess till 10 o'clock. And from then until the hour of adjournment at noon miscellaneous business and jobs, such as had occupied a great part of the night, were put through.

In the House the usual scenes of an allnight session were enacted, the members smoking, telling stories, and enjoying their revelries. As day broke, about 5 o'clock, the members were joking over the Whiskey bill, which was ended by the vehement declaration of Mr. White of Kentucky that a whiskey bill should never be considered on Sunday. Paper balls and old documents were at this time flying through the House, being hurled at the heads of the sleeping members. Many of the remarks were gross and disgraceful in the extreme. It is well that at this time a recess was taken till half past 9 o'clock.

When the House reassembled, the remarkable scene was witnessed of Mr. Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania offering a resolution complimentary to the notorious Speaker Keifer. There was but little business done in the House, which adjourned at noon.

Corn and Hogs vs. Cotton.

[Selma Times-Gazette.]
The prosperity can never crown the efforts of the farmers of our State so long as home production is neglected and its place supplied by purchases from abroad at a rate of interest ranging from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. on cash prices. The remedy is to make every farm self-sustaining, at least so far as meat, bread and home power is concerned. People can raise meat and bread if they will; and a calf a year is nearly as easily raised as an ox. No farmer need to be without two work animals, and one of them should be a good, substantial brood-mare. At three years the first calf will do to plow, and a man can then regulate his supply according to the demands of his farm. The hog-crop we consider surer than the cotton crop, if properly managed. To raise hogs a man must raise corn, peas and oats. These are the essential elements in keeping the "pot boiling." If there is a single instance of success, there may be a hundred. Corn will not grow without work—hogs will not make meat without attention. We know that people say "hogs don't grow like they used to." One reason is people do not plant and work them like they once did. The same is said as to cotton; yet people cling to cotton and buy corn and meat. Cotton can't and won't quite pay for every thing. It's a good stand-by and will make a splendid light, if you will back it up with plenty of corn and meat. Hogs sometimes take cholera and die, but with plenty of corn, it is a pretty sure crop. Cotton is subject to rust, the worm and a hundred contingencies, yet most people manage to make a little. A little cotton, with plenty of bread and meat, is better than a big crop of cotton and nothing to eat.

The Value of Young Women.

[Philadelphia Times.]
In Cincinnati we learn that the young women are valuable because they paint on china; in Louisville because they paint something else—perhaps the lily; in Boston because they think they understand Emerson and know how to bake beans and pork in molasses; in St. Louis because they have great and responsible knowledge of the classics; in Chicago because they wear immense shoes; in New York because they know how to dress; in Washington because they can't speak English; in New Orleans because they have black eyes and red lips; and in other places the girls are set forth on account of various other things.

Talmage's Tribute to Stephens.

Dr. Talmage's Sunday evening sermon at the Brooklyn Tabernacle was devoted to lessons to be drawn from the life of the late Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, who was for many years his personal friend. Dr. Talmage said Mr. Stephens was "first of all, a Christian, with more brain than all the infidels now blatant and blaspheming around Washington. All up and down the South are ministers who went into the pulpit through Alexander H. Stephens' pocket. He was one of the two men who could stay outside of the marriage relation and yet become more genial and generous as the years went by. His heart was large enough for the whole world to enter. Though he lived in stormy times he was a champion of peace—the very last man in his State to surrender to the decree of secession, crying out for compromise, counseling amity. Had there been ten such men at the North, the grave trenches would never have been dug. What an example for all ages as to what invalidism may accomplish is this one emaciated man now departed! Why give up the battle of life because some of your weapons are captured? More than ever am I impressed with the fact that the soul is distinct from the body. That man was a fool who thought that the puny creature on the invalid's chair was Alexander H. Stephens. It was only the shell. Away with agnostic talk about the soul being only the development of the body! No, Alexander H. Stephens lives. He widens out into grander existence. Never was there a grander lesson of immortality. So much soul and so little body!"

The New Law Against "Blind Tiggers," etc.

We publish below a law providing for punishing violators of prohibition laws, and as the sale of liquor is prohibited in certain portions of this county it is proper for the public to know that such a law was enacted by the last legislature in order that its penalties may be avoided:

AN ACT—To prevent the violations or evasion of prohibitory laws and of the laws requiring licenses to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by General Assembly of Alabama, That any person who keeps or has control of any house, room, enclosure, or other place in which a person can conceal himself, where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are furnished or obtained in violation or evasion of law; or where any device is used to dispose or furnish or obtain such liquors in violation or evasion of law, in such a manner as to furnish or dispose of such liquors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars and may be sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than twelve months.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the judges of Circuit and City Courts shall give this act in special charge to the grand jury.

Approved February 19, 1883.
E. A. O'NEAL, Governor.
Ellis Phelan, Secretary of State.

The following is clipped from the Tuskegee News, whose editor was clerk of the late House of Representatives, and, consequently, is well informed on Legislative matters. We agree with him that the appropriation mentioned was just and right; and our humble opinion is that the Legislature's appropriation for educational purposes—\$100,000 of which goes to the common schools—were, next to the reduction of taxation, the most important work pushed through by that much abused body, and it deserves credit rather than censure for such work. The News says:

"To quell the fears of those newspapers who think the Legislature reckless and extravagant in the appropriations, we desire to state that the appropriation to the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is not to be drawn out this year, if the payment of the January interest is to be at all imperiled thereby. Agreements have been made by the trustees of those institutions with the Governor, that the appropriation will not be drawn out until it can be done with perfect safety to the credit and fair name of the State. Our information is that Gov. O'Neal refused to sign the bill until these promises were given. That aid should be given these excellent institutions of learning every sensible man was ready to admit, and the only question was the ability to do so. The money will not be drawn until it is perfectly safe to draw it, and it will never be misused, and could not be expended in a better cause."

Corn is selling in many portions of North Alabama at thirty-two cents a bushel.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$3 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 22nd, 1882.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lvs. 7:30 a.m. Selma Arr. 7:30 p.m.
" 10:30 " Cadala Lvs. 4:30 " " 5:30 p.m. Boone " 10:30 a.m.
" 7:15 " Dalton " 8:05 " " 8:45 " Cleveland " 7:03 " " 11:35 " Knoxville " 3:30 " " 1:01 a.m. Norristown " 1:45 " " 4:15 a.m. Bristol " 10:20 p.m.

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 11:00 a.m. Selma Lvs. 4:30 p.m.
Leave 8:50 " Donipola " 7:30 " " Leave 8:55 a.m. Meridian Arrive 10 p.m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. for Alabama, Cincinnati, St. Louis & Memphis, Mo. and New Orleans & Selma R. R. At Cadala with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West, Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

NOTICE NO. 220.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on March 24th, 1883, viz: Benjamin M. Robinson, Homestead 13187 for the S. W. 1/4 of section 23 township 20 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Evans, William T. Smith, Stephen Welch, Stephen Atchinson, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 223.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 7, 1883, viz: James G. Latham, Homestead 9271 for the S. W. 1/4 of sec. 6, township 21 n., range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Racy Manes, Charles Ingram, John H. Hicks, James McGee, all of Maplesville, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 224.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 5, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Saturday, April 7th, 1883, viz: William F. Foshee, Homestead No. 7276 and 1249 for the S. W. 1/4 of sec. 1 of Twp. 25, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: George King, H. R. Atchinson, Henry Bearlen, Sam Griffin, all of Maplesville, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

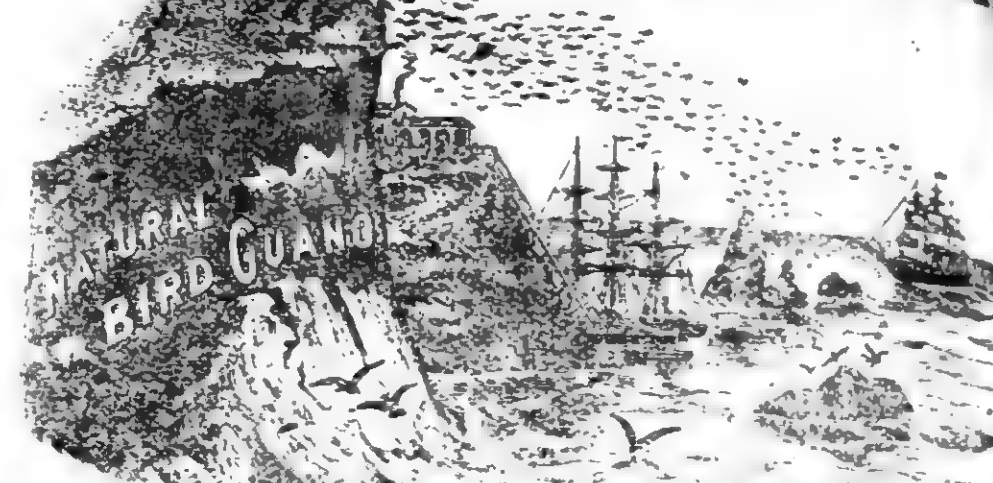
CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at side of railroad.

A. F. WHITKAER.

The Best Fertilizer Known.

ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

Equitable Fertilizing Company,

BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTILIZER AND HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully, R. EHRLMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

THE BEST WAGON

—ON WHEELS—

FRANK BIRD & CO.,

RAIDING, WIS.

Farm, Freight and Logging Wagons

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS.

We are ready to supply you with the best wagons at the lowest prices.

For Prices and Terms, send for a copy of our Circular.

FRANK BIRD & CO., RAIDING, WIS.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Entered by all the leading Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to location, send for Circulars.

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in curing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell.

Dr. Clark Johnson, 77 W. 3d St., New York City.

Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of that most distressing and dangerous disease, Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb. 1

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO.

Marshall, Mich.

Electric Belts and Electric Applications for trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, a thirty days' trial is allowed.

July 1

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATCHINSON, Maplesville, Ala.

n23

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commission.

June 15-17

An Excellent Vehicle

At Little Cost!!

I am agent at Clanton for the

Indiana Road Car

The very thing for Doctors, lecturers, chorists and traveling generally. It is light of weight, and of run, and is made in large quantities being suspended on springs, a very popular and convenient style and durable. For terms and other information call on or write to

at Clanton.

I also have a good horse and for hire, which can be obtained at Clanton.

Clanton, Dec. 21, 1882.

C. W. Edwards.

House, Sign and Ornamental

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gilding and reasonable terms, and furniture can be repaired. Parties can address me at above.

Blank mortgages, crop

ranty deeds and other

sale at this office.

The Chilton View.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 22 1883.

NO. 18.

THE SAD FATE OF ANNABEL LEE.

A story has gone down in the city of Clanton, Ala., that a young girl named Annabel Lee, who was only twelve years of age, died of a sudden and unexpected death. The girl was the daughter of a prominent family, and her death has caused much sorrow and speculation.

The girl was found dead in her room, and the cause of her death was not immediately apparent. The family doctor was called, but he was unable to determine the cause of death. The girl's death has caused much speculation, and many people believe that she was the victim of a foul play.

Important Agricultural Statistics.

According to the latest statistics, the production of cotton in the United States has increased by 10 percent in the last year. The production of wheat has also increased by 5 percent. The production of corn has increased by 15 percent. The production of sugar has increased by 20 percent. The production of tobacco has increased by 10 percent. The production of rice has increased by 5 percent. The production of fruit has increased by 10 percent. The production of vegetables has increased by 10 percent. The production of other crops has increased by 10 percent.

In the Wrong Room.

After 12 o'clock a few nights ago, a Philadelphia guest at one of the Clanton hotels was awakened by a noise from the street. He opened his door and saw a man standing in the middle of the street. The man was holding a gun and was looking at the hotel. The guest was frightened and called for help. The man ran away, but the guest was still frightened.

State Dinners.

The customs of State dinners at the White House are well known. The President and his family are invited to dine with the guests. The guests are usually members of the government and foreign dignitaries. The dinner is a formal affair, and the guests are expected to follow the customs of the White House.

The details of these State dinners are quite interesting. The table is set with the best of the season's produce. The guests are served with the most delicious of dishes. The dinner is a social occasion, and the guests are expected to enjoy themselves.

The head of the table on these occasions is not at the end, but in the middle. The seat occupied by the President is half way up the side of the table, at the side next the door at which the guests enter. The lady whom he escorts to dinner sits at his right, and the honored guest on the occasion sits directly opposite the President, with his lady on his right.

When the arrangement for seating is completed, and each person has been assigned to his place, a card is prepared for each gentleman and placed in an envelope bearing his name. On one side of this card is a plan of the table, with each seat numbered. On the other side is the name of the lady whom he is to escort to the table, and the number of the seats they are to occupy. These envelopes are handed to the gentlemen as they enter, and as soon as the gentleman has "shed" his outer garments, he examines his card, curses or blesses the fates which have consigned him to an uncongenial or a congenial partner for the evening, and then he goes to the East Room, where, after paying his respects to the President, he hunts up his lady, and prepares for the evening.

After a half-hour spent in conversation in the East Room, the President gives the signal to an attendant, who passes it on to the band, which strikes up some appropriate selection, and the President, giving his right arm to the lady whom he is to escort to dinner, leads the way to the dining-room. The others follow, each gentleman giving his arm to the lady designated by his card. The President usually takes to the table the wife of the Secretary of State. The promenade down the long hall to the dining-room is very slow, and is a striking and beautiful spectacle. The ladies, of course, are in evening costume—the handsomest that money and ingenuity can provide—and the gentlemen in dress suits; the lights brilliant, the hall lined with flowers and tropical plants, and the music entrancing. Arriving at the table the guests are seated in their order, and the dinner, which is usually in twelve or fourteen courses, with a half-dozen different wines, occupies fully three hours, and it may be added, is good.—Washington Cor. Chicago Journal.

Ask For It Like a Man.

Young man, when you see anything you want, ask for it like a man. If you want to borrow \$5 of a man, or if you want to marry his daughter, don't slip up to him and hang on to your hat and talk politics and religion and weather, and tell old stale jokes whereof you can't remember the point, until you worry the old man into a nervous irritation. Go to him with a full head of steam on, and your bow ports open like an iron-clad pulling for a shore battery. Snort and paw and shake your head, if you feel like it, no matter if it does make him astonished. Better astonish him than bore him. Go into his heart, or his pocket-book, or both, it amounts to the same thing, like a brindle bull with a curl on his forehead charging a red merino dress, eyes on fire, tail up, and the dust a-flying. Then you'll fetch him. Or, possibly he may fetch you. But never mind; you'll accomplish something, and show you aren't afraid to speak what's on your mind. And that's a great deal more than you would accomplish by the other method. You need not be cheeky, but you ought to be straightforward.—Philadelphia

Americans in Europe.

A correspondent writes to the Springfield Republican: The majority of Americans, when they come to Europe for the first time, are always amazed at the expense of foreign traveling. They had always harbored the impression that the cost of everything on this side of the Atlantic—railway tickets, hotel bills, etc., were at least only one-half what they were in America; but, on the contrary, they find it costs much more to travel here than it does at home. In the best American hotels the price of three and four dollars a day seems extravagant, but they cannot comprehend why it is that in a first-class foreign hotel, where the price of a room is only three or four francs a day, and the other charges seem so moderate, their bills foot up to such high figures.

While taking my breakfast one morning at the Hotel Chatham in Paris, five Americans entered the dining-room and seated themselves at a table near me. There was the father and mother, a son of about 14, and two daughters about 10 and 12. From their conversation I learned it was their first trip to Europe, and that they had come directly to Paris on landing at Liverpool, and had no had a "square meal" since they left home. After canvassing among themselves as to what their appetites craved and demanded on the bill of fare, the head of the family gave the waiter the following order: Five plates of melon, which were then very expensive, five fried soles, five plates of coffee, five ham and eggs, five fried potatoes, five beefsteaks, hot rolls, five fried potatoes, butter, radishes, etc. If they had ordered two dishes of a kind, so generous was the supply, it would have been more than enough to satisfy their appetites; but they were "Americans," and evidently thought the reputation of their country in the eyes of other strangers in the dining-room, demanded nothing less than a full complement to each person. As near as I could figure up their account, that breakfast cost in the neighborhood of \$16. The table d'hôte dinner at night was at a fixed price, and, if their lunch, at 1 o'clock, corresponded with their breakfast, no wonder surprise is manifested at the high rates of living in foreign hotels.

The Courteous Lawyer.

You recognize the courteous lawyer at once. He places a chair gracefully for his client, whether the client is an elegantly attired lady in seal-skins and diamonds or a clumsy bumpkin in homespun and liquor. He smiles sweetly at his opponent, and bows to the jury in a deferentially familiar way. He pays the fees to the clerk before he has the trouble to ask for them, and draws the bills out of his pocket book slowly, one by one, as gently as he would lead a belle from her carriage to the ball-room. His bow to the court is almost an apology for having come into the profession contemporaneously with his Honor. He handles a witness as though he was the frail golden setting and his testimony the gem he was trying to remove. His tones are carefully modulated, and he appeals for a reply to the kindly sensibilities of the witness. "Be so good" is the captivating exordium, and "thank you" the palliative peroration. If he wounds with a question, he binds up the sore the next moment with the lubrication of politeness. To his opponent he addresses himself with generous volubility, a remark, he does it as though he was putting a bouquet in his adversary's button-hole. He thinks he understands the court. He hopes he does not misapprehend his learned friend. He trusts the witness knows what he means. In addressing the jury, he unobtrusively appreciates their intelligence and ability. He lays his arguments before them with respect amounting almost to reverence, as though they were propitiatory offerings to a deity whom he wished to placate. To the court his whole demeanor is redolent of respect. The court is most honorable; the judge most distinguished. He is, in short, so filled with human consideration for everything and everybody around him, that he finds excuses for the jury that beats him and for the court that consults him. It is true, he has been known to revile an adversary in private, to curse surreptitiously, and to sneer at the judiciary in the social circle. It is also true that he can wrench a fee from a client in a ruthless moment and take a snap judgment when he shows that he is human, and he knows that men are not apt to believe that a head with such a halo of politeness around it can have for its pedestal a cloven foot.

Smart Boy.

"Well, sonny, whose pigs are those?" "Old sow's, sir!" "Whose sow is it?" "Old man's, sir!" "Well, then, who is your old man?" "If you'll mind the pigs, I'll run home and ask the old woman." "Never mind, sonny, I want a smart boy; what can you do?" "Oh! I can do more than considerable. I can milk these geese, ride the turkeys to water, haunching the grasshoppers, light the fires for flies to court by, out the buttons off dad's coat when he is at prayers, keep tally for dad and mam when they sold at a mark—old woman is always ahead." "Got any brothers?" "Lots of 'em, all named Bill, except Bob, his name's Sam—my name's Larry, but they call me Lazy Lawrence, for shortness." "Well, you're most too smart." "MOTHERS who have any regard for their daughters will enforce the 'you knail' rule."

Catastrophes.

The year has opened with a series of terrible warnings of the fragmentariness of human life. The old year is uniformly dismissed without regret as wearisome and disappointing; if not downright unlucky. The new year is hailed with eager haste as one that may be destined to stand out in human memory as a brighter and happier period, in which the depressing influences of unforeseen calamities and economic disasters may be avoided. Eighteen hundred and eighty-three, however, has dawned with leaden skies and portents of evil. In France the greatest Republican has been stricken down, and his death has been followed by many signs of political incapacity, social agitation and national despondency. On the Continent the floods have borne devastation and misery in their train. From every quarter there are tidings of disaster. The hotel fire in Milwaukee, the circus catastrophe in Russia, the railway accident near Teichlipa Pass, the loss of two staunch ocean steamships, and numerous other disasters on sea and land, are not only appalling horrors, but omens of depression and gloom. Men are already saying in their hearts: "It will be a disagreeable year, if nothing worse."

Before the agencies of steam, electricity and the public press were multiplied, the effect of sudden catastrophes was confined to the localities in which they occurred. When the tower in Salem fell, there was no lack of talk in the neighboring villages; and the rumor of the disaster was carried beyond Jerusalem into the hill-country, but the world outside did not know what had happened. The collapse of the great chimney-stack in Bradford a few weeks ago was telegraphed instantly to the ends of the earth, so that it was known simultaneously in Calcutta, the European capitals, San Francisco and New York that sixty men, women and children had suddenly ceased to exist in the workaday world. But outside Bradford there was scarcely a single point of human interest in the calamity. Architects may have been warned against sacrificing the principles of security to happy proportions, and life insurers' canvassers may have obtained a new fact to lay before working people; but the human suffering which had been caused left no impression upon the minds of readers at a distance. Three hundred people are trampled under foot or burned to death in a circus in Poland; but the fact excites no more emotion in the heart of an American reader than the footings of a table of mortality statistics. Four hundred emigrants and sailors are suddenly swallowed up by the sea. There is a short controversy respecting compartment in a ship's hull and a momentary curiosity to learn what excuse the commander of the other steamship can offer for not attempting a rescue; but the agony which was caused in a single instant, when hundreds of these quiet and simple peasants and working people were brought face to face with their doom, is only a vague generalization. In a week it is forgotten by the general public.

It is only in exceptional instances that these tragic occurrences leave any permanent impression upon the public mind outside the immediate localities where they occur. The facts are known, but suffering is not brought close to the emotions and sympathies. A day passes, and men are thinking of something newer and pleasanter. A month goes by, and 1883 is not considered especially unlucky, but only an average year, with startling occurrences now and then, but with the usual outpouring of peace, prosperity and security. A year rolls by, and there is a vague feeling of disappointment and depression, and an eager hope that another year will be cheerier and brighter. There is invariably a speech reaction from the discouragement and sense of insecurity caused by the vicissitudes of human destiny.

It may be that the world as it grows older is becoming more and more accustomed to the conditions of its being. Certainly the impressions of helplessness caused by catastrophes like those which have been recently recorded are only vague and transitory. The thrill of horror excited by such recitals is felt only momentarily; the sense of insecurity and the feeling of unrest soon pass away. Men learn to expect catastrophes and to make allowance for them in the Providential scheme of the universe. Yet they can not explain them. That seventy weary travelers and hotel servants should suddenly be exposed to the horrors of an agonizing death, that three hundred men, women and children should be wrenched out of life with tortures unspeakable while enjoying a town-show in Poland, or that four hundred emigrants seeking their fortunes in a new land should be drowned before they have fairly lost sight of the old country, is as inexplicable to-day as the death of the thirty victims of the Tower of Siloam was to the Jews of old. The question is no longer asked, as it was then: "Have these men sinned or their fathers, that they should perish so miserably?" But it is no easier now than it was then to reconcile the vicissitudes and mysteries of human fate with an orderly scheme of government for the universe.—N. Y. Tribune.

A young girl who has tried it says the story that kissing would cure freckles lacks the important element of truth; but there is one thing, she admits, greatly in favor of the remedy—it is not disagreeable to take. Here, however, may be a deep-rooted, stubborn case, and she shouldn't feel discouraged because fifteen or sixteen hundred applications failed to effect a cure. It won't cost much to give the medicine a couple of years' trial.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Joking on High Olympus.

It was a bright afternoon, and the immortals were sitting on high Olympus, watching the cremation of some insane American, who thought there wasn't enough land on this continent to bury him in, when the blue-eyed maid remarked:

"Mars."

The Colonel hastily folded up his map of the lava beds and slipped it into his pocket.

"Speak, Minerva, the class is up. Go ahead with the oral."

"When they put a man into the crematory or retort, or whatever they call it, what figure of expression does it remind you of?"

The Colonel scratched his griefed shin (now don't ask us what it was griefed about, or we will tell you it was griefed about to the knee, for we are in no humor for nonsense), and presently he said he wasn't much of a scholar on raw grammar, but he believed it was a kind of erysipelas, "something left out, you know."

"Well," said the goddess, "but what is left out?"

The Colonel hesitated a moment, and said he hadn't considered in regards of that, and Hermes remarked that it was probably an interpolation, because the man was put in.

Vulcan, who happened along with a new hinge for the front gate, asked if it wasn't hotology.

Juno didn't think it could be tantology, because it wasn't always the same man; indeed, it never was the same man.

"It's the same man this time, isn't it?" asked her husband, cautiously throwing up his elbow to the level with his head.

Ganymede, the barkeeper, said he thought it was a hyperbole, because it was awfully extravagant; \$35 per man at the Washington (Pa.) Crematory was the regular charge for every barbeque.

Saturn, who came up this afternoon, it being Friday, with a string of fish, said he thought it was synecdoche, but on being asked what synecdoche was, frankly confessed that he didn't know, and went down three.

Apollo thought it was a bit of trochee meter, because the man was put in his coffin.

It took the Immortals a long time to catch on to this, and then Jupiter remarked that they weren't running a college infirmary up there.

"No," said his amiable married sister, "no, pharmacy's sake, don't talk doctor-speak. What do you think it is, Minerva?"

The blue-eyed goddess turned down her place in Emerson, adjusted her eyeglasses and said, with great precision:

"Why, the retort scorches. Does not it strike you that way?"

But after a moment of silence the Colonel said he wasn't up to this new-fangled pronunciation very well, and the immortal Jove called to Ganymede to bring him a "light one," at the same time holding up all the fingers on one hand behind his wife's head.

Laughed all the gods; the heavens with laughter. And wise Minerva thought 'twas at her joke.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Mammoth Trees in California.

A correspondent who has been visiting the grove of big trees in Calaveras County, Cal., writes as follows:

It has always been so difficult for me to form any conception of the size of the mammoth trees from given figures, but when I went into the grove and saw them standing, and climbed twenty-six steep steps to reach the upper side of a fallen sequoia and became dizzy on looking down to the ground I realized their immense proportions; one of the gentlemen of the party reached his arms at full length and it took eight measures to span one of the smaller trees.

Visitors have the privilege of naming any of the big trees, and placing a marble slab with the inscription thereon. One noble great tree was called the "Mother," another the "Father," the "Three Graces," "Henry Ward Beecher," "General Grant," etc., etc.

In this grove there are ninety-nine trees within eighty acres. We took horses and rode six miles to the "Son," where we saw the largest tree in the world, "Old Goliath." In this grove there are thirteen hundred and eighty trees, none measuring less than six feet in diameter.

We rode our eight horses into the side of one tree that had been burned out; the guide said there was room for ten more, and we could well believe it, for we did not take up one-third of the room; and yet the fire had not affected the life of the tree; there was enough vitality to grow on unconcerned. In this grove many of the big trees were named for States, which seemed more appropriate.

Elopement Fashions.

The fashions for girls who elope just now are very plain. Some white drapery, a convenient window, a long ladder, a dark night, a coach, a minister and the house of a friend, and the elopement is over. If the irate father, armed with a double-barreled coal shovel and a town constable, does not pursue the affair is, although picturesque, not exactly a successful elopement. If the father of the bride relents within two days the foolish couple are not happy. If it leaks out that the mother of the bride is in the secret, much of the pleasure of the trip is spoiled. If both the father and mother of the bride are in the secret of her going away, and yet actually left the ladder near the window, and that fact is found out, the elopement is a failure. In the olden time the eloping bride packed all her portable goods on herself and went away heavily laden. Now, as she is about to return in a day or two in her lady friend's dress, she goes away quite light.

WAIFS AND WHIMS.

A word with business men—settle. Iron affected by fog is mist rusted. A rule is tame enough in front, but awfully wild behind.

A little cider now and then is resisted by the best of men.

The man who can't remember that he was ever a boy is entirely ripe for the harvest.

Starch is said to be explosive. It causes explosion in the family when the old man finds it has been left out of his collar.

A Boston paper says the conductor of a street-car in that city took 900 fares last Sunday, but is entirely silent as to how many the company got.

The Crown Prince of Germany gets more puffing over giving a \$3 fiddle to a blind boy than an American does over leaving \$40,000 to an orphan asylum.

There is a fortune in store for the milliner who shall devise a bonnet that can be worn in any part of a church and always present its trimmed side to the congregation.

A poultry authority says that "chickens should have an ample range." It depends upon the number of chickens. A little chicken will broil pretty well over a very small stove.

Many persons who rake through another's character with a fine-tooth comb, to discover a fault, could find one with less trouble by going over their own character with a horse-rake.

It costs more than a hundred millions of dollars annually to keep the fences of this country in repair. Now, gentlemen, get off the fence and stay off till after election, and save your country a few millions of this outlay.

Grown-up sister—"Oh, Charley, if you must go away can't you introduce me to one of your school-fellows, to look after me till you come back?" Charley—"Oh, no, it wouldn't do!" It would be too rough on a fellow to tag him out like that.—Punch.

SOMEbody who appears to know how fashionable schools are managed, says: "To educate young ladies is to let them know all about the ogies, omies, the ifies, the ties and the mistics; but nothing about the ings, such as sewing, darning, washing, baking and making pudding."

"I say, mister, this is a double seat, and you can't lay over it in that way," said a stand-up passenger in a crowded car to another passenger who was making himself too much at home. "Can't lay over the seat?" echoed the loafer. "Bet your life I can. See here, I have a lay over check from the conductor, and it is good."

A rouse lady received the following note, accompanied by a bouquet of flowers: Dear—, I send you by the boy a bucket of flour. This is like my love for u. The nite shade menses keeps dark. The dog feul menses I am your slave. Rois red and pois pail, my love for you shal never fade.

This flowing reporter who wrote, with reference to a well-known belle, "Her dainty feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for fairy boots," tied his wardrobe up in a handkerchief and left for parts unknown when it appeared the next morning: "Her dirty feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for ferry boots."

A YOUNG lady who is studying French lately wrote to her parents that she was invited to a *déjeuner* the day before, and was going to a *fete champetre* the next day. The professor of the college was surprised to receive a dispatch from the "old man" a day or two after saying: "If you don't keep my daughter away from these menageries and side shows, I will come down and see what ails her."

It is amusing to watch a slim man weigh himself. He steps on to the platform as an elephant steps upon a bridge, with an awful fear of breaking the thing down, and then puts the three-hundred-pound weight on the end of the beam.

Of course he takes it off again, but he does this unostentatiously. Having found that he weighs, say, one hundred and twenty, if you watch him carefully you will see him slide the weight along to one hundred and seventy-five. By George! he will exclaim as he goes out, "I've lost ten pounds since last week."

He doesn't say how much he weighs now; if you wish to know, there is the scale. He knows you will look.

Changes in Jerusalem.

A wonderful change has taken place in Jerusalem of late years, and it is probably now a more comfortable residence than ever before in its history. Mr. Schick, who holds the appointment of Surveyor of Buildings in the Holy City, has lately issued a very instructive report. He tells us that ruined houses have been restored or rebuilt by individuals or companies, and buildings on the Peabody plan have been erected by associations. The streets are now lighted, kept, for an Eastern city, most exceptionally clean, and the aqueduct from the pools of Solomon has been restored, and water brought thence to the city. Tanneries and slaughter-houses have been removed outside the town. The sanitary department is under the control of a German physician. Bethleh and Nazareth are eagerly emulating the progress of the capital. In the latter place windows are becoming quite frequent. It is asserted that there is a fixed resolution on the part of thousands in Prussia to make that country as hot as possible for Jews, and it is not unlikely that this may in a measure increase the already considerable number now returning to Palestine, now especially as the German Jews already are a power in Jerusalem. The improvements are, further, likely to lead to many European visitors there.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.
CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 22, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

The law reducing letter postage to two cents will not go into operation until the 1st of October. In the meantime the preparation of designs for the new two-cent postage stamp, has been begun.

The Montgomery Advertiser says: The new 4,300 ton steel cruiser to be built by the government will of course be an immense job, as Chandler has the building of it. It was a flash of inspiration to name it "Chicago."

As was to be expected, a number of the Cobbling journals raised a howl last week at the stinging, but nevertheless true and timely remarks of the Selma Times upon ex-Gov. Cobb, as a man unfitted to wear the judicial ermine.

The Boston Post believes that the idea of having state capitals in large cities is all wrong. "Have 'em in small towns," it says, "where hotels are bad, variety shows scarce, and most of the girls homely. Then you'll get short sessions and quick adjournments."

The reason why there is only one lawyer to every 3,000 people in Great Britain, while in America there is one to every 800, can be explained as follows: In Great Britain they are not forever changing their laws, and much litigation is thus avoided.

The prison surgeon said that Charles Hanson, who was awaiting trial for murder at McKeesport, Pa., could not live more than a day or two, and his family made preparations for a funeral. Next morning he had departed, but not from this life, for his illness was a clever pretence to enable him to escape.

During the last Congress, monopolists and the people had a fight and the people were knocked out. That was the first round. The next round will be fought during the first session of the 48th Congress. That Congress being Democratic, the people are expected to win. Then comes the Presidential contest in which the third round will be decided.

Mr. Jefferson, the actor, went into a bank in New York recently to get a check cashed. The cautious clerk refused to pay out the money, saying that Mr. Jefferson must be identified, whereupon the actor leaned back against a post, with that peculiar forsaken air of the returned sleeper, and said, sadly, in the words of Rip: "If my tog Schneider was here he would know me." The check was paid.

A Montgomery correspondent of the Selma Times gives his opinion of the late legislature in these words: "It was, without doubt, the weakest and most incompetent body that has assembled in Montgomery since the Smith administration. About one half of the members came here with a job in his pocket for himself or friends, and raids were attempted upon the treasury that would have put J. C. Stanton in his palmist days to the blush."

Gov. Crittenden has pardoned Clarence Hite, a noted member of the James gang, who pleaded guilty to the charge of train robbery in February, 1882, and was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. The pardon was issued on the recommendation of the penitentiary physician and the Board of Inspectors. Hite is in the last stages of consumption, and since his incarceration has been in the hospital two thirds of the time. Accompanied by his brother-in-law, he has started for his father's home in Logan county, Kentucky. There is much speculation as to the effect of Hite's pardon upon Frank James' prospects. It is believed that if Hite made a deposition, he could send James to the penitentiary.

Early Monday morning Turner Mitchell, a driver for Messrs. D. Brielin's Sons, passed by a house in this city, when a colored woman who was standing at the gate hailed him, and asked if he could not come in and help dress a colored man who had just died? Turner replied that he would go and let Mr. B. know, and then he would come back. On his return he found the body locked in the cold embrace of death, and he began at once the work of dressing it. When he had nearly completed the task, the supposed corpse revived, and commenced struggling for release, filling all in the room with perfect horror, and so frightened Turner that he dropped the body and fled from the house in double quick time. Mr. B. says that when he reached the store he was trembling, and his eyes looked as if they would pop out.

The man lingered until late yesterday evening, when he expired to be aroused no more on earth. Selma Mail.

AN ACT.

For the relief of maimed or disabled soldiers—Whereas, There are resident in this State, a lot of persons, who, while in the military service of this State, or the Confederate States, suffered bodily mutilation, who are thus impaired in their capacity to make a livelihood for themselves and families; and whereas, they are cut off from any assistance by the laws and policy of the General Government, therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That any resident of this State who while in the military service of this State, or of the Confederate States, lost an arm or a leg, or who received such wound in such service as renders him physically incapable of making a livelihood by labor or who in such service, lost the use of an arm or leg while in such service, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act as hereinafter provided, and any such resident who desires to avail himself of the provisions of this act must within six months after the passage of this act, present a written application, to the Judge of Probate of the county wherein he may reside, that he held citizenship in this State at the time he rendered such military services, that he was a resident of the State at the passage of this act, and is such resident at the time he makes such application, setting forth the company and regiment to which he belonged, the time and place of receiving his wound and his present business and employment, which statement must be sworn to before such Judge of Probate, the original of any such application shall be kept by the Judge of Probate as an office paper, and a copy thereof transmitted without delay to the Auditor, with a certificate by the Judge of Probate that he believes the statement therein made entitled to credit. Provided that no person shall be entitled to any part of this appropriation on account of having been made physically incapable of making a livelihood by labor, and without this, or some other aid, will suffer for want of the comforts and necessities of life unless such party shall procure a certificate of a regularly licensed physician to that effect, endorsed by the Probate Judge of his county.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That on receipt of any such copy and certificate as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to immediately register a synopsis of the same, with the name of the applicant, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and at the expiration of six months and twenty days, after the passage of this act, the amount hereinafter appropriated, must be divided pro rata among the claimants, and the Auditor must draw separate warrants on the Treasurer, payable to the order of such applicant, for a sum not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars for each applicant. Provided that any balance of the sum heretofore appropriated and not necessary to carry out the provisions of this act shall be refunded to the Treasury. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to transmit such amount to the Probate Judge of the county in which such applicant resides.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That any applicant under this act who shall swear falsely, to any material matter set forth in his application shall be guilty of a perjury.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That to carry into effect the provisions of this act, there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Approved February 23, 1883.
E. A. ONEAL,
Governor.
Ellis Phelan, Secretary of State.

Gotham Gossip.

From our New York Correspondent.
New York, Mar. 19, 1883.

A determined effort is to be made by the police to close the opium dens in the city, which have been increasing at a really alarming rate. Captain Williams of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, raided one last week and captured the Chinese proprietor and one of his guests. This, however, is only a forerunner. There are about eighty well known and regularly patronized dens in operation and they are thronged nightly and to a great extent daily. They are most extensively patronized by abandoned men and women of the lower walks of life, but persons of both sexes from the best classes frequent them as well, because they believe that there, they are free from discovery than in more select places up town. The other evening as I came home from Brooklyn, I met a well known detective who took me to an opium den in a side street leading off from Chatham Street. The place, consisting of two small rooms, was packed. A divan ran along the walls, and for every two smokers there was a peculiar little kerosene lamp, with a chimney shaped like an inverted cup, with a small hole on top. At this the smokers lighted the opium before they placed it

on the pans of their pipes which from a distance looked like ivory mounted clarionets.

What was my horror to find, lying along side of a sailor, an actress who not so many years ago, was a popular favorite. She was insensible. She was richly dressed and though her face was ghastly pallid, the traces of former beauty could still be marked. The den was filled with smoke arising from twenty-odd pipes, and it was so dense as to almost obscure the light from the little lamps. Through the gloom could be seen the demonic face of the Chinaman presiding over the orgies. His bright little eyes gleamed like coals from the mist, and his long bony hands tightly grasped his money drawer. I have seen revolting pictures, but this was the worst. When I came out in the fresh air I was all in a tremor, but perhaps this was caused by the opium fumes which I had inhaled.

Poor Wiggins. There is not a friend here to speak well of him. The pilots and captains of tugboats who refrained from going out to sea for fear lest his prediction would come true, are swearing at the pecuniary loss which has accrued to them. On Long Island several people had built huts on elevated places in order to retire to them when the floods should make there adventures. All this is now so much fear's labor lost, and Wiggins is held responsible for it. Fortunately it is for him that he is not a wealthy man, otherwise his heirs would have him committed to a lunatic asylum.

Peck's Bad Boy.

"Well, you are the meanest boy I ever heard of," said the grocery man. "But what about your pa's dancing a clog dance in church Sunday? The minister's hired girl was in here after some codfish yesterday morning, and she said the minister said your pa had scandalized the church the worst way."

"Oh, pa didn't dance in church. He was a little excited; that's all. You see, pa chews tobacco and it is pretty hard on him to sit all through the sermon without taking a chew, and he gets nervous. He always reaches around in his pistol pocket when they stand up to sing the last time, and feels in his tobacco box and gets out a chew, and puts it in his mouth when the minister pronounces the benediction. He always does that. Well, my chum had a present on Christmas of a music box, just about as big as pa's tobacco box, and all you have to do is to touch a spring, and it plays "She's a Daisy, She's a Dumpling." I borrowed it and put it in pa's pistol pocket, where he keeps his tobacco box, and when the choir got most through singing pa reached his hand in his pocket and began to fumble around for a chew. He touched the spring, and just as everybody bowed their heads to receive the benediction—and it was so still you could hear a gum drop—the music box began to play, and in the stillness it sounded as loud as a church organ. Well, I thought ma would sink. The minister heard it and he looked toward pa, and everybody looked at pa, too, and pa turned red, and the music box kept up "She's a Daisy," and the minister looked mad and said "Amen," and the people began to put on their coats, and the minister told the deacon to hunt up the source of that worldly music, and they took pa into the room back of the pulpit and searched him, and ma says pa will have to be churched. They kept the music box, and I have got to carry in coal to get money enough to buy my chum a new music box."

Montgomery and Wall Street.

J. R. Randall, in his Washington letter to the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, has the following: "An Alabama congressman, alluding to Dr. Miller's interview on the subject of iron manufacture at Birmingham, as quoted by Senator Morgan, in proof of his statement that pig iron could be made there at \$9.65 per ton, declared that the stock of that mill was not worth more than eighty-five cents on the dollar and had never declared a dividend. Another Alabama congressman disputed this and offered to buy some of the stock at that rate. The person thus addressed answered:

"I will get it for you; but why is it that the people of Montgomery do not invest in Birmingham iron mines and mills?"

A bystander intercepted the reply and said:

"I can tell you. The Montgomery people have no money. They have gambled it away on cotton futures."

The two congressmen looked at each other and laughed, and ejaculated in chorus:

"That's about the fact. Money that ought to be in Birmingham has been sunk in Wall Street."

And yet these same gentlemen plead in public that the poverty of the south is her whole disadvantage. There is considerable food for thought in this.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 13, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACRES, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table
IN EFFECT DEC. 29th, 1882.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 7:40 a. m. Selma Arr. 7:30 p. m.
" 10:35 " Calera Lve. 4:40 "
" 6:40 p. m. Rome " 10:10 a. m.
" 7:18 " Dalton " 8:05 "
" 8:45 " Cleveland " 7:08 "
" 11:55 " Knoxville " 3:30 "
" 1:01 a. m. Norrisstown " 1:45 "
" 4:15 a. m. Bristol " 10:20 p. m.

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 11:00 a. m. Selma Lve. 4:30 p. m.
Leave 8:50 " Demopolis " 7:00 "
Leave 5:35 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattahoochee, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.
J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

NOTICE NO. 2200.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on March 24th, 1883, viz: Benjamin M. Robinson, Homestead 13187 for the s. w. 1/4 of section 23 township 20 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Evans, William T. Smith, Stephen Welch, Stephen Atchinson, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

Tnos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2228.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 7, 1883, viz: James G. Latham, homestead 9271 for the w. 1/2 of nw 1/4 sec 6, township 21 n., range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Racy Manes, Charles Ingram, John H. Hicks, James McGee, all of Maplesville, Ala.

m1* Tnos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2246.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 5, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Saturday, April 7th, 1883, viz: William F. Foshee, homestead No. 7276 and 12489 for the w. 1/2 of s. 1 of sec. 28, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: George Klug, H. R. Atchinson, Henry Bearden, Sam Grifin, of Maplesville, Ala.

m2 Tnos. J. Scott, Register.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop east side of railroad.

A. F. WHITEHEAD.

The Best Fertilizer Known
ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE
Equitable Fertilizing Company,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTILIZER AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and much other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully,
Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.
No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.

Dear Head, Ala., Oct. 5, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian

Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved

me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JENKINS.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once.

mr 8-ct J. M. CORDERIE.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATCHINSON,
Maplesville, Ala.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commission.

Jun 15-1y

C. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, papering, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address the advertiser.

Blank mortgages, crop

erty deeds and waives

sale at this office.

...OW, ...LDA ...any, ...AND ALSO ...EGE, ...ng. ...COUNTY ...isville. ...alors or addre ...ON'S ...yup ...oh, Liver, ...d Blood ...y in heal- ...and pro ...TO MAN. ...eepsia. ...ED. ...ists sell it ...s, 1881 ...erated India ...and relieve ...AY JENKIN. ...MEN ONLY ...LT CO. Ma ...Dr. Dye's Ele ...Electric Appl ...days to me ...afflicted wit ...complete rest ...only vigor. Ad ...is incurred. ...2, 1881. ...PRICE. ...Mar. 17, 1883. ...given that the ...ttler has fil ...ation to mak ...ct of his clai ...will be mad ...and Receiver ...on April 21 ...Harris Hom ...of a n e f ...n 5, townshi ...he names th ...to prove hi ...upon and cu ...v. Lafa ...fulledge, J. ...R. Jones, all ...RT, Register. ...2, 2269. ...Mar. 17, 1883. ...given that the ...ttler has fil ...ation to mak ...ct of his clai ...will be mad ...and Receiver ...on April 21 ...Harris Hom ...of a n e f ...n 5, townshi ...he names th ...to prove hi ...upon and cu ...v. Lafa ...fulledge, J. ...R. Jones, all ...RT, Register. ...crop lines, ...vaive and

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 22, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Calk.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Daily.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Cullen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Cordier.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hontela, R. C. Lenoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

Train pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1st 6:33 a. m.
No. 2 7:15 p. m.
No. 3 8:15 p. m.
No. 4 2:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 8:18 a. m.
No. 4 9:42 p. m.
No. 3 6:15 p. m.
No. 1 10:38 a. m.

LOCAL NOTINGS.

A case of small pox is in hospital at Montgomery.

The number of pupils at Clanton Academy is increasing.

Parties coming to court will find new bridges across the streams around Clanton.

The store of Mr. W. Wilson was crowded with customers during the sale of last Saturday.

Everybody coming to court should subscribe or renew their subscription to the VIEW.

If there is any news in your neighborhood send it to us on a card. It will be published on our thanks.

Dr. G. C. Norris, of Mountain Park, was among the graduates at the commencement of the Medical College in Mobile.

Mr. M. DeJarnette as receiver is engaged in selling out the Hannon stock of goods at and below cost. Stock remaining will be sold at public auction on Friday, 30th inst. See advertisement.

Mr. J. W. Ausborn, formerly of this county, died at Warrior, Jefferson county, last week. His remains were brought here for interment. He was a brother-in-law of Dr. W. P. Powell.

The much needed railroad land grant as at last been established by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. and Mr. J. F. Bussey has been given the equipment as agent.

Special Notice!

All parties are hereby warned that a note of \$200 given to J. F. Bussey, on the 12th of January, 1883.

A. ELAND.

A number of Montgomery gamblers were seen on the train, the other day, making their way to the new, since Montgomery is now a gambling saloon. Birmingham will probably be the next place for many of them.

Dr. J. F. Glass has purchased the interest of H. L. McKee, in the Selma Times and been sole proprietor and editor. McKee and McKee the Times has been conducted ably and fearlessly and has become one of our most valuable papers. We trust that its past success may be crowned with even greater success and usefulness in the future which has marked its past.

The Wholesale and Retail Bookstore and Stationers of Birmingham, Ala., Sorby & Smith, 2022 Second Avenue, is a new firm and give you better bargains than any other in the State. In School Books, Maps, Pens, Pencils, Envelopes and everything in their line. They guarantee Eastern prices and Southern prices. Try you will not buy any other. Remember the firm. SORBY & SMITH.

Verbena Views.

Mr. Hantin has moved into his new house and the place vacated by him is now occupied by Mr. Ansley, the railroad man.

Rev. M. T. Sumner, D. D., and his son, M. T. Sumner, Jr., have become residents of our village. Dr. S. is a minister of eminence in the Baptist Church. He was for many years the Secretary of the Board of Missions of his denomination, while it was located in Marion, Ala. He is now in feeble health, and comes to this place of salubrity and healthfulness to have quiet and rest. Mr. S., Jr., spent a part of last season in our midst, and doubtless induced his father to come here. Our people, who have a pleasant recollection of the young Mr. Sumner, are saddened at the intelligence of her death.

Our people enjoyed on Saturday and Sabbath last the ministrations of the pastor of the Baptist Church at this place. This venerable man of God has been ill recently, and he performed the functions of his sacred office in much feebleness, but his holy counsels came to us as from one on the borders of the brighter and better land.

The drummers never fail to give our little town frequent calls.

The hotel is brightening, whether its prospects of success are or not. It is hoped that it will soon lift the blues off those who have had it on their minds as a heavy burden.

Maplesville Dots.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bowline are on a visit to Cleveland, Tenn., this week.

Rev. F. A. Rodgers has changed his appointment to preach at Ebenezer church to the fourth Sunday for the present month.

Mr. Thomas DuBose lost a valuable colt last week.

Farmers are pushing things ahead prompted by the fine weather.

Maplesville is still shipping firewood.

When eyes and ears get through with his puns give us a hearing.

Postal Ruling.

The postoffice department has amended the postal laws so as to provide that hereafter no matter can be forwarded in the mails after it reaches its original address, without a prepayment of postage, except letters which have one full rate paid thereon, and newspapers or other periodicals which are to be forwarded to subscribers from one postoffice to another which is in the same county where the paper to be forwarded is published in whole or in part.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Tuscaloosa Gazette, has the following to say of a new departure made by the late Legislature: "This Legislature has departed from the policy of the Railroad Commission pursued for the past two years. The powers of the Commission have hitherto been only advisory and recommendatory. They have now passed a series of laws, requiring Railroads to do certain acts not required of individuals or other corporations, and which is entirely class legislation of the worst character, and making it a misdemeanor if they fail to comply. For instance, they now require all railroads to post up at every depot, (no matter how insignificant it may be) not only their general rates of freight, but every contract for special rates made with every saw mill mine, or manufacturing company. This is a matter impossible to do, and Col. Bragg, President of the Railroad Commission told them so, but they rushed on. This legislation will not only cripple all new industrial enterprises along the roads, but drive away capital and skilled labor and immigration."

The Southern people are clothing themselves in suits of their own manufacture. A few weeks ago Senator George received a present of a suit of beautiful brown jeans from the Wanita woolen and cotton mills of Clark county, Mississippi, which attracted so much admiration that Gen. Pope Barrow, of Georgia, requested him to order enough material for a suit, and last week he appeared in the Senate Chamber in the Mississippi outfit, and was declared by all to be the best dressed man in the building.

The race for Governor in Georgia promises to be lively. The announcements of candidates, either directly or indirectly, are numerous and the newspaper war has been opened. Just now it seems that acting Governor Boynton has the lead and will probably be the democratic candidate. Notwithstanding the prediction of a few northern republican journals, there will scarcely be any split in the democratic party; not this time.

It seems that the revenue law passed by the late Legislature is defective in several important particulars, and will have to go into the courts. The impression is rapidly taking hold of the public that the last Legislature was the "drunkest" that ever assembled.

Where expert lawyers are plentiful, the expense of building additional penitentiaries is saved, not to mention scaffolds.

Receiver's Sale!

The undersigned will sell at private sale FOR CASH AT AND BELOW COST, commencing this day, the entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., the entire stock of the late firm of J. H. Hannon & Co. The stock remaining on hand will be sold at public auction, on Friday, March 30, 1883.

M. DEJARNETTE, Receiver.

Clanton, March 19, 1883.

NOTICE NO. 2261.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 14, 1883, viz: Benjamin K. Selman, Homestead entry 12088, for the c of n w 1/4 section 22, township 21 n range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charley Ingram, Dennis Ellis, James McGee, Thomas Gandy, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

mr15*

NOTICE NO. 2260.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 14, 1883, viz: Elizabeth Tucker, Homestead 9921, for the n of n e 1/4 and n e 1/4 of n w 1/4 section 10, township 20 n range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Noah W. Foshee, Thomas J. Broadhead, Martin Hester, John Chambers, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

mr15*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a f. fa. in my hands issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, I will proceed to sell on the 23d day of March, 1883, at the Courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property as the property of William Littlefield, to-wit: One bay mare, one iron gray mule, two cows and calves, one two horse wagon, and one hundred bushels of corn in the shuck, said corn to be delivered at William Littlefield's house. Dated this 3d day of March, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff Chilton Co.

mr8

NOTICE NO. 2019.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on March 24, 1883, viz: Henry Evans Homestead 13138, for the n of n w 1/4 section 23 township 20 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Benjamin M. Robinson, William T. Smith, Stephen Welch, Stephen Atchinson, all of Mountain Creek, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

mr2

NOTICE NO. 2229.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 7th, 1883, viz: Thomas N. Lawrence, Homestead entry 9402 for the n of n e 1/4 of sec. 2, township 21 n, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James G. Iatham, Ray Mance, Charley Ingram, John H. Hicks, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

mr1*

ESTATE OF WILLIAM POSEY.

Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of William Posey having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Judge of Chilton county, State of Alabama, on the 11th day of July, 1882, and whereas no person has been made known to the undersigned as the legal heir of said decedent, notice is hereby given in accordance with the statute in such cases, that the name of said decedent is William Posey, black, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, about 65 years of age, born in Jasper county, Ga., and died in Chilton county, Ala., that he died seized and possessed of personal and real property valued at about \$150.

SINGLETON POSEY, Administrator.

mr7

Dr. J. P. Civhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Loxach, Ala., and renders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-tf REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Robert G. Mullins on the 24th day of July, 1880, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, before the courthouse door in Clanton, Ala., on the 22d day of March, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The n e 1/4 of the n e 1/4 of section 13 township 23 north range 14 east situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 12th day of January 1883. The Louisville & Nashville railroad company. By Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John T. Little and his wife Mary F. Little, on the first day of March, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 22d day of March, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e 1/4 of the n e 1/4 of section 13 township 23 north range 14 east situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 19th day of February, 1883. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. By Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John A. McNeill and his wife Mary A. McNeill, on the 9th day of December, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 22d day of March, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e 1/4 of section 5, township 23 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 12th day of January 1883. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. By Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Samuel L. Arledge and his wife Martha Arledge, on the 26th day of February 1881, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 22d day of March, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e 1/4 of section 5, township 23 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 12th day of January 1883. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. By Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by John A. McNeill and his wife Mary A. McNeill, on the 9th day of December, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 22d day of March, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e 1/4 of section 5, township 23 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 12th day of January 1883. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. By Cullman & Smith, its attorneys in fact.

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NO. 19.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.
CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 29, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

Georgia Democrats will hold a Convention at Atlanta, April 10, to nominate a candidate for the gubernatorial vacancy created by the death of Mr. Stephens.

It is rather a remarkable fact that within the last year four men have died who held the position of Postmaster-General, namely: Maynard, of Tennessee; Dennison, of Ohio; Jewell, of Connecticut; and Howe, of Wisconsin.

There's nothing like settling down," said the retired merchant, confidently, to a neighbor. "When I gave up business I settled down and found that I had quite a fortune. If I had settled up, I should not have had a farthing."

At last the world's cotton exposition bids fair to be a success. The New Orleans Times-Democrat, with unexampled enterprise, for a southern newspaper, comes forward with a subscription of \$5,000 in order to secure the exposition to the Crescent City. Other business concerns are following the example of the Times-Democrat, and it is to be hoped we may soon hear that the exposition is a fixed fact for New Orleans.

The conduct of a Cincinnati physician is under criticism. He found himself in a case which baffled his knowledge, and, when the patient grew steadily and hopelessly worse, he did not acknowledge his dilemma, nor ask for a consultation. On being dismissed he refused to place all the information in his possession at the disposal of his successor, but left the sick chamber in confusion, declaring that he would rather see the man die than saved by another's skill.

Has the New York World become the advocate of miscegenation? In its issue of the 20th instant, we find the following remarkable deliverance:

A bill "to permit the intermarriage of persons of different races" has, we read, been favorably reported in the Maine legislature. With joy we hail this evidence of advancing civilization and the triumph of liberal ideas even in hide-bound New England, and venture to express with modest confidence the hope that are another generation has passed away the last vestiges of the prejudice of race and color will have been swept from the statute-books of the northern states.

The rapid change that has taken place in the South in respect to the tariff question is remarked on by the Nashville American. It says: "A short year ago it was with hesitation that a Southern journal would have written fearlessly in the consciousness of the approval of its readers that we are no longer a free trade people in the sense it has been known for a century. And now these journals simply reflect public sentiment in repeating over and over again that the South has been guilty of a great mistake in confining its intelligence and energy to agricultural pursuits. The plainest illustrations are used. The simplest language is found the strongest. The people want the matter thought out and then put in black and white, and this has been done. The result is that the progress made is wonderful."

The Revenue Bill.

It appears that by some clerical omission the revenue bill as it passed the two houses was not the bill which the Governor signed before the adjournment of the Legislature. There were words omitted by the recording officer which should have been included, and the act signed by the Governor was not the act which passed the General Assembly.

Learning of this predicament, the special committee appointed on revenue by the Legislature, met in Montgomery and doctored the bill to the extent of interlining the omission made by the enrolling clerk. The committee now claims that the law is all right. However, there seems to be considerable doubt as to the legality of this action on the part of the committee, from the fact that the constitution makes no provision for interlining and inserting portions of laws that may have been clerically omitted. The consequence is that the matter is likely to give the State some trouble. The only way that the matter can be set right, we think, is to have the Legislature reassemble, that the necessary changes may be made in the bill legally and constitutionally.

The validity of the law will be tested next Tuesday in a case before the Supreme Court, which case springs from a party objecting to paying license to the amount fixed by the new law, such party claiming that the law is a nullity.

The Alabama Land Bill.

The bill known as the Morgan land bill was passed by the last Congress. It provides that all public lands in this State shall be sold as agricultural lands. It is not yet definitely known what effect this bill will have upon the entries that have been made under the homestead and pre-emption laws. The officers of the U. S. land office at Montgomery, inform us that they do not as yet fully understand the nature of the Morgan bill, but that the Department of the Interior will shortly furnish all necessary information in regard to it.

The Montgomery Advertiser says of the bill: "The Morgan land bill has been the subject of much comment, mostly unfavorable. We have seen nothing commendatory issuing from any paper outside of Alabama. The newspapers published outside of this State which circulate most freely in Alabama, such as the Courier-Journal, Times-Democrat and Atlanta Constitution, have thrown the worst possible light on the measure, more by their news columns however, than by their editorials. Some of this gossip the Advertiser has published, naturally considerable comment has been excited. The Advertiser has, with the lights before it been favorably impressed with the Morgan bill taking the position that though the general government may lose some millions of dollars by the reduced price of our mineral lands, Alabama cannot fail to be benefited. The bill will insure the prompt purchase of every acre, and the development of our mineral region will be hastened. It is not possible that combinations of capital will buy these lands simply to let them lie idle or to prevent their development. A good many fortunes will be made, but we do not see wherein that will injure the people, the State or the Union. This is the way in which the measure must appear to most Alabamians."

Gotham Gossip.

From our New York Correspondent.]

New York, March 21.
Not for a long time has the money market been so tight as it is at present, and in consequence people with loose cash have no end of opportunities of making good and quick returns on call loans. Before Spring has fairly settled on us there will be hard times in many lines of business. There is no money in any business. Competition shaves the margin of profit so close that it requires millions of capital to run a business in a way to make money.

Jay Gould is actively pushing his preparations for his trip around the world. The one thing, however, that he does not seem to know what to do with is the World newspaper. Things are in a bad way there. The paper is losing money hand over fist, and now the management has inaugurated a system of retrenchment rigid in the extreme. The editorial staff has been cut down one-half, and prices for outside work have been reduced. One of the de-capitalized is the brilliant and versatile Oakley Hall, who was nominally the city editor but practically the executive spirit of the establishment. He is "resting" at present, as the theatrical people say, probably he will go back to the practice of law. What a checkered career this man has had? Once one of the most brilliant and eloquent plunders at the bar, then a politician, Mayor of the city, a wangler in an erratic manner, a playwright, a lecturer and then a newspaper man, his life certainly has had variety enough. The World is still for sale, price \$250,000. But as one of the conditions of the sale is that editor Hurlbert is to be retained, and that Mr. Gould is to keep control of the financial columns, nobody wants the paper.

A citizen of your town writes to the San as follows in reply to a letter of Frank Wilkeson, very derogatory to the South: "There is no great ill-feeling at the South toward the North, as your correspondent would have your readers believe. Take my own case, for instance. I lost my father and three uncles by the late war. Everything my family possessed in the way of property went with the war, and we were reduced to poverty. You must acknowledge that such a person has grounds, if anybody has, for harboring malice. One half the young men of the South have suffered in a like manner. And yet the majority of them will tell you to-day, as I do, that we have no complaints to make of the fruits of the war, and that we expected to suffer when we took up arms. You will hear everywhere among the new generation of the South that opinion expressed—that the war of secession was one of the greatest mistakes a people ever made. Still, I believe our country has been greatly benefited by the war, and that the ties which should bind us together as a common people will eventually be greatly strengthened as a result."

Alabama Views.

Alabama has 1,919 miles of railroad and the railroads furnish eleven per cent. of all the taxable property in the State.

E. A. Powell, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, law partner of Col. J. M. VanHoose, has been regularly licensed to the ministry in the Methodist church. He is perhaps 60 years of age.

Nathan Goree and Joe Jones, at Miller's Landing, last week, got to boxing; Nathan Goree accidentally struck Joe Jones in the side and killed him.—Guineville Reporter.

It was understood on the streets here yesterday that the Bibb Furnace property, near Brierfield had been bought by the Brierfield Coal and Iron Company, of which Mr. Thomas J. Peters is President.—Selma Times.

A fire broke out in a barber shop in the Acadia building on Alabama street, Monday night. The Weaver building is almost a total loss; W. B. Gill's building, joining the Southern Hotel, slightly injured. The total loss is about \$5,000, partially covered by insurance.—Selma Times.

Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, Senator P. B. Plumb, of Kansas, Senator J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, with his son, and Mr. Theodore Adams and son composed a party of capitalists who have recently visited our State, with a view of investing in our coal and iron lands.

Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, has accepted an invitation to address the literary societies of the University of Alabama at the next annual commencement of that institution, in June. The address of the distinguished South Carolinian will add much to the commencement exercises.

Mr. H. E. Stout, from near Dallas, Texas, and a native of that State, was in the city yesterday. He reports that owing to the protracted rains during the Winter and Spring farming operations are very backward, and farmers have hardly been able to sow oats. He gives it as his opinion that every farmer in Alabama who owns a home and farm, and has a reasonable prospect of success, would consult his best interest by not going to Texas or elsewhere out West. Mr. Stout is evidently an honest man and sincere in his opinion.—Advertiser.

Mr. Woodie Carter died of small pox in Montgomery on Sunday last. It is supposed that he contracted the disease in New Orleans. He was urged to have himself vaccinated, but neglected to do so, stating that it was unnecessary and might interfere with his duties as express messenger on the railroad. He is represented as a most exemplary and worthy young man; with a bright and promising future, and the only son of a most estimable widow lady of Montgomery. It is said that the deceased was the first person to take yellow fever at Pensacola last summer. No other cases of small pox have been reported at Montgomery.

Last night the telephone bell in the Age office was rung and on turning the switch to the right, sweet strains of music from the Opera House, in which Ford's opera troupe were playing "Iolanthe," were wafted to the ears of the listener. The instrument was placed behind the scenes by the telephone exchange for the especial purpose of allowing subscribers who were unable to attend the opera to hear the music in "Iolanthe" last night.

Every house in the city, containing a telephone, Oxmoor and Pratt Mines were connected with the Opera House and the Opera of Iolanthe was heard by a number of persons many miles away from the city. Truly the telephone is a wonderful invention.—Birm. Age.

The Result of Boston's Public Schools.

An examination of the younger children of the public schools of Boston, made by Dr. Stanley Hall, showed that 18 per cent. of the number had no knowledge of a cow, further than that gained from pictures; 61 per cent. of those examined had never seen an ant; 65 per cent. had never seen corn growing; 90 per cent. did not know where their ribs were nor exactly what they were, while only six were ignorant of the location of their stomachs. Some of the children stated that flour came directly from the grocer, who gets it directly from God, others said that meat is dug from the ground or picked up from the meat tree. From these facts Dr. Hall deduces two other facts—that a gross ignorance of practical things may exist side by side with a very thorough book knowledge, and that some modification of the kindergarten method is necessary in the instruction of the young.

I would rather be married than President.—[D. D.]

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACREE, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. n16

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lv. 7:40 a. m. Selma Arr. 7:30 p. m.
" 10:30 " Cadala Lv. 4:40 " "
" 5:40 p. m. Rome " 10:10 a. m. "
" 7:18 " Dalton " 8:05 " "
" 8:45 " Cleveland " 7:03 " "
" 11:35 " Knoxville " 3:30 " "
" 1:01 a. m. Norristown " 1:45 " "
" 4:15 a. m. Bristol " 10:20 p. m.

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 11:00 a. m. Selma Lv. 4:30 p. m.
Leave 8:50 " Memphis " 7:00 " "
Leave 5:55 a. m. Meridian Arrive 19 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Cadala with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Canton, and points North and West, Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. POPE, C. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

NOTICE NO. 2261.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 14, 1883, viz: Benjamin K. Selman, Homestead entry 12083, for the e 1/4 of n 1/4 section 22, township 21 n range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charley Ingram, Dennis Ellis, James McGee, Thomas Gandy, all of Maplesville, Ala.
THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2228.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 7, 1883, viz: James G. Latham, Homestead 9271 for the w 1/2 of n 1/2 sec 6, township 21 n range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Racy Manes, Charles Ingram, John H. Hicks, James McGee, all of Maplesville, Ala.
THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2246.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 5, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Saturday, April 7th, 1883, viz: William F. Foshee, Homestead No. 7276 and 1289 for the w 1/2 of s 1/2 of sec. 20, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George King, Sam Griffin, Henry Beaulen, Sam Griffin, of Maplesville, Ala.
THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

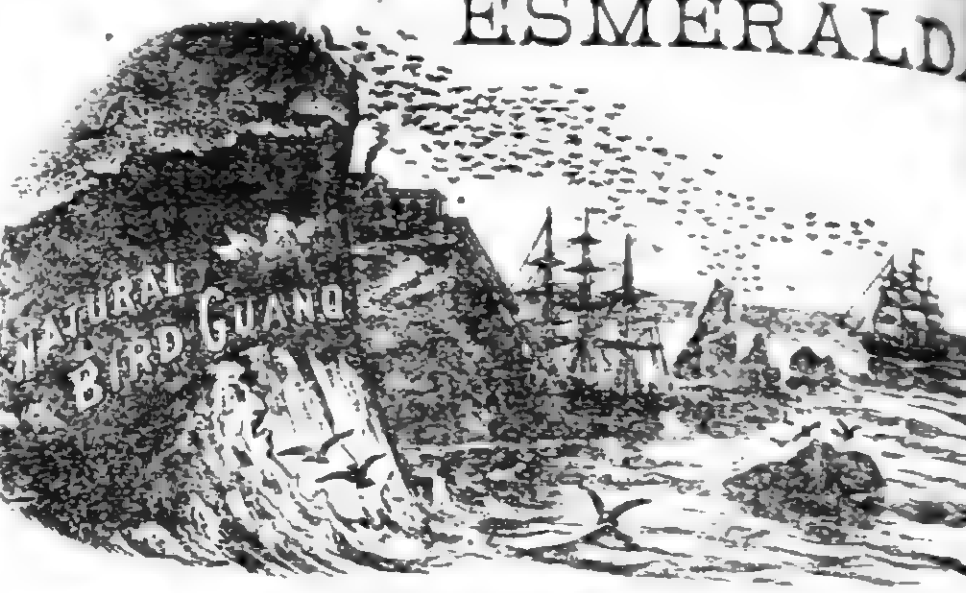
Boot and Shoe Shop.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop east side of railroad.
A. F. WHITEHEAD

The Best Fertilizer Known

ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

Equitable Fertilizing Company,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTIZER AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.
Respectfully,
R. EHRLMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1

THURSDAY JENKINS

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after their high tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. M. Drexel, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and with a clever efficient gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Captain Dennis, who exerted to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience in machinery in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once.
J. M. CORDERIE.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.
H. R. ARCHIBSON,
Maplesville, Ala.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions.

Jan 15-1y

C. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notices sale at this office.

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THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAR. 29, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—S. S. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cullen.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Turley.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.

Representative—J. S. Edwards.

Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.

Register in Chancery—Dr. W. E. Bewal.

Sheriff—James E. Lowe.

Treasurer—James M. Parish.

Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Hordy.

Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hordy, R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES & N. A. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1st 6:35 a. m.

No. 3 7:15 p. m.

No. 5 11:10 p. m.

No. 11 2:57 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 8:45 a. m.

No. 4 9:42 p. m.

No. 6 8:05 p. m.

No. 12 10:38 a. m.

Don't stop.

Lapses. Regular communications

Station Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No.

1st Saturday in each month at 7

o'clock p. m.

LOCAL NOTINGS.

March has given us exceedingly

agreeable weather.

Cart week finds quite a number

of stragglers in Clanton.

Mr. N. W. Foshee, of Maplesville,

foreman of the grand jury.

Clanton market seems to be very

well supplied with country produce

at present.

We are glad to know that Mrs.

Dr. Bivings, who has been quite

ill recently, is recovering.

Cart week finds the hotel and

boarding house people well pre-

pared for entertaining guests.

Mrs. J. H. Aldridge and L. B.

Wells are now busily at work put-

ting up a new saw mill one mile

west of Clanton.

Mr. J. H. Aldridge has brighten-

ed up around the View office

the paint and whitewash.

Mr. J. T. Hardy, of J. T. Hardy

& Co., the Commerce Street

mercantile Montgomery, was in town

recently.

A slight change has been made

in the running of accommodation

trains No. 11 and 12. See schedule

of the railroad.

Mr. S. E. Hirscher, formerly

of A. Child, will shortly open

a new store in Montgomery.

Mr. Jefferson Falkner is con-

ducting a protracted meeting at

the Baptist Church, of which he

is pastor. He will not continue it

longer.

The Postmaster-General is now

The Railroad Land Agency.

We noticed last week that the

L. & N. Railroad Company had es-

tablished a land agency at this

place for the sale of its lands along

the line of the road in this county.

The company is anxious to dispose

of its lands and have them settled

upon. Mr. W. H. Foshee is the

agent at this point. These lands

can be purchased through Mr.

Foshee, on one or two years time,

with mortgage as security. A con-

siderable amount of the land has

been sold, but much is still for sale.

It is nearly all well timbered and

some of it contains mineral. Par-

ties wishing to purchase can get

all necessary information from the

agent at this place.

Stanton Checks.

Mr. Coe's family now occupy

their new residence.

Mr. "Gus" McGee is recovering

from a short illness.

James Stanton Riddick is the

first male child to honor our new

town with his first appearance up-

on this mundane sphere.

"Gentle Spring" hailed us pretty

hard last week. How did she greet

you "Bijou"?

The planing mill is doing good

work now. Mr. Vaught knows his

business.

Mr. Gregory, the senior member

of the firm was up from Selma last

week.

CHECKER.

Maplesville Dots.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowline postponed

their visit to Cleveland.

Rev. F. A. Rodgers ministers to

Maplesville church, not to Ebenezer

as per last week's dots.

Mr. D. J. Waterworth will re-

sume his old position as Superin-

tendent of our Sunday school.

Our roads still show the winter's

work upon them.

Heavy crops of sugar cane are

planted this year.

The "Hoe Handle Club" was

busy initiating Spring applicants

last week.

Postal Points.

Any written matter enclosed in

packages of second, third or fourth

class mail matter, subjects the

sender to a fine of \$10. This is done

every day, more however, through

ignorance than a desire to evade

full payment of the postage.

A large number of papers are

detained every day by the post-

office authorities by reason of in-

sufficient postage.

No mail matter, except letters,

can be forwarded unless postage is

paid in full.

Many letters never reach their

destination because the address is

not written in full and is often

illegible. Persons desiring to

"Grammar class stand up; what's

the reason?"

"Gender."

"What is the gender of bench—

that you sit on?"

"Don't know."

"Why, it's neuter. Now recollect

that. What is the gender of

Grandpa?"

"It's a neuter gender."

"Co's he's no 'count, and scolds

us and fusses because we make a

noise."

"Well what's Grandpa?"

"She's common, I reckon."

"Why so?"

"Co's she gives us castor oil and

turpentine and tells Ma to whip

us."

"Don't she give you candy?"

"Yes'm, she gives us warm

candy."

"What's the gender of cow—the

one that has horns and a tail?"

"That's neuter, too."

"Oh no; she's feminine. What

is the gender of jug—that they buy

whiskey in?"

"That's feminine."

"Bad, bad. Why, that's neuter.

What's the gender of the Devil?"

"That's feminine—co's he's got

horns and a forked tail."

"What's the gender of members

of the legislature?"

"They're neuter, sure."

"Why, how's that?"

"Why, they talk and fuss all the

time, like Grandpa, and don't do

nothing; and Pa says they drink

whiskey like jugs, and tells lies

and draws salary like the devil;

and that's why they're neuter."

"Didn't you say just now that

the devil was feminine?"

"Well, yes'm. Pa says they

drink horns and tells tales, and

may be they're feminine."

"How can they be neuter and

feminine too?"

"Don't know, ma'm; Pa says

some of 'em's independents too, and

may be they're 'nother' tail."

"Go to your seat, sir; you may be

one of these days, and how

would you like to be called 'Noth-

ing at all.'—Lutaw Mirror.

Dr. I. D. Lanier brought to our

office on last Saturday a curiosity

in the way of an egg. It has the

appearance of two eggs, one white

and the other yellow, and separated

from each other by something like

a skin, and is the most singular

looking piece of hen fruit that we

have seen.

NOTICE NO. 2280.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 23, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the

following named settler has filed

notice of his intention to make

final proof in support of his claim.

He has filed his proof in the

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER AND OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wed-

ding Rings, and Wedding Presents a

specialty. Buyers of Watches will

consult their interest by calling on me

before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with

Mr. Houpt at various times for the last

thirteen years and always found him re-

liable in his dealings.

nov10-11 Rev. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now

on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in

the Louisville & Nashville railroad com-

pany by a certain deed of mortgage ex-

ecuted to it by Robert G. Mullins on

the 24th day of July, 1880, the Louisville

& Nashville railroad company will ex-

pose for sale at public outcry for cash

to the highest bidder, before the court-

house door in Clanton, Ala., on the 22d

day of March, 1883, within the legal

hours of sale, the following described

tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s e 1

of the n e 1 of section 13 township 23

north range 14 east situated in Clanton

county, Alabama, for the purpose of

satisfying the debt secured by said mor-

gage. Dated this 14th day of January

1883. The Louisville & Nashville rail-

road company, by Cullman & Smith,

its attorneys in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in

the Louisville & Nashville railroad com-

pany by a certain deed of mortgage ex-

ecuted to it by John T. Little and his

wife Mary F. Little, on the 1st day of

March, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville

railroad company, will expose for sale

at public outcry for cash to the highest

bidding, at the courthouse door in Clanton,

Alabama, on the 22d day of March, 1883,

within the legal hours of sale, the following

described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: The n e 1

of section 5, township 23 north, range

14 east, situated in Clanton county,

Alabama, for the purpose of satisfy-

ing the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1883.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad

company, by Cullman & Smith, its

attorneys in fact.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in

the Louisville & Nashville railroad com-

pany by a certain deed of mortgage ex-

ecuted to it by Samuel L. Arledge and

his wife, Martha Arledge, on the 26th

day of February, 1881, the Louisville

& Nashville

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 5, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

The population of the city of New Orleans in 1800 was 8,540. In 1880 it was 216,140.

When Gen. Robert Toombs was asked recently why he didn't accept a pardon from the United States, his reply was, "Why damn 'em, I haven't forgiven them yet."

There are now in these United States twenty-five Democratic governors. The number of Republicans holding a like position is twelve, while the one Readjuster of Virginia is all alone in his glory.

There is an Indian woman 120 years old living at Fitzpatrick Station, Ala., who was once a cook on Andrew Jackson's staff when he was cutting a road from Alabama to Florida. She still has some of the pots and kettles in which she was in the habit of cooking the General's food.

"Think of a man going home," said Senator Vest to an advocate of women's suffrage, who argued that a woman ought to hold any office, from that of president or governor to that of justice of the peace or constable, "think of a man going home and kissing a justice of the peace, or telling a friend he was in love with a constable!"

"Is the doctor in?" "Don't live here," said the lawyer, who was in full scribble over some old documents. "O, I thought this was his office." "Next door." "Pray, sir, can you tell me has the doctor many patients?" "Not living." The old gentleman told the story in the vicinity, and the doctor threatened the lawyer with a suit.

Col. Thomas H. Herndon, representative from the first Congressional district of our State, died in Mobile on Wednesday of last week. Col. Herndon was a true citizen, an able and faithful public servant, and his life was full of good works. His place in the forty-eighth Congress—to which he had been re-elected—will not be easily filled.

At a recent Jewish wedding in Newport the bride's hair was cut off immediately after the ceremony, in accordance with the ancient custom. The idea was to render the bride unattractive to other men, so there would be no inducement for her to prove untrue to the man whose slave she had become. The custom is only observed by the most orthodox of the sect.

Washington has secured a new man for Chief of Police and an energetic war on gamblers has been begun. The gamblers have mostly skipped out to Alexandria, Virginia, to stay until the tide goes out. Washington ought to be the worst policed city in the world. Out of the two hundred and fifty men on the police force, all but six must have been in the army or navy. None but Washington gamblers would ever have run from such a mob of pensioners.

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, comes from Europe proud of his country. He said to a reporter: "It is enough to make an American proud to ride through the streets of London, with its civilization of 2000 years, and see American implements, American sewing machines, American tools and American goods displayed on every hand, and know that American watches are being sold in the stores, and American fields are feeding the English people and American factories beginning to clothe them."

Women are rigidly excluded from St. Malo, a place fifty miles from New Orleans, inhabited by about half a hundred Malays. They have lived there forty years having originally deserted from French ships, while little more than boys. They are described as low, ignorant, and ferocious, with mixed Chinese and Japanese features. They live by fishing, and gambling among themselves is about their only diversion. Their first leader had a wife, and the story goes that, in consequence of the jealousies which her presence aroused, she was deliberately put out of the way, and a vow taken never to permit another of her sex in the colony.

A young man married the daughter of his boarding house mistress at Fort Worth, Texas, without coming to any understanding as to the pecuniary nature of his future relations with the establishment. At the end of a week after the wedding the landlady presented a bill for twice the amount which he had previously paid, intending to charge him for both himself and his wife. His view of the matter was wholly different. He expected to be boarded free. So he refused to settle. On returning from a theatre with his bride he found the door locked and their wardrobe and other effects piled on the sidewalk.

Report of Grand Jury.

To the Hon. James E. Cobb, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

We, the Grand Jury of Chilton county, and State of Alabama, beg leave to make this our general report.

We have examined the county jail and find it secure and neatly kept. We have also examined the Courthouse, and find it in good condition. We have examined into the condition of the public roads, and find them passable. We have carefully examined the bonds of the county officials and deem them good and sufficient. We have examined the books of the officials and find them neatly and correctly kept. We find that the Register in Chancery has no means of taking proper care of papers and books belonging to his office, and that he has no separate office suitable for the same, as in our judgment it requires. We find on examination of the Treasurer's books that the amount of cash on hand is as follows:

General fund \$967.18.

Fine and forfeiture fund 72.70.

We have examined diligently into all cases presented to us and have found bills where we were fully satisfied from the evidence that the cases could be sustained. We take pleasure in reporting that we believe from all we can learn, that crime is on the decrease in our county, having found only nine true bills.

We desire to express our thanks to your honor for the clear and forcible charge delivered to us. We would also return thanks to the Solicitor for the manner in which he has discharged his duties while with us, and having completed our labors, we beg to be discharged.

N. W. FOSHEE, Foreman.

Brains and Muscles.

Brains are sly and restless and have lots of secrets, but muscles are open and candid, and content with little. The workman is satisfied with the necessities and reasonable comforts of life, but brains are never satisfied. The more they get the more they want, and Cobb says there are some men who, if they owned the whole world, would want a tater patch outside. But brains and muscles put together make a good team. Educated labor makes the best farmers and the best mechanics. Educate a young man for his trade or calling. There ought to be a school for farmers, one for architects, one for engineers, and one for geology and mineralogy, and one for book-keeping, and so forth, and the boy ought not to be crammed with too much Greek and Latin and rhetoric and logic and astronomy before he begins his business education. He ought to pick out his calling and bend his energies in that direction. It was all very well before the war to give our aristocratic young gentlemen an accomplished education, but business is business, and now the average boy must go to work. If he is to be a farmer he don't want more than about a peck of belle letter and syllogism and hyperboles and calculus and Romulus and Remus and charybdis and the like, but he wants a bushel of lime and phosphate and acid and alkali and sand and gravel and clay and sub-soil and grass and drains and implements and such like, and he wants plenty of muscles to go along with it. Brains and muscles mixed make the best men I know and the most useful to the State.

BILL ARP.

American Newspapers in 1883.

From the new edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory, which is now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Territories now reach the imposing total of 11,196. This is an increase of 585 in twelve months. Taking the States one by one, the newspaper growth in some is very considerable. The present total in New York State, for instance, is 1,399—a gain of 80 in the past year. The increase in Pennsylvania is 43, the existing number being 943. Nebraska's total grew from 175 the 201, and Illinois from 980 to 904. A year ago Massachusetts had 420 papers; now the number is 433. In Texas the new papers outnumbered the suspensions by 8, and Ohio now has 738 papers instead of 692. The most remarkable change has occurred in the Territories, in which the daily papers have grown from 43 to 63, and the weeklies from 169 to 243—Dakota being the chief area of activity. The number of monthlies throughout the country grew from 976 to 1,034, while the dailies leaped from 996 to 1,062. The figures given above are exclusive of Canada, which possesses a total of 606. It is interesting to note that the newly-settled regions of the Canadian North-West are productive of newspapers as well as of wheat, for the number of journals issued in Manitoba was nearly doubled during the year.

Five men were hanged in the United States on Good Friday.

Night Watch with a Dead Infant.

From the Savannah, Ga., Recorder.]

A lady watching by the bedside of a dying child, the only son of a friend, wrote the following beautiful sentiments, which we were permitted to copy.

"Moorest thou thy bark so soon, little voyager? Through those infant eyes, with a prophetic vision, sawest thou life's great battlefield swarming with fierce combatants? Fell upon thy timid ear the far off din of its angry strife? Drooped thy head wearily on the bosom of the sinless, fearful of earth's taint? Fluttered thy wings impatiently against the bars of thy prison-house, sweet bird of Paradise? God speed thy flight! No unerring sportsman shall have power to main thy soaring wings or ruffle thy beautiful pinions. No sheltering nest had earth for thee, where the chill wind of sorrow might not blow! No Garden of Eden where the serpent lay not coiled beneath branches! No 'tree of life' where branches might have sheltered thee for aye! Waria falls the sunshine on thy grassy pillow, sweet human blossom. Softly fall the night dews on the blue-eyed violet above thee. Side by side with thee are hearts that have long ceased hoping or aching. There lie the betrothed maiden, in her unappropriated loveliness; the bride with her head pillowed on golden tresses, whose rare beauty even the Great Spoiler seemed loath to touch; childhood, but yesterday warm and rosy on its mother's breast; the loving father and mother in their sweet prime; and the gray-haired pastor gone to his reward."

Don't Use Big Words.

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amiable philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a clarified conciseness, a compacted comprehensiveness, a consistent consistency and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garbality, jejune babblement and asinine affections. Let your extemporaneous descantings—and unpremeditated expatiations—have intelligibility and vigorous vivacity, without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Scrupulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous pomposity, petteuse vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity, and vaniloquent vapidity. Shun double entendres, purrulent jocosity, and pestiferous profanity, obtrusive or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally sensible, truthfully, purely. Keep from "slang," don't put on airs; say what you mean; mean what you say. And don't use big words!

The New Postage Law.

It is necessary to remind many people that the new letter postage law will go into effect on the first of October next. After that time letters weighing a half ounce or less require only two cents. The new money order will go into effect after July 1, when persons can remit any sum of money up to a hundred dollars for from eight cents for all amount under ten dollars to forty cents for a hundred dollars. At the next session of Congress, it is thought that the transmission of newspapers from publication offices will be made free.—Ez.

The Age says the "Alabama Mineral Land Bill," presented by Senator Morgan, and passed by Congress, "simply gives Alabama the same privileges granted by Congress to Missouri, Kansas, Michigan and other states, and its citizens an opportunity to use these lands and invite capitalists to come here and develop them. Now that all doubt as to the entry of these lands is settled, capital is looking in this direction, and a most cordial invitation is extended to all who will come here and help us develop a section of country which enjoys such advantages for manufacturing as no other country on earth can boast of."

Four Great Men.

"Gov. Boynton, of Georgia, used to be president of a base ball club; so did Senator Edmunds; so did Governor Pattison; so did the editor of this paper."

From last week's Hayneville Examiner, we get the above interesting information concerning the peculiarities of a quartet of great men.

Hon. G. R. Farnham, of Connecticut, has been chosen to deliver the oration before the Alumni Society of the State University at the next annual commencement.

The great East River bridge connecting Brooklyn and New York has been completed. It is the finest and most substantial bridge in the world.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

The trustees have secured the services of Prof. W. U. ACHES, who comes highly recommended as an educator. A competent corps of assistants have been employed, and no pains will be spared to make the Institution equal to any in Middle Alabama. For further information address the Principal or A. J. Brooks, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table
IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Leave 7:30 a. m.	Salma Arr 7:30 p. m.	
" 10:30 "	Calera Arr 4:40 "	
" 5:40 p. m.	Rome Arr 10:10 a. m.	
" 7:18 "	Dalton Arr 8:05 "	
" 8:45 "	Cleveland Arr 7:30 "	
" 11:35 "	Knoxville Arr 5:30 "	
" 1:01 a. m.	Norristown Arr 1:45 "	
" 4:15 a. m.	Bristol Arr 10:20 p. m.	

ALABAMA CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 11:00 a. m. Salma. Lv. 1:30 p. m.
Leave 8:50 a. m. Demopolis. Arr. 7:00 p. m.
Leave 3:55 a. m. Meridian. Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:
At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points. Dalton, Chattanooga and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reading clubs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

NOTICE NO. 2261.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 14, 1883, viz: Benjamin K. Selman, Homestead entry 12088, for the e 1/2 of n 1/2 section 22, township 21 n, range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charley Ingram, Dennis Ellis, James McGee, Thomas Gandy, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2228.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 7, 1883, viz: James G. Latham, homestead 9271 for the w 1/2 of n 1/2 sec 6, township 21 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Racy Manes, Charles Ingram, John H. Hicks, James McGee, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2246.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 5, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Saturday, April 7th, 1883, viz: William F. Foshee, homestead No. 7276 and 12489 for the w 1/2 of sec 1 of sec 23, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George King, H. R. Atchinson, Henry Bearden, Sam Griffin, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2246.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 17, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on April 1, 1883, viz: Isaac Gullidge, homestead 13094 for the e 1/2 of sec 1 of sec 1 of sec 23, township 21 n, range 16 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jones, Lafayette Rollins, J. R. Creek, Ala.

3-22 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Blank mortgages, crop and land deeds and water rights at this office.

The Best Fertilizer Known.

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IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

Equitable Fertilizing Company.

BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTILIZER AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully,

R. EHRMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.
No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

BEN. C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb. 1 THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

CONDORIE'S MILLS.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Condor, a national mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and with a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a miller in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once.

J. M. CONDORIE.

CONDORIE'S NOTICE.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATCHINSON, Maplesville, Ala.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions.

Jan 15-1y

C. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gliding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.


Blank mortgages, crop and land deeds and water rights at this office.

SOLID SILVERWARE

WOLFE CO., 212 E. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Windsor Locks, Conn., writes a plain, moderate narrative, which, from its very simplicity, is the true ring of fine gold. He says: "My father is using Hunt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to improve his health, and in such brief time has been for so long time. He had been tapped three times. The first time they took from him sixteen quarts of water, the second time thirteen quarts, and fully as much more the third time, and they could not do it again every time after that. I am now tapping him every week, and using Hunt's Kidney Pills, which acted like magic in his case, as he began to improve at once, and now the watery accumulation passes away through the secretions naturally, and he has none of that swelling or aching of the kidneys, and the frequent urinations of the kidneys were restored by the use of Hunt's Kidney Pills. He is a well-known citizen of this place, and has always been in business here."

Again he writes, November 27, 1899: "I beg most cheerfully and truthfully state to you that Hunt's Kidney Pills, that was the saving of my father's life, took him out of my previous letter in regard to his being tapped three times. It is the most remarkable case that has ever been heard of in this section. I am now tapping him every week, and it is a most remarkable cure. He had been unable to attend to business more than a year, and was given up by the doctors. The first bottle of Hunt's Kidney Pills he used gave instant relief, and he has used in all seven bottles, and is now attending to his business, and feels drowsy or aching, and it affords instant relief. He is now attending to his regular business and has several months. I am perfectly willing to see you should publish this letter, as we thoroughly believe that father and son have been benefited, and these facts give there may be a benefit to others suffering like manner from disease or infection of kidneys and liver."


 with bottom prices; also, particulars of the very interesting business offered by F. A. M. REDDING & CO. Sample Publ. here and Manchester, 701 Broadway, New York.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms as simple as coffee. Add'r: M. H. Nathan & Co., Portland.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$100. Address: SCOTT & CO., Portland.

as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
London, Eng., Oct. 2, 1882.
WILLIAM H. W. DR. HARTER & CO.

IN TUNIC.
BRIDGE CO., 212 N. 2ND ST., N.Y.C.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

NO. 21.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

"See," in a Chiltonian said,
"I will be frank; the fact,
Although you Arab-like catch,
I do not care to say."
"O, my, I dare to hear my suit—
The heart is not to die."
"Say, sir, I cannot hear your words,
For you are not to me."
"To wish," she added, freezingly,
"I wish you would be frank,
To hear you no longer hear;
And say, good day, to me."
"What O'Brien like me to do?
I would the strictest man;
"I'll finish up my mind and career,
And wait the O'Brien."

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

CLIPPED FROM THE HUMOROUS
PAGES THIS WEEK.

THOUGHTS ABOUT POTTERY.

The Hawkeye philosopher says: Verily,
The potter hath power over the clay.
Therefore, the clay is the pot, but the
man who makes it is the potter. Every
potter, refined and scholarly joke.
This style for a dollar. For two dol-
lars an explanation of this superlative joke
and the Hawkeye for one year will be
sent to any part of the United States or
Canada. Put that in your clear Havana
cigar and smoke it.

Pottery is the oldest industry in the
world. Adam was made of clay. But
he acted as though he was only half-
baked. His son Cain built the first kiln
in the country.

The potter works in the mud, hence we
figure his work. His life is one long act
of mud, but he is never hanged for it,
though sometimes he is broken at the
wheel.

All his work, however good, goes to the
fire. What he makes you cannot eat, al-
though you eat what the other baker sets
out.

The potter is an aristocrat by nature,
and always belongs to a set. To several
sets, in fact.

He is independent and turns his own
living.

He is a base ball star, and makes a bet-
ter pitcher than the "old Nolan."

He is no deacon, but he passes the plate
regularly. A rigid temperance man, he is
fond of his bowl. And he always
makes it go round, too.

There never was but one blind potter,
and he did not stay blind long, for he
made a cup and saw, sir.

He is always hop-ful, for it is in his
nature to look up.

He is a generous fellow, and what is his
secret.

He believes in human equality, and
thinks the law should make citizens the
equals of the clergy.

"Who breaks, pays," must have been
originated by the potter. Although in
these perilous times, it is more likely to
read, "who pays, breaks."

A potter is the place where they make
pots, but not Jack pots, by a long chalk.

The potters make all things of clay, but
this does not make clays of them, by
any means.

This thing may seem to be running in-
to the ground. That's where it has to
go, to get the raw material.

A CHILD AWAKENING from its Sleep in
the Deal of Night, cried out to his Mam-
ma in a fright: "Oh, mamma," said the
child, "I saw a Big Kitty at the Win-
dow."

"Be calm, my dear," replied the
Mother, "I have been married too long
to be worried at anything Short of
Snakes in your Papa's Boots."

A Doe and his Tail fell into a Dispute
as to which should Wag the Other. An
Itinerant Wasp passing that Way casually
remarked: "Speaking of Tails reminds
me that I possess one which May possi-
bly be Influential enough to Wag you
Both." This fable Teaches that true
certain worth of Dynamite is a bigger man
than a Church Steeple.

A Child who had a Mild type of the
Measles invited a number of her Ac-
quaintances to a Party. Producing from
the Pantry a Bowl of Sweetmeats, she
said: "Behold now an Act of Generosity.
I will take the Sweetmeats, and you,
unless you immediately take your De-
parture, will take the Measles." This
fable illustrates the ingenuousness of
childhood.

A Precocious Boy was once afflicted
with a Boil in that Locality of the Anat-
omy which is seldom mentioned in Polite
society. To him a Playmate addressed
Words of Condolence. "Oh," replied
the Precocious Boy, "I'm not so Pow-
erful bad off After all. This Boil has
taught me, in its Quiet, unobtrusive
way, what Mantel-Pieces were Made for,
as you yourself shall learn if you will
Stay and See me Eat my Supper." This
fable Teaches that All created things
have their Spheres to Fill in this Life.

A Boy will go in swimming and fool
around the water for hours together;
but when told to wash his face he will
have almost a hydrophobic dread of half
a pint of water.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD JOE'S PIPE.

Probably the youngest confirmed
smoker of tobacco in New York is Joseph
Granger, a chubby four-year-old who
lives at No. 9 Mulberry street. His
father, August Granger, is a skilled
French glass worker, employed in D.
Durand's Worth street factory. The
other day a *Star* reporter saw the young-
ster toddling about the shop with his
lighted pipe in his mouth. He is a four-
year-old of full size. His eyes are bright
and clear, and his cheeks were rosy
enough to show good color, despite the
trying effect of a Tim O'Shanter cap of
flaming red. The plumpness which
severely strained the buttons of his com-
fortable overcoat was apparently solid
and healthy tissue. He manifested a
wholesome respect for Mr. Durand, but
sturdily resisted that gentleman's effort
to take away his pipe. He howled dis-
mally when his resistance was overcome
and the pipe was forced from his clenched
teeth and determined grasp. It was a
common wooden pipe, soaked and strong.

The reporter consulted Joe with a
cigar. He seized it eagerly. It was a
big one, full flavored, dark and strong.
The baby smoker shut his fist tightly
upon it, held it jealously against his
breast, and clutched for a match. His
little teeth were scarcely equal to the
task of biting off the end of the cigar,
but he nibbled at it until he found it
would draw, and then scratched his
match. Having secured a good light, he
snuck away with every air of satisfac-
tion at the change, nodding his head
vigorously when asked if he liked the
cigar better than the pipe. His pipe he
holds firmly in his teeth, and scarcely
puts his hand to it until it is smoked out.
The cigar was too big to close his teeth
on comfortably, so he held it between his
lips with one hand, never letting go his
hold upon it for an instant, and very
seldom taking it out of his mouth.

The father of this four-year-old is not
without concern as to the effect of his
indulgence in tobacco. He is a heavy
smoker himself. Little Joe has been ad-
dicted to the weed since he was eighteen
months old. He was weaned at that age.
The family don't remember how he first
came to get hold of a pipe. It never
made him sick. When they had got over
gratifying his taste for the sake of the
oddity, and tried to break him of the
habit, they found that they couldn't.
The sight of a pipe was the signal for an
outcry that could be stilled only by al-
lowing him to smoke. They gave it up.
Joe has since smoked regularly, and calls
upon his mother to fill his pipe as soon
as he gets up in the morning. He
smokes through the day as often as he
can prevail upon her to give him a pipe-
ful of tobacco. His health seems to be
good, but he is inclined to taciturnity.

When he has his pipe in his mouth it is
difficult to get a word out of him, and
his customary attitude is one of medita-
tion. Whether this is really the outward
and visible sign of deep thought or of the
stupefying effect of the tobacco, Mr.
Granger does not attempt to say. The
boy sleeps well, but eats scarcely two
solid ounces of food a day, though he is
plump as a porridge.

Paying a Bet.

The Committee on Harmony, of the
Lime-Kiln Club, reported that the Lime-
Kiln Club was at peace and harmony
with every government on earth except
Greece, and with every organization and
association in America except the Con-
cord School of Philosophy. During the
quarter the committee had taken action
in twenty-four instances where members
of the club had differed in opinion, and
the only case left was that of Whalebone
Howker vs. Clay Bank Tyler.

"What am dat case?" softly inquired
the President.

It was explained that Brother Howker
had won an election bet of Brother
Tyler, but that the latter refused to
square up. He was asked to stand up,
and when he was on his feet Brother
Gardner said:

"Brudder Tyler, did you bet a new
bat dat de Republicans would carry New
York by a million majority?"

"Yes, sah."

"Has you paid dat bet yet?"

"No, sah."

"Was you waitin' fur anythin' in
partikler to happen befo' you paid dat
bet?"

"No, sah."

"Den you had better settle de matter
befo' de nex' meetin' occurs. A man who
am fool nuff to bet on leekahum should
be wiot nuff to pay what he loses."—
Detroit Free Press.

Some mischief-maker in New York
the other night sent out several false
fire-alarms, calling out seventy-six en-
gines and sixteen hook and ladder com-
panies. There is a heavy reward for
his capture. Superintendent Walling
and his officers are trying to devise means
to put an end to this practice, which
has become a perfect nuisance.—*N. Y.*

A VERMONT MYSTERY.

How a Great Journalistic War Had Its
Origin a Few Years Ago.

Speak to a gray-haired Vermonter about
the "Masonic times," and you touch the
greatest political excitement of his life.
Some of the whig campaigns saw more
noise, while in the anti-slavery struggle
there was the great depth of purpose, but
in heat and bitterness nothing since polit-
ical parties existed has equalled the con-
tests following the Morgan abduction.
A belief that the great secret society was
acting in public affairs, to manage govern-
ment, protect criminals and what not,
caused the forming of a distinct and arti-
Masonic party, to which members of the
order and outsiders who held a contrary
opinion—these last derisively called "jack
masons"—were opposed, and the fight
became so hot that all other political ques-
tions were quite lost sight of, and it could
almost be said, that every man hated per-
sonally each individual on the other side.
And at this time there was a local "mys-
tery," only less remarkable in the devel-
opment than the one in which Thurlow
Weed was so much interested, and a curi-
ous chapter in political history it makes.
The story has never been fully told since
the occurrences, and is now worth recall-
ing.

Joseph Burnham, a middle-aged farm-
er of the town of Woodstock, was con-
victed two or three years before Morgan's
disappearance, and sentenced to a term
in the State Prison at Windsor. The
woman who made the charge had a bad
character, many believed the man inno-
cent, and a strong effort was made to get
him pardoned, headed by his son George,
who lived in New York City; but while
this work was in progress, October 16,
1826, Burnham died in prison. His body
was delivered to the son, George, two
days later, and by him taken to Wood-
stock and buried. There is no doubt
that these are the facts. But soon after
the death there came a rumor that a man
named Lyman Mower, who once lived in
Woodstock and knew Burnham there,
had seen him in New York City, alive
and well, going by the name of Patrick
Dolan. The matter attracted very little
attention until the rising of the excite-
ment following Morgan's disappearance,
two or three years later, when the old
story came up in a most unaccountable
way as a Masonic outrage.

Burnham was a Mason, the superin-
tendent of the prison, the physician in
charge and some other officers, as well
George, the son, were Masons, and the
belief gained ground that the prisoner
had feigned death and been allowed to
escape by the prison officials, while the
body of some other person was buried
by his friends as a blind. And in the
popular excitement of the time this mat-
ter assumed a degree of importance
which now seems incredible in view of
the slender evidence upon which the
case rested—the reported statement of
Mower, who was known to be an unreli-
able man. The story, however, grew
and grew until in the summer of 1829 it
was taken up by the newspapers and a
journalistic war ensued, the like of
which was never seen in Vermont before
or since. In the midst of this Mower
published an affidavit setting forth that
he saw Burnham in New York in the fall
of 1826, and that in 1828 he had met
and talked with him often.

A man named Cutler also made affidavit
that he saw Burnham in New York
in July of the current year, and these
statements, with whispers of some pond-
erous developments about the prison, fair-
ly created popular fury. In October the
Woodstock selectmen ordered for identi-
fication of Burnham's remains for identi-
fication. The body was exhumed, but
could not be identified with certainty,
and a few days later the operation was
repeated in the presence of a large crowd,
but with no better result. But at the
same time the matter was taken to the
Legislature, as the conduct of State offi-
cers was involved, and then the truth
was established. A legislative committee
went to New York and offered Mower
\$500 if he would produce Burnham in
Vermont, and guaranteed a pardon for
the latter. Thereupon the whole thing
fell through.

Patrick Dolan was found, and it seemed
that Mower had known him perfectly
well for several years and could not pos-
sibly have been mistaken as he then said
he was. The most probable explanation
of the whole matter is that some sem-
blance which Dolan bore to Burnham led
Mower to make a thoughtless remark,
which was magnified in going to Ver-
mont, that as the excitement rose he lied
deliberately from love of mischief and
notoriety, and that Cutler did the same.
The committee's report was ordered pub-
lished in the newspapers, and the con-
troversy died out, but still so many
stories had been circulated and such an
issue made of the matter that to this day
many persons believe that Jo Burnham
was let out of prison alive by fellow-
Masons.

A PHILADELPHIAN, detained by busi-
ness, spent a recent Sunday in Baltimore.
In the evening he went into a saloon and
took a drink, several men who were pre-
sented drinking with him. The next morn-
ing he was astonished by a summons to
appear before the Grand Jury as a wit-
ness to prove that the saloon-keeper had
violated the Sunday law. He acknowl-
edged that he had drank in the place
named, and when asked if others were
present, promptly pointed out two of the
jurymen as his chance companions of
the night before. "That will do," in-
terrupted the foreman hastily, "that will
do, you can go home," and the Phila-
delphian was politely escorted to the
door by a bailiff.

OVER THE WIRES.

Edison's Experiences as a Telegrapher and
How He Beat the Boys.

"What were the real facts of that Bos-
ton experience you had in first receiving a
good many years ago?" Mr. Edison was
asked.

"Let me see; that was in 1868. I had
been working in Louisville, Ky., a
couple of years, and went from there to
Michigan. A friend named Adams got
me a place here in Boston, and I came
over, arriving here about 4:30 o'clock,
and had to go to work at 5:30 o'clock.
Although it was the middle of winter I
came into the office with a linen duster
on, for I was very poor then. A fellow
named Jack Wright, who knew me out
West, thought to have some fun, so he
posted the office and had New York put
on an operator named Bagley at their
end of the line, with a special of 800
words to the *Journal*. He had had the
middle switched to a table about the middle
of the room, near the manager's desk.
Not suspecting anything, I sat down and
commenced taking it. Soon Bagley
commenced to 'whoop 'em up,' and,
although I was accustomed to keep six
or eight words behind in copying, I
thought it best to close up, especially as
he commenced to send some awful
sticking stuff, making it of his m's and
contracting his words, sending 'my,' for
instance, for 'immediately,' I having to
write it out in full. Happening to look
up, I noticed fifteen or twenty operators
grinning behind me. Then I saw it was
a 'put-up job,' and my blood got up and
I determined I would not break. Oper-
ators in New York asked over other wires
if I was getting it, and would hardly
believe the replies. When I thought he
had reached the top of his speed I opened
my key and said: 'Don't go to sleep;
shake yourself and hurry through this!'
The way I managed it was this: I
had practiced all kinds of handwriting,
and found that by a kind of print hand I
could write fifty-five words per minute,
and I knew there was no man who could
keep up that speed with a telegraph key,
so I felt safe if I could only read the
ticking. I had no fears as to that either,
as I had read all kinds of 'clipped' send-
ing in the West. Another thing that
was in my favor is, that I am a little
deaf, so that the hum of an office does
not disturb me, and I gave my whole
attention to the clicking of an instru-
ment.

"There is a little experience I had out
in Indianapolis that may interest you.
I was very ambitious to receive 'press
reports,' and used to sit up until the 2 a.
m. 'press report,' listening beside the re-
ceiving operator, until after while I
could receive it very nicely, and then I
wanted to receive press myself. Natu-
rally, when I had the real responsibility
of taking it, I 'budded' it bad at first, as
they sent at the rate of forty words a
minute. I thought the matter over, and
worked out a little plan to have the
'register' indent some tin foil as it came
in, and then had the boy turn it through
another instrument, which ticked it off
at the rate of about twenty-five words
per minute, which I read and wrote off
very easily. The only trouble was that
we got '30' (good night) from the East
about 2:30 a. m., while it was sometimes
an hour or more later when we got the
last sheet to the newspapers. They com-
menced to growl after awhile, and our
manager dropped in on us one morning
and discovered our little game in full
blast.

"By the way, there were several val-
uable inventions wrapped up in that office
trick. Talking of the tin foil reminds me
of another incident. There was a fast-
sending tournament gotten up once, in
which the judges were to be at St. Louis,
and the fast-senders throughout the
State were to send from their respective
offices to the central office in St. Louis.
Now, although I have a reputation as a
receiver, I have just the opposite reputa-
tion as a sender, and when I entered my
name in the list to compete there was
great 'ha-ha-ing' over the wires. We
were given a chapter in the Bible to
send, and, while the other men were prac-
tising sending it, I worked out the chap-
ter on the tin foil, and fixed everything
already to turn the crank at the rate of
about fifty or fifty-five words per minute,
getting our boys to keep quiet about it.
For some reason the contest never came
off, and I did not have the pleasure of
carrying off the prize."—*Boston Herald.*

A BOSTON policeman, on being asked
why he did not interfere in a fight, re-
marked that he was never inclined to be
pragmatic. A Chicago policeman said
it was against the rules. The fact in
both cases was that the policeman
thought that if he interfered he would
get walloped, which in our judgment was
a mighty good reason for staying out.—
Boston Post.

PHYSICIANS say that people sleep bet-
ter if the head of the bed is placed to the
north. But it depends a good deal
where the body's head is.

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

A Few Theories as to How It Came Into Ex-
istence.

A matter of absorbing but still unsat-
isfied curiosity, says a letter from Brad-
ford, Pa., to the New York *Evening Post*, is the origin of this petroleum or
"rock oil," gushing up from a thousand
or more feet below the surface, and fill-
ing so large a place in our commerce and
industry. Science, on many points so
precise and positive, gives us here two
divergent theories. By one hypothesis
it is contended that the porous sand-
rock which underlies the oil regions on
an average about a fifth of a mile below
the surface is the original source of the
oil deposit. In these sand-rock strata,
so it is said, formed from beds and
shells of rivers, there were ages ago
deposited vast masses of vegetation.
These, under certain conditions, pro-
duced coal which in its chemical con-
stituents much resembles oil; but under
conditions a little varied they produced
oil which, with gas, is held suspended
in the spongy stone, and now and then
gathers in cavernous magazines, where
it is held fast under the immense pres-
sure which, when relaxed by the oil
jigger's drill, drives the fluid to the sur-
face in a jet of oil and gas. A second
theory asserts that the oil is not gener-
ated in the sand-rock measures, but in
the carboniferous shales far below. Here
there is developed by heat a gas which,
forcing its way upward through rocky
strata, reaches the colder sand-rock
strata, where it is condensed into oil,
and this oil is held down under the
harder upper crust of sand-rock until
the drill gives it exit. This last, I be-
lieve, the hypothesis most generally ac-
cepted by scientists of present fame.
Whatever the origin of petroleum, there
can be no doubt of the magnitude of
those operations of Nature which—scien-
tifically rather than commercially speak-
ing—have been going on over an area of
some 4,000 square miles in Pennsylvania
alone, which have led to the sinking of
some 30,000 wells, costing on an average
at least \$2,500 each, or \$75,000,000 alto-
gether, and which have been so wantonly
abused by the improvidence of man that
the shadows which portend the failure
of our coal-oil supply have already be-
gun to fall.

The crude petroleum, as it issues from
the Bradford Wells, might very readily
be mistaken for dirty water. It is yel-
low in tint, takes fire like other oils,
foams easily when ignited, and seems
more viscid and less strong in smell than
the lower grades of the refined article.
If the reader will take a small vial, fill
it with water, add a little sweet oil and
yellow dirt, then shake up the compound
vigorously, he will have—barring the
small—pretty good likeness of the
crude rock-oil of the Bradford region.
In refining about one-quarter of the crude
petroleum passes away, largely into more
solid products, which are so far utilized
now that petroleum may be regarded as
a complex product with every part val-
uable. Few people appreciate its place
in our export trade. In the fiscal year
ending in 1881 we shipped to foreign
countries petroleum and petroleum pro-
ducts worth \$40,815,000. It ranks third
in our export trade, following bread-
stuffs and cotton, and the exports rep-
resent only a fraction of the whole pro-
duct. In this connection I may say
that, according to trustworthy estimates
here in Bradford, the notorious Standard
oil monopoly which controls the trade
can produce refined petroleum at five
cents a gallon. Householders, there-
fore, can estimate for themselves, from
the local prices they pay to their grocers,
the intermediate costs and profits. Here
in Bradford the best refined petroleum
sells at ten cents a gallon.

The Oldest Cow on Record.

The *Hawkinsville Dispatch* says: The
most aged cow in Georgia—perhaps in
the United States—is owned by a citizen
of Hawkinsville. The owner assures us
that the cow is 100 years old, and is now
giving milk. When we mentioned the
improbability, in fact, the almost impos-
sibility, of his cow being 100 years old,
the gentleman assured us that she has
belonged to his grand parents, great
grand parents, and other ancestors, and
that there is no doubt that the cow is
100 years of age. We can say for the
owner of the cow—the gentleman who
makes the statement—that he is one of
our most esteemed citizens, one not ac-
customed to exaggerate, and whose word
has never been doubted. The gentle-
man is fifty years of age, and is a mem-
ber of one of the old and noted families
of the State.

WOULD HAVE HIS WAY.—The cause
of Julius Goldsmith's first attempt at
suicide, in San Francisco, was the refusal
of a girl to marry him. His life was
saved, and improved by the proof of his
affection, the woman changed her mind
and became his wife. But still he was
not happy. On three occasions in a year
he took doses of laudanum, and the last
one was fatal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

It is always "put up or shut up" with
the umbrella.—*Boston Bulletin.*
It is the sure badge of a clown not to
mind what pleases those he is with.

IT MAY be set down as an axiom that
when a person grows fat he grows waist-
ful.

JOHN BILLINGS says: "Next to a
clear conscience for solid comfort comes
an old shoe."

"Have you ever seen a mermaid, cap-
tain?" asked a lady on a Staten Island
boat. "I've seen a good many fish-
women, madam, if that's what you
mean," was the reply.

"Where'll you be back, my dear?" in-
quired a wife of an angry husband who
was going off in a hurry. "Whenever I
please, madam!" "Do try and not be
any later than that, if you can help it!"
was her meek reply.

A YOUNG INVENTOR.—The youngest
inventor on the records in Washington is
Walter Nevegold, a lad 15 years of age,
of Bristol, Pa., who has patented im-
portant improvements in rolling mill
machinery.

A YOUNG man in Des Moines loved a
girl so wildly that he wrote her fifteen
letters a day for five weeks. At the end
of that time she eloped with another
fellow as a matter of self-protection.—
Boston Post.

A PHILADELPHIA man has bought a
schooner and gone in search of seals.
His wife wants a saque for the coming
winter, and he calculates to save sev-
eral hundred dollars by getting the
material in this way.

We are willing to take a certain
amount of stock in newspaper accounts
of Western cyclones, but when an Arkan-
sas paper tells about a sphyx carrying a
bed quilt sixty-one miles, and then going
back for the sheet, we ain't there.

ONE sign of prosperous times is the
activity among dealers in patent medi-
cines. Or is it an indication of hard
times on the theory that the people have
less time to fuss over their fancied ail-
ment when they get busy?—*Boston Transcript.*

HEALTHY journals say that to retain a
sound constitution a man must lie on the
right side. Yes, but which is the right
side? Every lawyer, preacher and ed-
itor in the country thinks the side he is
lying on is the right one.—*Texas Sift-
ings.*

HEREAFTER, when you are in New
York, don't drink. One of the Central
Park ostriches swallowed a glass of lager
beer the other day, and died almost im-
mediately. It doesn't do to touch New
York liquor unless you were born in the
place, and weaned on it.—*Lovell Cut-
ler.*

DEAN STANLEY is said to have had
great love for children, though he was
childless. As the Dean might at any
time have drawn on an orphan asylum
for fifteen or twenty little prettlers, and
as he never did so, it is fair to infer
that the Dean was a gentleman of re-
markable self-control, and that he never
allowed his affections to run away with
him.

OSCAR WILDE lost his trunk while on
a lecturing tour last fall, and his legs
were in a state of perturbation painful to
see. "Ere, Arry! Arry! Ere's a jolly
go, I say! I 'ave the bravest for the
luggage, and the blooming conductor 'as
gone and shunted the luggage van off on
another line, don't you know! Blawst
the bloody luck of it; I cawn't see any-
think in this howling country but trouble,
you know."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE modern Zeop: A father had four
sons, who were very naughty, and often
gave the neighbors cause for serious dis-
satisfaction. For this reason he sum-
moned them in his presence and showed
them four twigs of hazel. "Take notice,
my sons, that if I should strike you with
one of these twigs alone, you would feel
little; whereas, if I should bind them all
together, it would cause you great pain."
And hereupon he tied them together and
gave the boys a sound thrashing.—*Fle-
gende Blatter.*

The Fire Flood.

A shop was burned down in the town
of Dawson, Ga., recently, and this is
the way in which the local chronicler
describes the event: "Before the fire
engine had reached the scene the flames
were widely tearing their devouring
tongues far out and above the crown of
the growing building. It was too late.
His atomic majesty had whipped his im-
petuous team into a pace at once too
furious and too daring to be met and
bridled, the fiery glare of the flames had
lit up the grounds for hundreds of yards
around, and while the great crowd stood
in wondering awe, as the seething tur-
nace of fire and flame lashed and dashed
about in its roaring fury, the sudden
crash of the dismembered roof, as it went
splitting and hurtling its way to the
ground, told in unmistakable terms that
the work of destruction was complete."

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 12, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

A Ohio newspaper on Keifer: "His name and fame will survive long after his traducers pass into oblivion."

The State Press Association will meet in Selma next month and after adjournment will go on an excursion to Florida.

The President has appointed Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Postmaster General. He is now U. S. Circuit Judge for the 7th circuit of the State of Indiana.

The Alabama Legislature cost the people \$600 per day for fifty days. Under Radical rule it was more than \$1000 per day for an indefinite time—say six months.

Sherman, John Sherman, take care of yourself! Your case is in no sort of doubt. In spite of your place and in spite of your self, you may yet be badly "knocked out!" Sherman, John Sherman take care!

Eliza Pinkston, notorious for the part she played in deciding the Tilden-Hayes election, is in jail at Canton, Miss., for law breaking. Recently she gave birth to twins, one of whom is called Rutherford B. Hayes and the other, Stanley Matthews.

It is now thought and has been so stated by a number of well informed journals that the Morgan land bill "will not interfere with those who have made entries under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and Alabama pre-emptors may therefore, feel no uneasiness about their homes."

Dr. E. R. Showalter, of Mobile, Ala., has presented to the University of Alabama his valuable collection of fossils and marine and fresh water shells, embracing more than 100,000 specimens together with a fine library of scientific works. It is said to take rank among the best collections in the United States.

The great and venerable philanthropist, Peter Cooper, died in New York city, on last Wednesday. He was born on the 12th day of February, 1791, and was 92 years of age. No other man in New York was honored and esteemed with such warmth of feeling, and he occupied a place in the popular affections altogether peculiar to himself. He died full of years and of honors. His life extended from the administration of Washington to that of President Arthur.

The Post Office Department has issued an order amending the postal regulations, so as to provide that all letters upon which one full rate of postage has been prepaid and all postal cards shall be forwarded from the office to which they are addressed to any other office, at the request of the person addressed or of the party whose name may be signed to the postal card, without additional charge of postage. Such forwarding must be continued until the party addressed is reached.

Mr. Robert Ingersoll's career as an attorney for the Star-route thieves has been marked by so many ugly incidents and revelations of his real character that he will hereafter cut a more ridiculous figure than ever on his lecture tours, posing as the high priest of superior morality, the manufacturer of a new system of holy living and the overthrow of all previously existing religious and moral systems. Mr. Ingersoll has demonstrated himself to be a very tricky, unscrupulous and foul-tongued pettifogger.

The flowers alone at the Vanderbilt ball cost \$20,000. Besides the regular cook, who gets a salary of \$7,000 a year, and his subordinates with salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000, this force was assisted by the cooks of William H. and Cornelius Vanderbilt; together they managed to get up a supper the cost of which was \$25,000. The champagne cost \$2,000, and the palace was furnished and decorated at a cost of \$50,000! And all this in free America, where we have no crowned heads, no lords or ladies, no titles of nobility but plenty of money.

A member of congress who was invited to a dinner at Washington is now telling his constituents all about it through the Detroit Free Press. "There wasn't anything on the table when I got there," he says, "but some forks and spoons and bricky-brac. Presently they brought in some soup. As I didn't eat anything else, I thought I'd eat all the soup I could, though soup is a mighty sorry dinner to invite a feller to. So I was helped four times; and then came on the finest dinner I ever see, and there I sat, groaning, 'chuck full of soup!'"

May the Fates Oppose?

A few newspapers in the State think that the sessions of the Legislature should be lengthened; and that they should not be limited to fifty days—as the constitution provides. The last Legislature was one of the most expensive luxuries this State has been blessed with in many years. What is the sense of having the Legislature in session even as long as fifty days if the members intend to spend the time in advocating local measures, pushing jobs and schemes of moment only to a few, and discriminating against the railroads—one of the chief factors of our civilization? It would have been better had the last Legislature been in session only half as long as it was; for precious little, if anything, was accomplished by it until after the Christmas recess, and the constitutional limit in its case was like unto a God-send.

The trouble lies in the material of which the General Assembly is composed, and not in the length of time the body may be in session. Let the people send good and true men, and there will be no need of a session consuming fifty days. The remedy suggested of lengthening the sessions is too senseless, if not too expensive, to be tried.

ROAD LAWS.

Duty of Overseers.

4. To set up index boards at forks of roads with proper directions.
5. Build bridges and causeways when necessary, if court thinks it expedient.
6. In regard to space not connected with or adjoining the next overseer.
7. To report to the grand jury any apportioner who fails to do his duty.
8. To prosecute all defaulters who fail to work.
9. To keep forks of streams in order, and to notify apportioners when bridges have fallen or become dangerous.
10. To keep approaches to toll bridges in repair.
30. Females, and persons under 18 and over 45, are exempt; also maimed or disabled persons, who must have a physician's certificate; also township superintendents and persons convicted in the Circuit Court of crimes and misdemeanors.
31. No persons or hand is liable to work the road whose residence is over 6 miles from the road; nor to work more than 10 days in any one year, not counting the days engaged in opening new roads.
34. Overseers may make contracts for making and painting mile posts and other road indexes.
- Overseers may also make contracts with owners of land for timber to build bridges and causeways, and directions to arrive at fair value, and to certify thereto.
36. Overseers may receive any necessary farm tools in lieu of labor.
37. On opening new roads, all road hands within three miles may be warned.
38. Overseers must give two days notice, in person or in writing, to be left at the place of residence, to meet at such time and place with tools he may direct.
39. Overseers may excuse the person giving the notice.
40. Any person warned must work on the road designated, if within six miles.
41. Any person failing to attend with proper tools, or to do faithful duty, must pay for each day's default not less than one or more than three dollars, recoverable in justice court.
42. Overseers may excuse defaulters upon good excuse, under oath; a list of defaulters must be returned to justice within 5 days. No security for costs.
44. Overseers may serve process on defaulters and receive constable's fees.
45. Overseers failing to prosecute defaulters may be proceeded against in justice court by an apportioner.
46. No property is exempt from execution owned by a road defaulter.
50. Commissioners may order gates to be erected at proper places across roads.
55. No person must join a fence to a bridge without authority.
59. Commissioners may establish toll bridges or free ferries, and levy taxes.
86. Give directions how to change or straighten a road through enclosures—it is a punishable offence to obstruct a public road for over six hours, or to destroy or mutilate mile posts, bridges or causeways so as to impede travel.
87. Overseers are liable if they do not remove obstructions of trees, brush, or other impediments.
90. It is a misdemeanor to fail or refuse to work a road after being legally warned, subject to 20 days hard labor or imprisonment in the county jail.

Ellis Craft, in jail at Lexington, Ky., in connection with Neal, for the alleged murder of Emma Thomas and the Gibbons children, is in receipt of a letter from his brother, stating that a negro in jail at Charleston, West Virginia, has confessed that he and another negro committed the crimes of which Neal and Craft are charged.

Gotham Gossip.

From our New York Correspondent.]

New York, April 10.

Salmi Moree has at last got his Passion Play before the public. The presentation on Friday night was marvellously beautiful and impressive. There was not the faintest suggestion of making play of religion, and when the curtain fell the rounds of applause testified to how well the work had been done. The audience was remarkable. It consisted of professional men, theological students and men about town, the ladies present being generally of the church attending order. There were also a number of clergymen and a great many more would have been there had not the senseless hue and cry of some of the papers awed them away. The pastor of a fashionable Episcopal Church on Fifth Avenue told me: "I should like very much to attend but should I be seen, I am afraid it would give rise to scandal." He sent his son however and this gentleman could scarcely find words to express how grand the rendition of the production had appeared to him.

The police have been very busy during the past week or so raiding lottery dealers closing gambling houses, clearing the streets of abandoned women and otherwise making New York as quiet and respectable as any Quaker town might be. Not a lottery shop or gambling house open; the streets after midnight quiet as village thoroughfares.

"But the worst den of all in the city, McGlory's infamous dance house, is yet open, how do you explain that?" I asked a policeman. "Simply because a certain Inspector of police keeps it. He finds it valuable when any crime is committed in town. If the thief or other criminal is wanted, McGlory gets his orders to find him. He in turn puts the women at his place on the trail. They are worked as well as a huntsman manages his hounds. In a few days the women have the party. He is then brought down to McGlory's marked by a detective or detectives, followed to his house or stopping place, allowed to run for a day or two and eventually bagged. Then the papers come out with flaming stories of clever detective work. It is all very easy when you see how it is done."

The Mobile Register says: The Florida ship canal must inevitably hasten the coming of the day when our gulf ports will face southward, as nature intended, instead of northward as at present.

And add to that the completion of a Panama canal, and the Gulf of Mexico will float the great body of American commerce. Nearly all the cotton and grain exported from this country and nearly all the coffee and sugar brought into it, ought to go and come through the Gulf ports.

Mr. L. R. McMurtrie is now introducing his window catch into every part of Chilton county. It is an excellent article and is worth a great deal to every house. We take pleasure in commending Mr. McMurtrie to the public as a christian gentleman worthy of confidence, and his window catch as the most popular in the market.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

The State of Alabama vs. James A. McNeil, et al., Respondents. In this it appearing to the court from an affidavit on file, that the defendant, the Mansfield Machine Works, a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, is a non-resident of this State and resides in the State of Ohio, but that the post office of said defendant and its exact place of residence is unknown to plaintiff. It is therefore ordered by the Chancellor that publication be made in the "Chilton View," a newspaper published in Clanton, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the Mansfield Machine Works, the said defendant, to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the bill of complaint, on or before the 4th day of May next, or the same will be taken as confessed against it.

Done by order of the court in term time, April 6th, 1883.

ap12 W. E. STEWART, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2280.

U. S. LAND OFFICE. Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 28, 1883, viz: Sylvester Headley, Homestead 5995 for the s 1/2 of the n 1/2 w 1/4 of s 1/2 of n 1/4 quarter, section 20, township 22 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Anderson Baker, Sr., Thomas M. Ternan, Thomas Baker, Thomas W. Moates, all of Clanton, Ala. 3-22* Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Dr. J. P. Givhan, (LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country. my15-ly

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lv. 10:10 a. m. Selma Arr. 5:15 p. m.
" 12:30 " Cuba Lee 2:50 "
" 2:42 " Talladega " 12:53 "
" 3:35 " Anniston " 12:06 "
" 5:00 p. m. Rome " 9:50 a. m.
" 7:27 " Dalton " 8:20 "
" 8:45 " Cleveland " 7:05 "
" 9:25 " Chattanooga " 6:15 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 10:03 a. m. Selma Lv. 5:20 p. m.
Leave 8:07 " Donajolis " 7:22 "
Leave 4:55 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. to Alabama, Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

NOTICE NO. 2261.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on April 14, 1883, viz: Benjamin K. Selman, Homestead entry 12088, for the e 1/2 of n 1/2 section 22, township 21 n range 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Ingram, Dennis Ellis, James McGee, Thomas Gandy, all of Maplesville, Ala. 3-13* Thomas J. Scott, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a f. fa. in my hands, issued from the Probate Court of Chilton county, against Benjamin Cardwell and in favor of officers of the Probate Court, I will proceed to sell on the first Monday in May, 1883, at the Courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property as the property of said Benjamin Cardwell, to-wit: All of that part lying east of Jordan Dower, in section 29, township 24, range 15, and all of that part lying east of said Dower line south of Waxahatchie Creek in section 28, township 24 range 15 and all of the northeast quarter lying south of said creek, and west of the Askin's Branch, in section 23, township 24, range 15, all of said land lying in Chilton county, Alabama.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff Chilton Co.

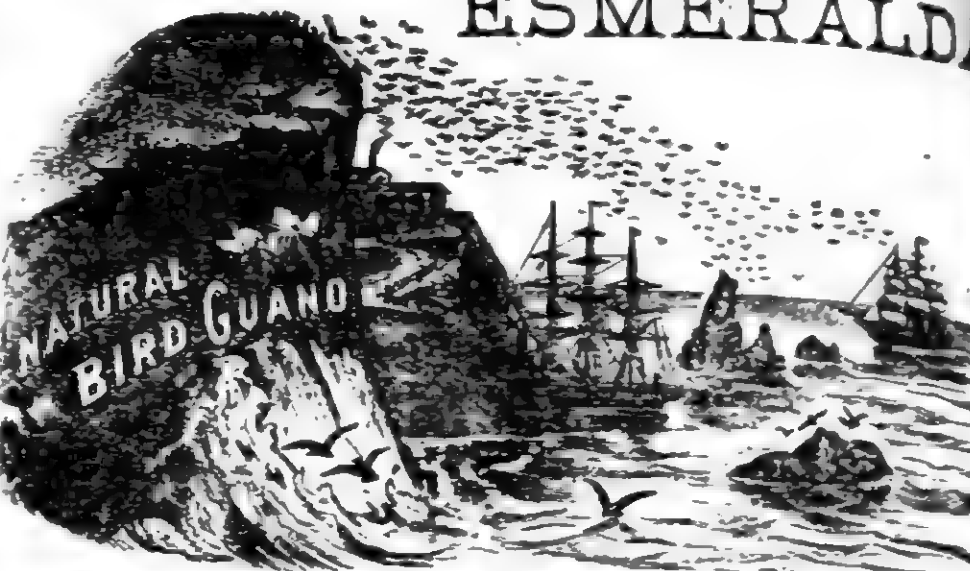
Boot and Shoe Shop.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop east side of railroad. A. F. WHITEKAE.

The Best Fertilizer Known.

ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

Equitable Fertilizing Company, BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTIZER AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and such other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully, R. EHRMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Dear Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1

THURSDAY JENKINS

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THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., APR. 19, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

Jefferson wrote that "great cities are pestilential to the morals, health and liberties of man," and to-day everybody is swarming into great cities; not encouraging for the future.

In the Georgia Democratic Convention called to nominate a candidate for Governor, the two most prominent candidates—Boynton and Bacon—were requested to withdraw from the contest, as a choice could not be made between them. Hon. Henry D. McDaniel then received an almost unanimous nomination. Georgia Democracy is still solid, and will have a walk over.

Louisiana and California are going to exchange not only their heavy agricultural products, such as sugar and grain, but luxuries as well. The latter has been sending to New Orleans a considerable quantity of wine and fruits, and the former has reciprocated by sending to San Francisco a car load of her best oysters in the shell. The car is equipped with air brakes, and will travel so fast that it will be able to deliver the bivalves fresh and inviting to San Francisco six days after they leave Louisiana.

A lady living at Middletown, New York, says the Mercury (a paper published at that place) the mother of a bright little boy, was talking to him the other night, just as she was putting him to bed, about the efficacy of prayer, and told him that if he would ask God for anything that he particularly desired she had no doubt his request would be granted. The little boy knelt at his mother's knee and prayed God to send him 50 little sisters and 100 little brothers. The prayer was never finished, for the mother, aghast at the prospect of having her house turned into an orphan asylum, lifted the boy to his feet and tucked him into a bed without a moment's unnecessary delay.

Hon. S. S. Cox, asked if the tariff will enter the Speakership controversy, says: "It is impossible to keep it out to some extent. True, the Senate may not be acquiescent in what the House, next Congress, may propose, and the effort to revise the so-called revision may fail. The revision made by the last Congress, by a packed Conference Committee, was more bagatelle. I should be unwilling to disturb any business enterprise. Let it be legitimate; let it thrive with all the vigor which genius and talent and suitable conditions in our land can impart; but let it be no parasite on the farmers or on the Treasury. Besides, the last tariff bill is utterly destructive and confusing, resulting for the lack of skill in constructing its machinery. To execute it will be like reconciling absurdities made more ridiculous by the attempt."

The Selma Times is not in favor of calling an extra session of the Legislature and says:

1st. The expense would largely eat up any reduction that could be made in taxation.

2nd. It is doubtful whether the 55 cents would be sufficient.

3rd. And because it would be best to wait at least until next fall or winter and see how we stand.

We hope his Excellency, the Governor, will not seek for counsel from members of the legislature alone. The people want the least possible legislation. Extra sessions always kill off some promising statements, and we are averse to the destruction of any more in Alabama. A large number died prematurely last winter. Some of them don't know yet that they are dead. If the session is called, the Governor starts the ball. There is Scripture to the effect that he who taketh up the sword shall die by the sword.

The President in Florida—A Card From Chief Tigertail.

It appears that President Arthur and party are having a high old time in the land of alligators and mosquitoes. He paid a visit to Chief Tigertail's Indian Camp on the Kissimmee. He possibly fell in love with Tigertail's daughter. From the following dispatch it would seem that the President's efforts to get on the good side of "the old man," have failed. Bill Chandler's generosity was called into play, but, we venture, to no purpose. Here is the dispatch:

KISSIMEE, FLA., April 11.—The quarter which the Great Father gave to my papoose has a hole in it, and I write to know if it is a legal tender for fire-water in the land of the pretty pale-faced maiden. The cigar which he gave to me made me awful sick. I pared my corns with Chandler's barlow knife, and he said I could keep it.

TIGERTAIL.

The Revenue Law.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the revenue law passed by the late Legislature is null and void throughout, because of the clerical error in omitting from the enrolled bill one of the amendments passed after the bill came back from the Conference Committee.

It will take a session of one week to pass a new law, as the Constitution requires that a bill must have three readings in each house and on separate days. Such a session will cost the State about \$10,000. But if we go on under the old law the people will have to pay taxes at the rate of sixty-five cents instead of fifty-five cents on the \$100, and this difference in two years will amount to about \$75,000.

It is cheaper to have a \$10,000 session of the Legislature than to pay \$75,000 under the old revenue law.

If the Legislature is called together, the people will expect the members to do only what they are called together to do—to give us a fifty-five cent tax law, and not to prolong the session with new business.—Mobile Register.

An Extra Session Improbable.

A Montgomery correspondent of the Birmingham Age, says:

"Since the late decision of the Supreme Court upon the revenue bill passed by the last legislature, the question being discussed in this city, is whether or not the Legislature will be convened in extra session, for the purpose of passing a new revenue law, but the information is, that the governor is decidedly opposed to an extra session, and will not call the legislature together unless he is perfectly satisfied that the taxes cannot be assessed and collected under the old law. There is no doubt that a considerable pressure will be brought to bear on the Governor by some of the people of this place, who are interested in having the legislature re-assemble, to bring about their result, but we are satisfied the Governor will have the wisdom and firmness to resist such influences. He will take the opinion of the best legal talent in the State, and when advised that under the existing order of things, no taxes can be assessed and collected, and the wheels of government thereby stopped, then and not until then will he call a special session of the legislature."

The Landlord's Lien.

H. B. No. 98]

Sec. 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, that landlords of store houses, dwelling houses and other buildings shall have a lien for rent, for such goods, furniture and effects, as may belong to the tenant, and that this lien shall be a superior lien to all other liens on said goods, except for taxes.

Sec. 2.—Be it further enacted that if the tenant has fraudulently disposed of his goods, or is about to fraudulently dispose of his goods, or has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, or has made a complete transfer of all, or substantially all of his goods, without the consent of his landlord, or without first having paid the rent in full for the rented term; or, if he shall fail or refuse to pay the rent, or any installment thereof, upon demand, when said rent or installment shall become due, the landlord shall have the right to sue out an attachment before any officer authorized to issue attachments, and returnable to any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon the making of the affidavit provided for in section three (3) of this act; and, upon the execution of a bond by the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, payable to the defendant in double the amount claimed, with condition that plaintiff will prosecute the attachment to effect and pay the defendant all such damages as he may sustain from the wrongful or vexatious suing out such attachment, to be approved by the officer issuing the attachment, which attachment shall be levied on so much of the goods, furniture and effects, as will satisfy his demand for rent in full for the rented term, together with the costs of the suit.

Sec. 3.—Be it further enacted that the landlord, his agent or attorney, may make the affidavit upon which the attachment shall issue, and said affidavit must contain one of the grounds in section two (2), to exist, before the writ shall issue.

Sec. 4.—Be it further enacted that the law governing attachments in general, not inconsistent with this act, shall govern in all cases arising under this act.

Sec. 5.—Be it further enacted that the levy of any attachment issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall have priority over the levy of any other attachment that may have been levied upon said goods, furniture and effects in favor of other creditors.

Sec. 6.—Be it further enacted,

that the lien given to landlords under this act shall be vested in the transferee of the claim for rent, and such transferee shall be invested with all the rights of the landlord and be entitled to his remedy to enforce them.

Sec. 7.—Be it further enacted, that all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Approved Feb. 23, 1883.

E. A. O'NEAL, Governor.

ELLIS PHELAN, Secretary of State.

Letter From Peter Cooper.

The following letter was written by Peter Cooper to Mr. E. F. Gladwin, of Brooklyn not long ago:

Mr. Edgar F. Gladwin:—Mankind will improve and better their condition just in proportion as they come to see, know and understand that what a man, a community, a State or nation soweth, that must they also reap somewhere, somehow, and at some time, and that by the operation of a reign of beneficent laws, designed in infinite wisdom for the use and the elevation of mankind. Man without knowledge is a soulless body; without science, he is a straying wanderer. Science is knowledge demonstrated by the actual experience of mankind. Dewitt Clinton in a moment of inspiration uttered this sentiment: "Pleasure is a shadow, wealth is vanity, power is a pageant; but knowledge is ecstacy enjoyment, perennial, unlimited in space and infinite in duration." Yours truly,

PETER COOPER.

That San Francisco father who sought to encourage his son in ways of thrift ought to be pretty well satisfied with the boy's business abilities. He allowed his offspring \$20 per week for pocket money, and in order to inspire saving propensities, offered to allow him two per cent a month on all moneys that the boy should deposit back with him. The boy's account grew tremendously large—so large as to inspire wonder, and the father upon investigation, found that his young hopeful was in the habit of borrowing money at 10 per cent a year and depositing it, under the terms of the contract, at 24 per cent.

Memphis is the second cotton market in the United States, New Orleans ranking first.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy an order of sale in my hands, issued from the Circuit court of Chilton county, against William Littlefield and in favor of affairs of court, I will proceed to sell, on Friday, the 4th day of May, 1883, at the courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property as the property of said William Littlefield, to-wit: One bay mare mule and thirty bushels of corn, said corn to be delivered at William Littlefield's house.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1883.

J. E. LOWE,

ap19 Sheriff C. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Travis Headly and wife Martha Headly, on the 9th day of April, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 28th day of May, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s w 1/4 of the n e 1/4 sec. 23, township 23 north, range 14 east, situated in Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 14th day of April, 1883.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, by Cullman & Smith, its attorney in fact.

NOTICE NO. 2280.

U. S. LAND OFFICE. Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 23, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 25, 1883, viz: Sylvester Headley, Homestead 8998 for the s 1/4 of the n w 1/4 of s w 1/4 of n e 1/4 of n w quarter, section 20, township 23 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Anderson Baker, Sr., Thomas M. Ternan, Thomas Baker, Thomas W. Moates, all of Clanton, Ala.

3-29* Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Dr. J. P. Civan, (LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

Dr. J. P. Civan, (LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

Verben Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 15, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verben Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Aerie, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Aerie Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table IN EFFECT DEC. 29th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.
Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 10:10 a. m. Selma Arr. 5:15 p. m.
" 12:56 " Calera Lve. 2:50 "
" 2:42 " Tallapoosa " 12:53 "
" 3:35 " Anniston " 12:06 "
" 5:50 p. m. Rome " 9:50 a. m.
" 7:27 " Dalton " 8:20 "
" 8:45 " Cleveland " 7:05 "
" 9:25 " Chattanooga " 8:15 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.
Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 10:03 a. m. Selma Lve. 5:20 p. m.
Leave 8:07 " Demopolis " 7:22 "
Leave 4:55 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:
At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama,) Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

The State of Alabama vs. James A. McNeil, et al., Respondents.

In this cause it appearing to the court from affidavit on file, that the defendant, the Mansfield Machine Works, a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, is a non-resident of this State and resides in the State of Ohio, but that the post office of said defendant and its exact place of residence is unknown to affiant. It is therefore ordered by the Chancellor that publication be made in the "Chilton View," a newspaper published in Clanton, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the Mansfield Machine Works, the said defendant, to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the bill of complaint, on or before the 14th day of May next, or the same will be taken as confessed against it.

Done by order of the court in term time, April 6th, 1883.

ap12 W. E. STEWART, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands, issued from the Probate Court of Chilton county, against Benjamin Cardwell and in favor of officers of the Probate Court, I will proceed to sell on the first Monday in May, 1883, at the Courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property as the property of said Benjamin Cardwell, to-wit: All of that part-lying east of Jordan Dower, in section 29, township 24, range 15, and all of that part-lying east of said Dower line south of Waxahatchie Creek in section 28, township 24 range 15 and all of the northeast quarter lying south of said creek, and west of the Askin's Branch, in section 23, township 24, range 15, all of said land lying in Chilton county, Alabama.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff Chilton Co.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to repair and make shoes to order at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and help to sustain a home industry. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop east side of railroad.

A. F. WHITKAER.

The Best Fertilizer Known.

ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

Equitable Fertilizing Company,

BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTILIZER AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and much other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully, R. EHRMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JENKINS.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life-time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers—for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once.

mr 8-11 J. M. CORDERIE.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATTCHISON, Maplesville, Ala.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL Real Estate Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commission.

June 15-ly

C. W. Edwards, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, scabbing, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

Blank mortgages, crop notes, party deeds and waive sale at this office.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 3, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

The Mississippi Mills at Wesson, are again at work. Relief has been sent to the wounded of the cyclone by a number of cities.

In reply to "I don't want your paper any longer," the editor wrote: "I would not make it so if you did. It would involve a new press."

South Carolina is said to be in advance of every other Southern State in diversified agriculture. It would be well if Alabama followed close at her heels.

The Elmira Gazette tells of a woman who applied for a place as driver. "Can you manage mules?" asked an employer. "I should smile," she said. "I've had two husbands."

Cabmen receive only 15 cents an hour in Italy. When an American tells one of them the price paid Niagara hackmen the cabman asks him to get out, as he don't care to ride about with such an infernal liar.

Hon. Phil. B. Thompson, Congressman from the eighth Kentucky district, shot and killed Walter H. Davis, a prominent citizen of Harrodsburg, Ky., on the 27th ult. Davis had seduced the wife of Thompson.

A spiritual medium delivered what he said was a message from a girl who lately died at Michigan City, Ind., and which declared that her death was the result of wrong-doing. The wrathful physician who had attended her horsewhipped the medium.

A gang of tramps found an unoccupied house in Minnesota with comfortable beds, cooking utensils and a stove. They took lawless possession, and it was not until the end of a week that they learned that they were in a small-pox pest house.

New Orleans has been selected as the place for holding the Centennial Cotton Exposition, which is to come off in 1884, under the auspices of the National Cotton Planters' Association. Col. Ed. Richardson, of New Orleans, has been elected director of the enterprise.

A Californian was told by a lawyer that, in consequence of an inaccurate statement in a newspaper article about him, he could get heavy damages, and so he consented to the bringing of a suit. On the trial his character was shown to the jury in so unpleasant a light that they decided it to have been injured by the publication to the extent of only one dollar. His expenses were \$500, and he now snees himself for that sum, on the ground that his advice was bad.

Leadville now has a population of 25,000 some 20 men to 1 woman. The streets night and day are kept quite free from improper persons, and ladies can walk about without fear of annoyance. The tax from gambling houses realizes \$800 a month, and that from dance halls \$600. Chinamen have been kept outside entirely. Two wandered, unwarned, into the town three years ago. There was a double funeral almost immediately afterward, and those Chinamen have never been seen since.

According to the latest ecclesiastical statistics there are in this country 6,124,202 Roman Catholics. The Baptists number 2,250,921, and the Methodists 2,508,792. The Roman Catholics have 5,970 churches and 6,412 ministers. The Methodists have 16,721 churches and 9,261 ministers. The Baptists with the smaller membership have 21,794 churches, more than the number of Roman Catholic and Methodist churches taken together. The Baptists ministers number 15,401. The next strongest denomination in the country is the Lutheran with 684,570 members, 5,556 churches and 3,102 ministers.

An investigation is now being made in Massachusetts, at the instance of Governor Benjamin F. Butler, which is remarkable in the startling developments that have been made, and the more so in this said to be enlightened nineteenth century. The Tewksbury ulmus house is an institution established for the State to care for its paupers therein. The investigation brings to light the fact that its inmates have, numbers of times, been poisoned by the nurses placed there to care for them, and the bodies sold to doctors as dissecting subjects. One witness testified to "tanning human skins, which were returned by various doctors and students, and a pair of shippers made from a woman's skin." Gov. Butler is said to be chief in unearthing these horrors, in the proudest of the puritan States. What would the Plymouth Rock fathers say if they could but witness the civilization in Massachusetts in the nineteenth century?

The Mass We Are In.

Shall the Legislature re-assemble? This is an important question which is just now attracting a great deal of attention. The press seems to be divided upon the matter, while the Governor, by his silence, seems to be averse to the calling of an extra session. A number of pointed (?) suggestions have been made. One to the effect that the members of the Legislature should volunteer to correct their error, without asking extra pay. Another suggestion is made by the Wetumpka Times, that the Governor should proceed to call an election for members of the Legislature before calling an extra session, as it would be dangerous to entrust further duties to the late Legislature.

The Governor is acting wisely in not taking any hasty action. And the opinion seems to prevail that it would be well if he should wait until next October before acting at all in the matter. By that time it will be known whether our finances will permit of a reduction of the present rate of taxation. It is, certainly, not advisable to make a reduction, if it will in any way endanger the credit of the State. If the Treasury is to be emptied by the appropriations that were made by the last Legislature, (and the indications are that it will be emptied) it would be well for us to continue two years longer under the old rate of six and a half mills.

New Experiences.

It is not easy to realize that potatoes and tobacco were unknown to the civilized world before the discovery of America. How strange to think of Ireland without her "praties," of a German without his meerschaum. Yet even some of our common articles of food are strange to those who live on the other side of the ocean.

An English lady, while visiting the United States, dined with some friends on whose table was a dish of some green corn. Having been asked if she would take corn she replied, "A small piece, if you please," and was surprised when a large ear was placed on her plate. Not daring to attack it, she quietly watched the other persons at the table while they ate. On writing home about the new vegetable she said:

"Their manner of eating it is something like playing on a flute." Less poetical but much bolder was the Irishman on his first introduction to green corn at a Boston restaurant. Observing how those about him managed it, he quickly followed their example. He found the vegetable very palatable, and when he had finished one ear he called the waiter, handed him his cob, saying: "Sure, an I'll take some more bane on the stick, if you please." A story is told of how an American lady, who had the honor of dining with the Czar of Russia, was mortified. During the dinner a basket of grapes was passed first to her. Beside the fruit lay a golden knife. She, perceiving no use for the knife, transferred a bunch of the grapes to her own plate. What was her mortification on seeing that every other guest severed with the golden knife but a single grape from the luscious bunches.

To Maimed Confederate Soldiers Living in Chilton.

At its last session, the General Assembly of Alabama appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the benefit of "any resident of this State, who, while in the military service of this State or of the Confederate States, lost an arm or leg, or who received such wound in such service as renders him physically incapable of making a livelihood by labor, or who in such service lost the use of an arm or leg." Only those who were citizens of Alabama at the time the service was rendered, and at the passage of the act, and at the time of the application for the benefit of the act, are entitled to share in the appropriation. Applicants who have not lost an arm or a leg, but who make application "on account of having been made physically incapable of making a livelihood by labor, and without this or some other aid will suffer for want of the comforts and necessities of life, must procure a certificate of that fact from a regularly licensed physician." Application must be made through the Probate Judge. The distribution will be made about the middle of September, 1883. This statement is published for the benefit of those concerned.

H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

Palatka, Fla., has had during the year 20,000 visitors.

"Do You Know The Prisoner?"

From the Utica Observer.

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him sick," replied the witness.

"No levity," said the lawyer sternly.

"Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him at the bar."

"Answer my question, sir, yelled the lawyer. How long have you known the prisoner?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten inches."

"Will the court make the—"

"I have, Judge," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer; "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten."

"Your honor—"

"It's a fact, judge, I'm under oath," persisted the witness.

"The lawyer arose placed both hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaned his body over the table and said:

"Will you tell the court what you know about this case?"

"That ain't his name," replied the witness.

"What ain't his name?"

"Case."

"Who said it was?"

"You did. You wanted to know what I knew about this case, his name is Smith."

"Your honor please, said the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will you make this man answer?"

"Witness," said the judge, "you must answer the questions put to you."

"Land o' Goshen, judge, hain't I been doin' it? Let the blamed cuss fire away. I am all ready."

"Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and the prisoner have been friends?"

"Never," promptly responded the witness.

"What! wasn't you summoned here as a friend?"

"No, sir, I was summoned here as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us was ever friends. He is an old-line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

"Stand down," yelled the lawyer.

"Hey?"

"Stand down."

"Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand up."

"Sheriff, remove the man from the box."

"Witness retires, muttering: 'Well, if he ain't the thick-headed cuss I ever laid eyes on.'"

Fifty Bales on Twenty Acres.

Cuthbert (Ga.) Enterprise.

Mr. W. P. Jowers, of Webster county, last year made fifty bales averaging a little over 500 pounds on twenty acres of land. The following is his plan:

Laid off the rows four feet apart with a two horse plow, following that with a wide scooter drawn by one horse. In this furrow he put thirty bushels of cotton seed to the acre. Bedded on this with a two horse turning plow, following each furrow with a scooter drawn by one horse. At planting opened with a large scooter, and in the furrow put two hundred pounds of guano to the acre, and on this he sowed his seed and covered them. Sided this with a scooter at first plowing, put in two hundred pounds more of guano to the acre in these scooter furrows and covered it up with a sweep. The balance of the work was done with a sweep. No hoeing was done as the cotton grew so rapidly as not to require it. Mr. Jowers says if he lived close to a railroad depot he would use a thousand pounds of guano to the acre.

A New York man who sued a railroad for killing his cow has lost his case. The railroad company proved by seventeen witnesses that the schedule of the road was posted on a fence right where the cow could see it, and, besides that, the engineer winked four times at it, but the reckless animal would not take the hint.

A one-armed resident of Hawkinsville, Ga., who has been married thirty years, is the father of twenty-one children. It is about time the two-armed men of Hawkinsville were standing by each other.

Tampa, Fla., has shipped this season 2,201,132 oranges.

NOTICE NO. 2304.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., April 6, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on May 12th, 1883, viz: Homestead 13073 for the 1/4 of a section 24 township 21 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Edwards, David Hammons, Jeff. Edwards and William Smithman, all of Clanton, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50.
Preparatory "	2.00.
Intermediate "	3.00.
Academic "	4.00.
Music "	3.00.
Contingent fee per term	.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South

Lve. 8:00 a.m. Selma Arr. 7:30 p.m.

" 10:30 " Calera Lve. 4:31 "

" 1:30 " Talladega " 2:30 "

" 2:30 " Anniston " 1:00 "

" 5:00 p.m. Rome " 10:15 a.m.

" 6:50 " Dalton " 8:35 "

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" 9:25 " Chattanooga " 6:15 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward

Arr. 10:35 a.m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p.m.

Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:55 "

Leave 4:50 a.m. Meridian Arrive 10 p.m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

The Aultman-Taylor is Best.

These Threshers will clear from \$100 to \$300 more than any other.

It threshes in bad weather and bad conditions of grain.

It costs less for repairs.

Intelligent farmers prefer it, and will wait on you for weeks.

It is the most durable and is guaranteed.

Save your stock with an Aultman-Taylor Horse-Power.

THE AULTMAN-TAYLOR

DOUBLE-GEAR HORSE-POWER

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Threshers, Horse Powers, Portable, Traction and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills cheap for cash and to farmers on easy terms. For circulars, prices and terms, write a postal card to J. P. VANDERVEER, may 3.] Clear Creek, Ala.

ESTATE OF J. T. McBEE.

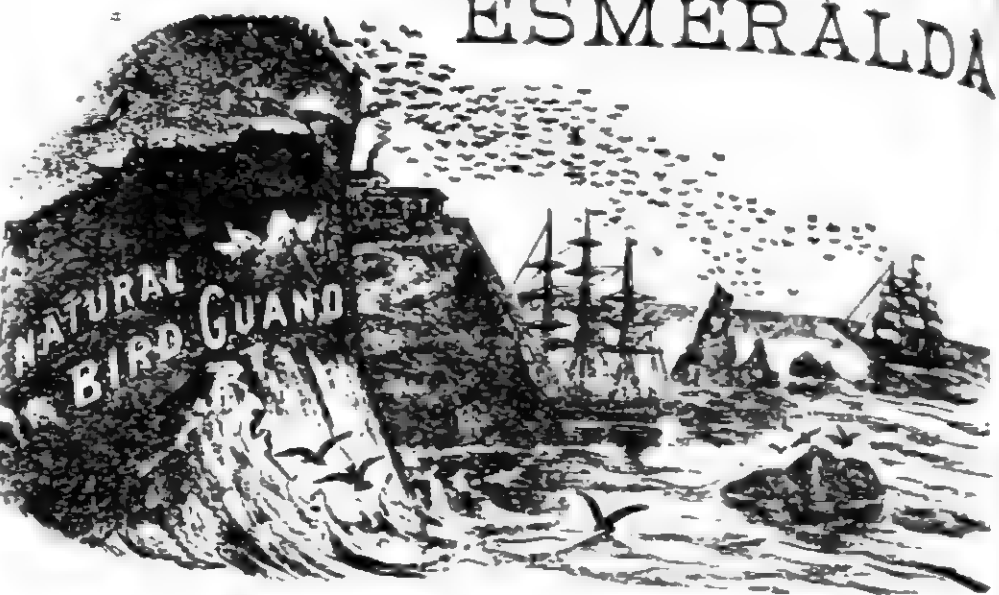
In Probate Court—Special Term, April 27th, 1883.

This day came T. S. Bowen, administrator of said estate, and filed his application in writing and under oath, praying to have said estate declared insolvent. It is therefore ordered that the 4th day of June, 1883, be set as a day to hear and pass upon said application, at which time all persons interested in the same can appear and contest said application if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waive notes for sale at this office.

The Best Fertilizer Known, ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

Equitable Fertilizing Company, BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTIZER AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and such other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully,

R. EHRMAN,

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping. No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON.—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JENKINS.

Cordier's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life-time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptness in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once.

my 8-11 J. M. CORDERIE.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ARCHIBOLD, Maplesville, Ala.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL Real Estate Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions.

Jun 15-1y

C. W. Edwards,

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I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy an order of sale in my hands, issued from the Circuit court of Chilton county, against William Littlefield and in favor of affairs of court, I will proceed to sell, on Friday, the 4th day of May, 1883, at the courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property as the property of said William Littlefield, to-wit: One bay mare mule and thirty bushels of corn, said corn to be delivered at William Littlefield's house.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff C. C.

ap 19

Dr. J. P. Civan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Loxley, Ala., and tenders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

my 15-1y

The Story of a Dream.

book, all be again saw in his vision.
—Dream Most Glorious. D. M. G.
—Again he rang the changes;
—forward, ever forward, he went,
M. G. D.—Misery's Great Deliv-
time would fail to tell them all
stood for Perfect Peace Promised
ers, and sweet release from Prost-
gatorial Pains. And again F. P.
dom Promised, and backward, he
came Pain Fleece. Now, to be
and once with the world would be a mis-
Glad Missionary Devoted to
telling others how they might g-
ance. He went through the Hist-

One of the richest and most important monasteries in Italy is that of Casinò on the line of railway between Rome and Naples; it was founded in 1629, and has continuously existed since. Its library is wonderful, and its written and printed documents of great value. The revenues of the domain are adequate to support the institution. Its suppression and confiscation are now urged by the Italian Radicals.

"Luz? well, I guess he does his neighbor Jones. "Why, I'm fond of lying that he won't let me strike right in his house."

—According to a recent speech by Cortes, the Spanish army is suffering from being "over-generalized," having one man to every 516 men. In France the proportion is one to 1,568; in England to 1,750, and in Germany, one

—A human curiously exists
Nebo, Lebanon County, Pa.
Peter Wendling. He is 70
years of age, never had any
teeth, and is almost destitute
sense of smell or taste. His skin
pores or perspiratory glands
work his body gets intensely
the only means of assuaging the
to throw water over him. He
been sick in any sense.—*Phila.*
Press.

Mother's Attention

Chas. Jones, of Elizabeth, Spencer says: "I have dealt in medicine a number of years and will say that Dr. Roger's Vegetable Compound is the most valuable medicine I have ever used. It is well adapted for all cases of indigestion, constipation, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels."

county, Ind.
water of year:
Amble Worn
I've sold
of etc."

Save Powers (Suited to all sections. Write for and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co.)

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 10, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

Mrs. Lizzie Haldeman Pearce, daughter of Mr. W. N. Haldeman, of the Courier-Journal, died in Louisville on the 2d inst.

How to tell a real live editor: An editor's capacity nowadays is largely measured by the number of frands, political deadbeats, and old fogies he can get mad at him.—*Exchange.*

The Courier-Journal defends Phil. B. Thompson, in the killing of Davis. A true bill charging Thompson with murder was found by the grand jury called to investigate the case.

Lambert and Simpson, the Birmingham postoffice burglars, were sentenced last week by the U. S. Court in session at Huntsville, to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$100.

The ex-Treasurer of Tennessee is again in jail. It was rumored that he was on the point of fleeing the country. His bond was forthwith increased, and being unable to give the amount required, he was remanded to jail.

Johnson C. Whittaker the colored cadet who acquired notoriety three years ago in connection with a charge of having mutilated his ears while at West Point, is now filling a professor's chair in the Avery Institute, at Charleston, S. C.

The Providence Journal is severe on Bob Ingersoll. It characterizes his eloquence as at once glittering and so cheap, so studiously simple, yet so obviously artificial, and delivered with such evident attempt at display, that it seems a profanation of the solemn occasion. That Ingersoll is entirely superficial and without depth has long been apparent.

Miss Alice Marguerite King has entered suit through her attorney, Col. Robert Crawford, now a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, against the Nashville American, for libel through the Mobile and New Orleans correspondents of that paper. Miss King asks for \$25,000 at the hands of the law, as a necessary compensation for the injury done her business as a dramatic actor and tragedienne.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, and a Dr. Stoddard, of Chicago, are now in Washington trying to organize a new party, to be called the Prohibition and Anti-Secret Society Party. They requested Bruce, negro ex-Senator from Mississippi, to allow his name to be placed upon their presidential ticket. Bruce thinks he has too good a place in the Radical party as Register of the Treasury, and declined.

A Washington telegram says it is understood that the policy of the administration will be to drift along for the rest of the term, varying the monotony by much of personal comfort in the form of pleasure jaunts on land and on sea, luxurious feeds, etc. The Republican party is regarded by the administration as among the things that were, and not worth worrying about. "After me, the deluge," "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die," are the President's rallying cries.

There is a regular epidemic of mad dogs raging in Georgia, and nothing like it before was ever known. Cases of bites are given daily in the papers, and there have been several fatal results. Several hundred hogs, cows, &c., which have been bitten have been killed. The negroes own thousands of worthless curs, and thousands more travel in droves, killing sheep and chickens and sucking eggs. General alarm prevails, and the towns are passing dog laws. A State law so stringent as to cause the slaughter of every dog in the State on which a tax is not paid is advocated by the press.

The memorial address of Lucien Walker, at Eufaula on the 26th ult. was a complete success. A correspondent of the Daily Bulletin thus comments upon it: "As one who heard the speech, delivered at the cemetery on yesterday, by Mr. Lucien Walker, I wish to express my lofty appreciation of that attractive address. It was as beautiful a piece of composition as patriotism could inspire or poetry suggest. It was a garland of the sweetest flowers that bloom in the Southern Eden, and made a fit crown for the glorious dead. The tribute paid to the lone soldier whose last resting place was marked by a rude pine headboard, upon which the inscription, 'Unknown,' was eloquent, pathetic and sublime. The speech was replete with beautiful thoughts and tender sentiments; and was a credit to the speaker and an honor to the dead."

The Coosa is one of the most beautiful rivers in Alabama. The scenery along its banks is picturesque, with broad acres of virgin forests and rugged hills and rock-ribbed mountains, interspersed, here and there, with farm houses, where fertile valleys and rich coves invite to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. It passes through a section of the State that abounds in inexhaustible beds of coal, now inaccessible to enterprise and commerce, which can be reached by boats and barges when the obstructions to its navigation are removed. The improvement of the Coosa, so as to open it up to navigation, is a matter of great importance to the cities of Montgomery and Mobile, and all the country watered by the Alabama river and its tributaries. The government makes annual appropriations for removing the obstructions in the Coosa, and the chances are that in the course of time it will be open to navigation. The importance of the work demands that it should be pushed forward with all possible despatch, that the development of the coal fields along its banks may not be unnecessarily delayed.—*Exchange.*

Of the rivers of Alabama, the Coosa is the grandest and has by far the greater possibilities. Forming at Rome by the confluence of the Oostanula and Etowah, it should give us a continuous waterway from Tennessee to the gulf. Steamboats now ply fifty miles above Rome and from thence to Gadsden and Greensport. The opening of the river from the latter point to Wetumpka, would be a great achievement for the commercial interests of Alabama, and of northwest Georgia. Such a consummation would tend more to up-build Mobile than all the railroads now centering there, and would give Montgomery a boom which she has not felt since she took the capitol from Tusculooosa. Some few old fogies think that the opening of the Coosa to navigation is next to impracticable, and will never be accomplished; but practical observation proves that if such a river ran through the State of New York or of Massachusetts, every foot of it would be navigable to-day.

Our congressmen should take up this matter and secure such appropriations as will push the opening of the Coosa to an early completion. Without national aid the work will not be accomplished while the present generation live. Let us have more internal improvement and less of wrangling about the tariff and who shall be Speaker. If we are going to have a tariff, the best investment of the treasury surplus so created is to put it into internal improvements, where it will revert directly to the benefit of the people. Right here it may not be amiss for us to say that, in our opinion, a tariff for revenue with incidental protection is best for the country.

We have said nothing of the wealth of that portion of the State through which the Coosa runs. It is generally acknowledged that in mineral wealth, timber resources, and agricultural advantages it is probably not surpassed on the continent. A section with hills and valleys as beautiful and picturesque as they are rich in the bounties of nature. The Coosa must be opened. The work is full of useful and practical results.

The South, an ably conducted journal published at New York, has this suggestive editorial:

The rate at which many of the Southern forests are being swept away is causing alarm, and should be a matter of serious consideration. Undoubtedly forests are numerous and extensive in the South, but that fact does not justify a wholesale destruction of valuable woods. The heavy inroads now said to be in progress upon the forests of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, in the turpentine, charcoal and railroad interests, will, if continued a few years longer, change the whole natural conditions of these sections, not alone as to fertile temperature and healthfulness, but also in many industrial respects. The South should not permit the unnecessary destruction of a single tree in her domains.

The Boston Globe hearing of a goose farm with five hundred birds in Talladega county, asks if this can be another young ladies seminary.

Out of 100 negro men in Oktibeha county, Miss., who were asked who was President of the United States, not one could tell.

Proceedings of the Meeting Called to Organize an Agricultural Association.

CLANTON, May 5, 1883.

The meeting was called to order with Rev. Jefferson Falkner in the chair, and on motion, W. H. Lawrence was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. W. B. Strock then arose and stated the object of the meeting, that its object was to organize an Agricultural Association for Chilton county, and mentioned many of the advantages that would accrue to the farmers from such an organization.

The chairman by request then addressed the meeting on the same subject, and after him followed Prof. J. M. Corderie and Rev. J. W. Shores. Names of those present who desired to become members, were then enrolled by the Secretary. Eighteen names were enrolled.

On motion, a committee on organization was appointed by the chair. The committee consisted of Rev. J. W. Shores, Prof. J. M. Corderie and Mr. W. B. Strock. The committee made the subjoined report:

1. We suggest that the organization be called The Chilton County Agricultural Association.
2. The object of this Association shall be to enlist a greater interest in agricultural pursuits, and to unite the planters and farmers of the county in carrying forward this interest.
3. The officers shall be a President, eight Vice-Presidents (one from each precinct), a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, to consist of three members.

We recommend that a committee of three be appointed to write a constitution and by-laws for the organization.

The report of the committee was adopted without amendment, and the organization being perfected by its adoption, the election of officers of the Association was taken up, with the following result:

President—Jefferson Falkner.
Vice-Presidents—
Precinct No. 1—Jas. A. Mullins.
" 2—S. A. Curry.
" 3—D. A. White.
" 4—Anderson Baker.
" 5—W. B. Strock.
" 6—Richard Kemp.
" 7—J. W. Foshee.
" 8—John Parnell.

Corresponding Secretary—J. M. Corderie.

Recording Secretary—W. H. Lawrence.

Treasurer—E. S. Stewart.

Executive Committee—K. Wells, Willis Lowe, John M. Pylon.

On motion, the President and Corresponding Secretary, were added to the executive committee.

On motion, a committee consisting of Rev. J. W. Shores, Prof. J. M. Corderie and Mr. W. B. Strock, were appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the Association.

On motion, the CHILTON VIEW was requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

It was then moved and carried that the Association adjourn to meet again on the first Saturday in June, in Clanton, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, President.
W. H. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

Two Ways of Looking at Things.

One man is thankful for his blessings. Another is morose for his misfortunes.

"I am sorry that I live," says one man. "I am sorry that I must die," says another.

When it rains one man says, "This will make mud." The other says, "This will lay the dust."

A servant thinks a man's house is principally kitchen. A guest that it is principally parlor.

"I am glad," says one, "that it is no worse." "I am sorry," says another, "that it is no better."

Two children looking through colored glasses, one said, "The world is blue." And the other said, "It is bright."

One man spoils a good repast by thinking of a better repast of another. Another enjoys a poor repast by contrasting it with none at all.

Two men being convalescent were asked how they were. One said, "I am better to-day." The other said, "I was worse yesterday."

Two boys went to hunt grapes. One was happy because they found grapes. The other was unhappy because the grapes had seed in them.

Two boys eating their dinners; one said, "I would rather have something other than this." The other said, "This is better than nothing."

One man thinks he is entitled to a better world and is disappointed because he hasn't got it. Another thinks he is not justly entitled to any, and is satisfied with this.

Senator Beck is said to have started in life as a farm hand, Conger as a lumber hand, Davis of West Virginia, as a brakeman, Fair as a bar-tender, Farley as a stage-driver, Gorman as a page, Vest as a reporter, Sawyer as a laborer, Jones of Florida as a carpenter, Morrill as a country merchant.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acker, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-select Professor Acker Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.
A. J. Brooks, Secretary. [Nov 16]

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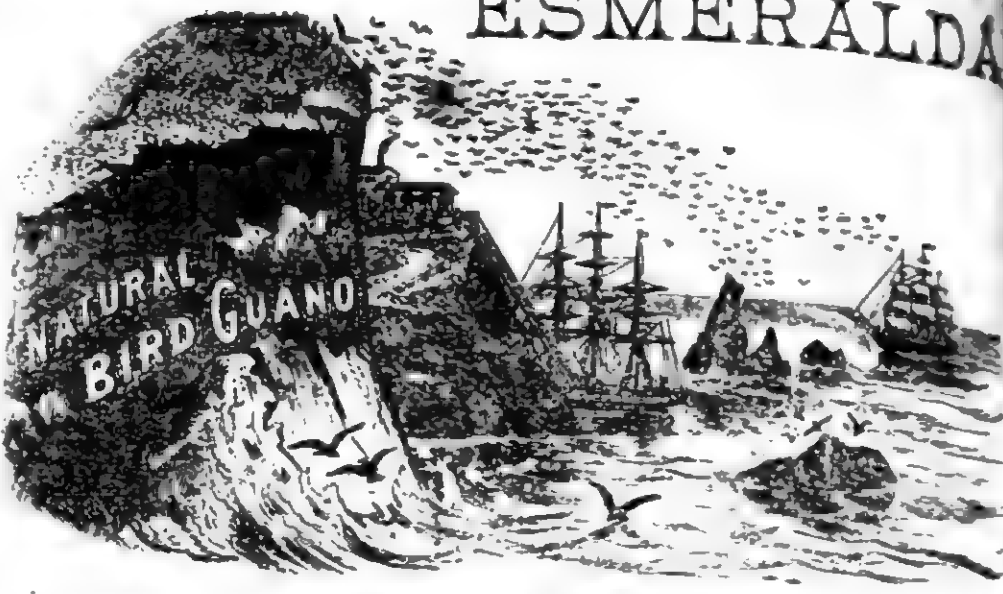
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Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once.

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Dr. J. P. Civhan, (LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Loma, Ala., and renders his professional services in the city and the neighborhood and surrounding country.

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ACCOUNTANT
Louisville.
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Electric apply-
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THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 10, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cook.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifth Congressional District—William P. Olen.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—H. M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corleone.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hone, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1st	6:33 a. m.
No. 3	7:15 p. m.
No. 9	11:10 p. m.
No. 11	2:57 p. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2	8:48 a. m.
No. 4	9:42 p. m.
No. 6	8:05 p. m.
No. 8	10:38 a. m.
No. 12	10:38 a. m.
Don't stop.	

Notes.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 2, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Jemison Sunday School will picnic next Saturday.
Miss Gussie Evans is visiting relatives in Montgomery.
We understand that a new saw mill is soon to be located near Clear Creek, by Messrs. Duke & Duke, of this place.
Mr. W. P. Powell lost another wife last week. The animal was shot by some person unknown while running at large.

Dr. J. H. Hendree, of Callierville, died during service at church, near this place, Sunday last. He probably was a victim of heart disease.
Dead, near this place, on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst., of catarrhal fever, Miss Laura Jones, daughter of J. H. Jones, Esq. The relatives who deceased have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

Sheriff Lowe with Circuit Clerk Gadsden went to Gadsden last Saturday where they arrested Mr. C. Gibson, who shot a negro at Clear Creek last Spring. The prisoner was placed in jail to await examination.
From a recently published abstract of the taxable property in Alabama, we see that the value of Clanton county's taxable property is greater than that of either Bibb or Autauga—two of the older counties of the State from which Clanton was partly taken.

We occasionally fail to get the Montgomery Advertiser, and we understand that subscribers at this point are likewise unfortunate. There is irregular on Wednesday, the day that we are getting ready to go to press, and when we are anxious for the latest telegrams. Whose fault?

Alta Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Montgomery, will deliver the commencement address at Verbena Academy, June next. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a promising young lawyer of the capital city, a graduate of the State A. M. College, and we have every reason to expect an interesting address.

The Wetumpka Times tells of an Elmore Station man who dreamed he was dead and in Hades, and fell perfectly at home there. He was rejoiced to say that it is as bad as that in Clanton, and extended an invitation to the unfortunate people of Elmore to share up this way for relief.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of the American Farmer which enable us to send to our subscribers. The American Farmer, a sixteen page monthly, for one year to all our subscribers who will pay their subscription to the Clanton View one year in advance. This means just what it says—the American Farmer one year for nothing.

A gala day was last Friday, at Clanton. It was the occasion of a picnic given up by the pupils of the Academy. We learn that an interesting and polished address was given by Prof. Dell of the Academy. A young man of Clanton, who attended, was completely carried away with the sight of so many pretty girls, and hasn't left the fair has the thanks of the establishment for reminding us with a nice box of the things to be had.

Another Enterprise.

The Selma Times, of the 5th, says: "Yesterday J. H. Woodard of Indianapolis, the 'Jay Hawk' correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was at Brierfield, and left for Montgomery in the afternoon to get a charter for John McLean, of the Enquirer, and other Cincinnati and Chicago capitalists, to build a road through the Cahaba coal field from the A. G. S. R. R., across the E. T. V. & G., to the L. & N. R. R. Some of the party are now out prospecting northwest of Brierfield, and one of them visited Randolph yesterday to inspect some property for sale there. A shrewd observer informs us that if Mr. Woodard's friends are as enterprising and liberal with their money as he is with tongue and pen, the new Cahaba coal road is a certainty. We will await developments with interest."

This road, if built, will necessarily strike the L. & N. at some point in this county. The Brierfield Iron Works Co. have for sometime been thinking of building a railroad from Brierfield to Clear Creek, to connect with the L. & N. It is now probable that the work will be accomplished, though by other hands. If it is built a town will likely spring up at the point in this county where the two roads connect.

Chilton County Agricultural Association.

As will be seen from the proceedings of a called meeting, published elsewhere, the above named association was organized on last Saturday. A good set of officers was elected, and much interest was created by interesting addresses from a number of those present. The eighteen farmers who were present and perfected the organization, can, as a society, make themselves of great service to the county. The object of the Association is eminently useful and practical, and as such, the organization can but prove beneficial to each individual member.

An interesting meeting is expected on the first Saturday in June. Farmers throughout the county are invited to be present and to become members of the Association.

Benson Dottings.

Mrs. Nabors, of Montevallo, and Mrs. Vanderveer, of Clear Creek, are visiting their father at this place.

Rev. Mr. McCord delivered an interesting lecture at the Baptist Church of this place on last Sunday.

Capt. J. C. Sewell is now engaged in repairing his mills. He has just completed his new store.

The firm of Bivings & Duke was out here on a fishing excursion the past week, and were very successful.

Miss Fannie McMath spent a few days last week in Selma.

The young folks of this neighborhood are looking forward to the second Saturday in this month with great pleasure as they are to have a fishing party at Mulberry church, on that day, to which the View is cordially invited.

JERE.

Stanton Checks.

A party of picnickers from Selma, were here Saturday.

Mrs. O. P. McGee has returned from Little Rock whither she was called to the bedside of a dying brother, Dr. Dungan, a prominent physician of that place.

Mrs. McFarland, of Humboldt, Tennessee, is visiting Mrs. O. P. McGee.

Dr. J. H. Hendree died suddenly at Ebenezer Church, at the close of the sermon on Sunday morning last. A more solemn or impressive scene we never before witnessed.

Rev. J. H. Ruddick deserves our compliments for the able manner in which he conducts his Sunday School.

CHECKER.

Maplesville Dots.

Weather warm and dry the past two weeks. The outlook promising.

The "Toy Society," in last issue, should have been the "Try Society."

Mr. W. R. Bowline will ship 160 cords of fire wood to Selma this week by special train.

Mrs. J. D. Wilkins has returned to Selma, after a short visit to this place. Among the visitors now here, are Miss Mary Goodwin and Mrs. Esler, of Selma.

Miss Mattie Deuser, of Shelby county, paid us a visit last week.

We have received a copy of the Illustrated Biographer. It is a monthly publication containing illustrations and biographical sketches of all the eminent living characters of the world. It is sent to subscribers at \$2.50 per year. Address: The Biographer, New York city.

A Prophecy.

DEAR VIEW:—I am engaged by ties that can never be sundered, to send you an occasional script. I therefore transcribe from a fly-leaf of my copy of Chamber's Cyclopedia of English Literature, a little poem written and published in the LaGrange (Ga.) Reporter, in 1864, which, reproduced a time or two in public discourse—part of it—has occasioned inquiry as to its authorship. It is all my own, except a metaphor in a single line, borrowed from Addison, who in turn borrowed it from the traditional saying of a great sculptor; it is also used by Hon. Wm. R. Smith, in his Phi Beta Rappa poem entitled "Solitude"; but I make a new use of it.

It will not, I suppose, be accounted treason, to hold that the faith of the South, in so far as she contended for the maintenance of constitutional law—the equality of the States of the Union (not the incident of African slavery), will have a resurrection. This is the purport of the prophecy in the concluding lines. Prophets, poets, seers, do not know when or how the truths that stir the depths of the soul shall take tangible form.

E. B. T.

Red Lawn, Ala., April 29.

Celestial thoughts have hungry poets writ,
Martyrs the paths of sacred story lit;
John Bunyan in the murky dungeon dreamt,
An allegoric monument doth rear;
Great Bacon left without a place,
Builds universal science for the race;
Cervantes' 'neath an unpropitious sky,
Deals death to hair-brained chivalry;
There is a statue in the marble block,
But many a blow must extricate it from the rock.

Then why should we traverse a law divine,
While kneel we at fair freedom's shrine?
Gird on thine armor son of Southern soil,
Liberty shall well repay thy arduous toil!

Another winter's blast shall never blow,
Upon you shivering forms and tents of snow;
But Autumn winds and autumn leaves shall see,
Each warrior brave beneath his vine and tree.

W. H. Smith, U. S. District Attorney, announces that defendants and witnesses in criminal cases pending in the U. S. circuit and district courts on account of the exhaustion of the fund for the payment of witness in such cases, need not appear at the next term of such courts, to be held in Montgomery on the 7th inst., unless hereafter required to do so. But grand and petit jurors and witnesses summoned before the grand jury, are required to be promptly on hand. We publish this for the benefit of witnesses and defendants living in this county.

The Clanton correspondent of the Birmingham Age says: "The Spring weather is enough to make a Florida mosquito yawn until one could count his toes by way of his Adonis-apple." Adonis-apple! We are surely lost, and beg said correspondent to allow us the use of his work on mosquitoian anatomy, until we can have located the region of the Adonis-apple. We have an idea that that correspondent might have written "Adam's-apple," and if he did, we will be satisfied.

"Clanton Academy."

To the pupil of this institution, who shall construct the greatest number of words from the letters forming the name at the head of this notice, will be presented a parlor-bound copy of the works of some standard English or American writer. Proper names, obsolete, and foreign words are inadmissible. Lists to be alphabetically arranged, and presented on or before June 1st. Committee of award: Col. R. H. Knox and Mr. W. H. Lawrence. E. D. BAKER, Principal.

The Cincinnati Dramatic Festival was not such a success as its managers hoped for.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"That is what did my cough so much good," said a charming girl to her sweet-heart at Warrior Station, the other day, as her bright glance rested on a bottle of Wilder's Wild Cherry.

Who hath tumors and pimples—who hath bile and woe? Who hath tetter and scald-head—who hath sore-eyes and sorrow? Who hath bile and bad humor—who hath disease and despair? Not they who use Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash; for that purifies the blood and keeps the system and skin sound.

The summer days are coming, the roses are in bloom, the bumble bee is bunning, the front yard needs the broom; sweet odors are exhaling through the haleyson sun-wir, only Nan and Jack are ailing, as their pining ways declare; For the sequel of this strain try Wilder's Mother's Worm Syrup, an infallible remedy which children don't mind taking.

H. Houpt, WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

W. M. WILSON, CLANTON, ALA.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock of DRY GOODS, CROCKERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, and everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices. Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Wilder's Family Pills,

—AND— Wilder's Liver Cure.

Two good and potent remedies, with all the list of these standard and sterling Family Medicines, are sold at Stranburg, by S. J. Heath; at Clanton, by Dr. Lanier; at Cooper's, by P. C. Dennis; at Verbena, by Pitts & Williamson, and by Druggists everywhere. may 3]

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Jessie E. Jones and wife, E. F. Jones, on the 27th day of March, 1879, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 28th day of May, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s w 1 sec. 13 township 22 n, range 14 east, situated in Clanton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 14th day of April, 1883. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. By Cullman & Smith, its Attorney in fact. ap19

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by Travis Heady and wife Martha Heady, on the 9th day of April, 1881, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 28th day of May, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s w 1 sec. 3, township 23 north, range 14 east, situated in Clanton county, Alabama, for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 14th day of April, 1883. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, by Cullman & Smith, its attorney in fact.

NOTICE NO. 2304.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., April 6, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on May 12th, 1883, viz: Henry Foshee Homestead 15073 for the e 1 of s w 1 section 24 township 21 north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Edwards, David Hammons, Jeff. Edwards and William Smitherman, all of Clanton, Ala. ap 12 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Mineral Land For Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of mineral land, immediately on the railroad, between Jemison and Clear Creek Stations, in Clanton county. Said land contains iron, lime rock and plumbago. Will be sold only for cash. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, Clanton, Ala.

A Business Education.

A scholarship in the Southern Business College, Louisville, is offered for sale at a sacrifice. An opportunity is offered for any one to obtain a business education at this excellent institution at small cost.

New Goods! New Goods! Bottom Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO'S

"Louisville Clothing House," BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEALERS IN

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-17

WONDERFULLY CHEAP!

Elegant New Editions of Standard Publications.

In clear type, elegantly printed on first-class paper, handsomely and durably bound in cloth, with gold and ink side and back stamps.

BOOKS OF FICTION.

UNION. By George East. 440 pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.50.
GARDEN. By George East. From the English by Clara Bata. 280 pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.50.
THE HAMPDEN CUSTODY. By Mrs. May and Charles. 300 pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.50.
THE FIVE. By Charles East. 275 pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.50.
ITALY. By Charles East. 300 pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.50.
GRIVELY. By Charles East. 300 pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.50.
THE SOUTH. By Charles East. 300 pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.50.
THE SOUTH. By Charles East. 300 pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.50.
THE SOUTH. By Charles East. 300 pages in one volume. Price in cloth, \$2.50.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

THE HISTORY OF NEW YORK. By James Osgood Smith. 12 vols. in one set. Price in cloth, \$12.50.
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127 Circular showing type, paper and styles of binding, free on application. Sold by all Booksellers, or sent post-paid on receipt of price, by S. W. GREEN'S SON, Publisher, 74 Beekman St., N. Y.

ONLY \$20.



Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. VROOM & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn. feb22-6

The Florida Mutual FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Is a Reciprocal Benevolent Institution, organized and incorporated under the laws of Florida, for the mutual protection of the property of its members against loss or damage by fire, and is the Safest and Cheapest FIRE INSURANCE EXTANT.

Now is the time to insure your property against fire. For terms, etc., call on or write to W. M. WILSON, Agt. oct 5-10m Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Clanton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS, County Surveyor. Nov24-1y

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.
PREPARED BY B. P. HALL & CO., BATHING, O. R.
Sold by all Dealers in Perfumery.

Le & N

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.)

THE GREAT Through Trunk Line

Without Change and with Speed Unrivaled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to NORTH, EAST & WEST

PULLMAN CARS

Without change to Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, with but one change to all NORTHERN and EASTERN CITIES.

THROUGH COACHES

From Chattanooga and Nashville to St. Louis, connecting direct for Cities in the Northwest.

EMIGRANTS

Seeking homes on the line of this company for sale, routes, etc., or write C. P. ATMORE, G. P. & T. A., Louisville, Ky.

HAIR'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its thinning and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures itching, eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY B. P. HALL & CO., BATHING, O. R.
Sold by all Dealers in Perfumery.

CHILTON VIEW.

C. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 17, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

Georgia paper having suggested the Southern young man proud of his family that he try to do something to make family proud of him, the New Times remarks that the suggestion is also a good one for the young men.

Irish convention at Philadelphia was just as inconsistent as ordinary democratic or republican convention. The Irish body device in their platform to means to buy no English and afterward moved a vote to Sunset Cox, a radical trader.

A woman who can read the following item without shuddering or being must be devoid of all fine feeling and fit for an advocate of female suffrage: A man in California carried a mouse on the inside of his clothes several hours the other day before he discovered what it was. He struggled, but said he thought it was the twitching of his muscles."

The New Orleans Times-Democrat Tuscaloosa, Ala., special Gen. Josiah Gorgas died this morning, aged 65. He was a native of West Point. He served in the Mexican war and rose to the rank of captain. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he cast his lot with the Confederacy and made Chief of Ordnance with of Bragg's army. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Work on the Washington monument was recommenced last Monday. It is now 340 feet high. When completed it will have a height of 555 feet and 55 of glass. It is thought, exceed in height the highest structure ever built by the hand of man. The Washington Cathedral is 468 feet high. St. Peter's at Rome 448 feet. The Cathedral of Cologne 511, and the Great Pyramid when first completed was 473, but the Washington monument, which was intended to be the highest in the world, will top the highest of them all by four feet.

The Atlanta Constitution says: President has never been taken Georgia; but Georgia is not either singular in this respect, being 28 states in the same. The lucky 9 are Virginia, Massachusetts, Tennessee, New York, Ohio, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Illinois. The nearest Georgia came to carrying off the grand prize was when furnished a presidential candidate in Wm. H. Crawford, and towards a vice-presidential candidate in Herschel V. Johnson. We below a table showing how the 9 states furnished our presidents: Virginia, 36 years; Massachusetts, 8 years; Tennessee, 16 years; New York, 10 years; Ohio, 12 years; Louisiana, 1 year; New Hampshire, 4 years; Pennsylvania, 1 year; Illinois 12 years. Total 1789 to 1885, 96 years.

The Supreme Court of Georgia given an opinion which will result farmers to this effect: A merchant always warrants that he sells is reasonably suited to use for which it is bought. Therefore, in a suit on a note given chemicals to be used as a fertilizer, the plea being failure of concretion, there was no error in finding, "that if the jury believed the evidence that the fertilizer which the note was given was properly and skillfully applied by the defendant; that the soil was suitable and the seasons favorable, and the fertilizer failed to produce any increase in the crops, the fertilizer was not reasonably suited to the use for which it sold, and you should find for the defendant," the converse of proposition being fully given.

The Inter-Ocean asserts that "It is safe to say that not one in twenty of the young men who be-work in Chicago five years ago are laid by any money." This is result, not so much of spendthrift habits, but of the great competition for clerkships and similar positions in which young men betheir career, causing wages to be kept down to the merely living level. It is urged in this connection that the young men who strike out new countries where, if they have the physical strength to endure the inevitable hardships, they hope to acquire a farm of their own in a comparatively short time, wiser than those who stay in city. No doubt it requires courage and perseverance to succeed in a new country, but with these qualities, advancement and competence to come quicker than in the old.

Where Lies the Fault?

The Governor recently hired out 400 of the State convicts. One half of this number were hired to the Pratt Coal and Coke Company, and the other half to Comer & McCurdy. It appears that the Pratt Coal and Coke Company and Comer & McCurdy are one and the same party in so far as working these 400 convicts in the Birmingham mines is concerned.

The late General Assembly passed a law setting forth that not more than 200 of the State convicts should be hired to any one party; and the late hiring is certainly an evasion of the law. The Pratt Coal and Coke Company have leased their mines to Comer & McCurdy, who operate them. The latter party hire 200 convicts, and place them at work in the mines. The Pratt C. & C. Co., upon the plea that they have nothing to do with the mines, hire 200 other convicts and afterward rehire them to Comer & McCurdy, thus 400 convicts are worked in the same place and for the benefit of the same corporation. Whether the law or the Governor is at fault, we cannot say. The late hiring, however, discloses a crookedness that should be investigated.

Strobach Indicted.

The Montgomery Advertiser, of Saturday, recorded the arrest of U. S. Marshal Paul Strobach, upon five indictments, charging him with defrauding the government. The indictments were found by the U. S. Grand Jury now in session.

A sample of the alleged frauds is that he has charged mileage for the transportation of one Isaac Hart, from his home in Covington county, to Montgomery, 135 miles, at 10 cents per mile for deputy and prisoners, when Hart came to Montgomery voluntarily, and at his own expense, having been informed by a neighbor, one Moses George, that a warrant had been issued for him and that as he (George) had private business in Montgomery, that he (Hart) had better go along and get rid of the matter. When the attention of Hart and George was called to the account wherein they figured, it was discovered that George had been charged as a guard over Hart.

The indictments are for accounts rendered by Strobach in his own name, while acting as Special Deputy of the U. S. Marshal George Turner, in January and February, 1880. All of these accounts, from the testimony or statements made by a number of the parties thereto, contain fraudulent items; such as charges for guards, fictitious distances traveled, meals never purchased, and other things which go to the completion of such accounts.

The Advertiser says these indictments are the result of a war that has for some time been waging among local Republican factions in Montgomery. Whatever may be the cause of the indictments, the result will be of good to the people of the State. There is little doubt that these will lead to the finding of indictments against other leading lights in the Radical camp. Evidence has already been deduced sufficient to prove that other indictments should be made upon similar charges; whether they will be made, remains to be seen.

These "Republican brethren" may now be expected to grow suddenly pious and to prate of valuable services to the party, with promises to shun evil ways in the future. We say this may be expected of repentant ones who now see the folly of the "ways that are dark." Such repentance should avail nothing. Let the Government remember, "When the devil is sick, the devil a saint would be, When the devil gets well, the devil of a saint is he."

The Birmingham Iron Age says Randall will get four out of the eight votes from Alabama for Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Advertiser says three out of the four are Forney, Shelley and Hewitt, and asks who is the fourth? We trust that the fourth man is Hon. Thomas Williams, the able and bold Representative of the Fifth District, who knows what is best for the party and is not afraid to act upon his knowledge.—*Tuscaloosa News.*

An incendiary attempt was made to burn the town of Rutledge in Crenshaw county, on Friday night last.

Selma is making preparations for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Press Association.

The Huntsville Mercury is the name of a level-headed journal that we have lately added to our exchange list.

Col. R. K. Boyd, Secretary of State, during the Houston administration, died at his home, Gunterville, Ala., last week.

The impression seems to be taking hold of the half-breed wing of Montgomery Radicalism that Strobach has "veegled his leadle dail" long enough.

A negro woman poisoned an entire family in Pickens county last week, the nurse of the family died. The others recovered. The murderess was placed in jail.

A negro by the name of Ware was lynched at Florence, recently, for the murder of a small negro boy aged twelve years, whom he robbed of \$4.50 and two plugs of tobacco.

Gov. O'Neal has designated the first Tuesday in July next as the day for holding an election for Representative in Congress from the First District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Herndon.

Maj. Chas. L. Scott has tendered his resignation as chairman of the Democratic Executive committee of Monroe county, having determined to be a candidate for the nomination for congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Herndon.

A man named Willis Ballard died of hydrophobia, near Hendrick, Blount county, on the 2d inst. He was bitten by a dog more than a month before. It is said that he suffered fearfully before death released him from his misery.

Eutaw seems to be expecting a congregation of Methodist preachers—one of its hotels advertises for 3,000 spring chickens, which we fear will not be more than half enough if we are right in our conjecture as to the preachers.

The Richmond & Danville Extension Company have purchased the Milner mines and railroad, near Birmingham, for \$375,000. The purchasing company will erect the General shops of the Georgia Pacific railway in Birmingham and in addition will expend about \$1,500,000 in improvements in that city.

The case of Miss Mary E. Lewis against G. N. Buchanan, for damages by breach of promise of marriage, attracted a large crowd to the courthouse of Pike county last Thursday. The love letters were highly amusing and entertaining and the crowd who heard them read has been giggling ever since.

Fifteen years ago an enterprising Mobilian brought a little Jersey cow to the city, and was laughed at. To-day the wealthiest men in Mobile own herds of Jerseys, and it is estimated that there are nearly five thousand registered animals and numberless grades in Mobile county, worth near \$500,000.

The Iron Age says: The Georgia Pacific railway has reached the Coosa river, coming from Anniston to Birmingham, the last rail having been laid on Wednesday last at noon. This brings the road to within thirty miles of Birmingham, and the gaps will be filled rapidly. The Coosa is to be spanned with a heavy iron bridge, which has already arrived.

The Bibb Blade thinks that an extra session of the Legislature is altogether unnecessary and says that if a surplus should accumulate in the State Treasury it can be used in the public schools and in enlarging the Insane Hospital, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, &c. A very good use to put it to, but there is not much likelihood of a surplus accumulating soon.

Says the Eufaula Bulletin: Mr. Wesley I. Shell, of Dale county, living near Skipperville, sold yesterday in this market 500 pounds home made bacon at 12 1/2 cents per pound. Last week he sold about 1,200 pounds of bacon sides. He also sold yesterday a quantity of home made sugar. He says he was raised in Dale, and never bought a pound of meat or a bushel of corn in his life.

Fort Payne Journal: "The grand jury for this county found 64 indictments, a greater number than has been returned by any grand jury since we came to this county, nearly 5 years ago, and members of the body do not hesitate to say that the increase is due to the fact that a large amount of whisky has been sold in this county in the last 5 months under cover of "blind tigers" and other devices, and crime increased in exact proportion to the increase in the sale of whisky."

Verbal Bill of Fare Today.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 15, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION: Primary department, per mo. \$1.50. Preparatory " " 2.00. Intermediate " " 3.00. Academic " " 4.00. Music " " 3.00. Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbenia Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

H. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board. A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. (Nov 16)

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South Lve. 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr. 7:20 p. m. " 10:30 " Calera Lve. 4:31 " " 1:20 " Talladega " 2:30 " " 2:30 " Anniston " 1:00 " " 5:30 p. m. Rome " 10:15 a. m. " 6:30 " Dalton " 8:35 " " 8:30 " Cleveland " 7:00 " " 9:25 " Chattanooga " 6:15 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward Arr. 10:38 a. m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p. m. Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 8:54 " Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala. RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma. A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

The Aultman-Taylor is Best.



This Thresher will clear from \$100 to \$200 more than any other. It threshes in bad weather and bad conditioned grain.

It costs less for repairs. Intelligent farmers prefer it, and will wait on you for weeks. It is the most durable and is guaranteed.

Save your stock with an Aultman-Taylor Horse-Power.



NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Threshers, Horse Powers, Portable Tractor and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills cheap for cash and to farmers on easy terms. For circulars, prices and terms, write a postal card to J. P. VANDERVEER, may 3] Clear Creek, Ala.

ESTATE OF J. T. McBEE.

In Probate Court—Special Term, April 27th, 1883.

This day came T. S. Bowen, administrator of said estate, and filed his application in writing and under oath, praying to have said estate declared insolvent. It is therefore ordered that the 4th day of June, 1883, be set as a day to hear and pass upon said application, at which time all persons interested in the same can appear and contest said application if they think proper. H. J. CALLEN, may 3] Judge of Probate.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and waiver notes for sale at this office.

The Best Fertilizer Known.

ESMERALDA



IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

Equitable Fertilizing Company, BALTIMORE, MD.

I AM AGENT AT CLANTON FOR THIS FERTIZER AND ALSO HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and many other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully, R. EHRLMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping. No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars of address.

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JENKIN

WILDER'S Sarsaparilla and POTASH.

The three gigantic evils of civilized man are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cure and eradicate all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they restore the system to its normal health.

Numberless testimonials prove its wonderful results. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL TARTAR the effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

AND POTASH.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Madrox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life-time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. Mr S-tt J. M. CORDERIE.

C. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO. Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dyer's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred. A thirty days' trial is allowed.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me. H. R. ATCHINSON, Mapleville, Ala.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL Real Estate Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commissions. June 15-17

Dr. J. P. Givhan,

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Lomax, Ala., and renders his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

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nr 6-11 J. M. CORDERIE.

G. W. Edwards,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painter.
CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at Clanton can call or write to above.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Drew's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to every (young or old) who are afflicted with Nerves Debility, Lost Vitality, Manhood, and kindred troubles, and wanting speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk in trying thirty days' trial is allowed.

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H. H. ATCHINSON,
Mapleville, Ala.

n23

H. L. Wheeler.
GENERAL
Real Estate Agent.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commission.

Jun15-1y

Dr. J. P. Clynch,
(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Loxley, Ala., and offers his professional services to the people of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

Farmers and others desiring a
 rented, lucrative agency business,
 by which \$5 to \$10 a day can be
 earned, send address at once, we
 will send to H. C. WILSON & Co.

"That is what did me enough good," said a charming girl to her sweet-heart at Warrior Station, the other day, as her bright glance rested on a bottle of Wild Cherry.

A final dividend of seven per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Freedman's Bank has been declared. The creditors will receive sixty-two per cent. in all.

ality to the author, it is published at the astonishing price of 10 cents. The last issue is Schiller's celebrated "Song of The Bell," and "Hero and Leander," all for 2 cents. These publications are not sold by dealers generally, but only direct, by the publisher, John B. Alden, 15 Nassau St., New York.

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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1883.

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

NO. 28.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

Crops are remarkably good all over Alabama.

Over 200 tons of iron are mined daily near Attala, Ala.

The Pineapple crop of South Florida looks promising.

A large quantity of iron ore exists in Chilton county, Ala.

Large deposits of iron ore have been discovered in Warren county, Tennessee.

BIRMINGHAM, Va., has a population of 20,000, being an increase of 7,000 since 1880.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS' estate of 500 acres at Brannon, Miss., is now mainly devoted to grapes and oranges.

The Alpine iron manufacturing company has been organized in Tusalega county, Ala., with a capital of \$200,000.

GALVESTON, is now the second cotton port in the country. The receipts for this season were 800,000 bales.

A gold vein has been discovered at New Cove, N. C., about four miles east of Highlands. Quartz containing gold in large quantities has also been discovered about two miles west of Highlands.

REV. G. A. GLAZEBROOK, of Macon, Ga., has received a check for \$10,000 from the Central railroad in settlement of full for injuries received in an accident some time ago. Altogether Rev. Glazebrook has received over \$14,000 from the road.

The Florida Ship Canal Company has been formed, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Ex. Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, is president of the company, of which Ben Butler, Mahone, Wisdom, John P. Jones and George C. Graham are members.

THIRTY EIGHT thousand young shad were placed in the Neuse river last week. They were hatched at the State fish ponds at Charlotte, N. C., from eggs brought from Avoca. Just 100,000 eggs were sent up by Mr. Worth, so only 12,000 failed to hatch.

Among the notable things in Palatka, Fla., is the first Tangerine tree ever introduced in that State. The bud was raised by Dr. Morangue before the war, and from this comes all the kid gloves oranges in Florida. The tree can be seen in his grove, which is quite celebrated on that account.

A Montgomery special says: Shipments of cattle from Georgia and this section will continue. The Montgomery shippers for the New Orleans market couldn't get transportation, the Georgians being ahead of them. It is estimated that 3,000 went through here recently from Georgia and about 5,000 from this section of Alabama.

At Savannah, Ga., subscriptions are now being raised for the erection of a splendid military academy on the site of Forsyth Park. The amount of \$10,000 is already obtained. The academy will be leased by Maj. Burgess, principal of the Savannah Military Academy. It is thought the work will be completed in a few weeks, and the building will be completed in time for the summer session.

SEVENTY HUNDRED head of cattle, fifty-two hundred cars, were shipped from New Orleans, La., to Texas Saturday afternoon. The animals were very poor generally and suffered intensely. Several of themselves in their frantic efforts to escape while being driven on board. Several of the cars were loaded with the calves and smaller calves. Unless they improve greatly on the grass in Texas, the venture hardly be a profitable one to the shippers.

MR. MYRA CLARKE GAINES, the plaintiff in a suit just won against the city of New Orleans for nearly \$2,000, is an elderly lady who has long been a resident of that city. She is a daughter of a large part of New Orleans real estate, and is one of the few surviving women of modern times. But as she is well advanced in years, and as her case must next go to the United States supreme court, it is feared that the claim will have to be collected, if collected at all, by the next generation of heirs.

A member of the California legislature was asleep when the vote was taken on an important bill, and, half awakened by the call of his name, he gave an enthusiastic grant, which the clerk recorded as "Yea." He was then asked, and when he finally awoke he had gone over the wire to his home, which he had turned traitor to the cause which he had been elected to support.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THOMAS A. EDISON and others, representing a capital of \$2,000,000, have filed papers with the Secretary of State of New York incorporating the Electric Railway Company of the United States.

An English company have purchased 50,000 acres of iron lands in East Tennessee. They supply a capital of \$1,000,000, and will erect furnaces at once, giving employment to 800 men.

PATTI, the opera singer, has been engaged to sing next season at a salary of \$5,000 per night. At these figures it would seem as though she could get along and support her husband and two or three prodigal dogs.

This new postal notes are to be five and seven-eighths inches long, and three and one-eighth inches wide. All the work on them is to be done in the best style, and altogether they will constitute a very handsome part of our currency.

A great deal is expected from the building of the three steel cruisers. It is proposed to make them the best of their class afloat—good enough to contend on equal terms with anything that England has built.

In the month of March the exports of Baltimore were in amount \$4,913,588; of Charleston, \$2,317,552; of Galveston \$3,128,431; of New Orleans, \$1,031,986; of Norfolk, \$1,662,788, and of Savannah \$3,229,697. Over one-third of the entire exports of the country in March were from southern ports.

JOHN McCULLOUGH was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1837; Lawrence Barrett, at Patterson, N. J., in 1838; Mary Anderson in Sacramento, California, in 1859; Mlle. Rhea, in Brussels, S. D.; Clara Morris, in Cleveland, O., in 1860; James E. Murdoch, in Philadelphia, in 1813; Nat Goodwin in Boston, in 1837, and John A. Ellier, in Philadelphia in 1822.

FISH Commissioner Pierce, of Pennsylvania, thinks that there is a great deal of money wasted by the Government trying to stock with salmon and bass streams which, by reason of the clearing away of the forests and the cultivation of the land, have become entirely unfit for such fish, their waters having become warm and muddy. He says the re-stocking of such streams is "misdirected labor and expenditure which is almost a total loss." It is probable that Mr. Pierce is right. Bass and salmon do not like muddy water. Carp do not object to it, and hence carp culture is the most profitable.

A Stock Experience.

Joaquin Miller relates his experience in Wall street as follows: I had seen Western Union stock go down about eighteen points and no bought one hundred. It fell five lower and I took a hundred more. Five points lower, I took another, and so on till I was getting alarmed. I thought of a prominent stock buyer who was under some obligations to me, or at least a true friend, and so stepped across from my hotel to see him. He was kind, quiet, and purr as a kitten, almost playful, and soon began to point out on his map the line of his new Atlantic cable. He himself opened the subject of telegraphs. The occasion was opportune. I handed him a certificate of purchase of Western Union and asked him what to do, as I was already on the edge of my margin. He looked at the paper with a sweet and innocent surprise, as if saying: "Only to think that any man would touch the worthless Western Union!"

"I'm so sorry you have bought this stuff. My telegraph is the other line," he said, at length.

"Yes I know. But I bought it because I thought it cheap."

"It's cheaper now, Mr. Miller."

"And will be cheaper."

"Well, we're looking at his son—'have not a share of it, it ought to be a great deal cheaper.'"

"Then I shall sell twice the amount I hold and hedge. Thank you, and good night."

And the next morning I did sell—sell right and left—for the whole bottom seemed to be falling out of Western Union. It kept on tumbling, and by noon I was even. By one o'clock I was not only even, but almost rich. I was a richer man than I had ever been before.

I remained a rich man about thirty-five minutes. The tide began to set against me. Western Union bounded up with a rapidity that fairly made me dizzy by the time the hammer fell in the Stock Board I literally had not a cent left.

Having plenty of leisure after that, I wrote down the foregoing conversation, and have copied it exactly. I have not seen my dear friend, the great stockholder, since. But I find that at the time he said he had not a share of Western Union, he had about two hundred thousand shares, and was picking it up as fast as he could knock it down. Honor!

WOULD NOT HAVE IT.—A New York artist, a woman, whose husband and son had both been ruined by liquor, recently painted a picture for which Stokes, slayer of Jim Fisk, and proprietor of the Hoffman House bar-room, offered her a large sum of money. On learning, however, that it was to be used to attract drinkers to his saloon, she refused to make the sale.

ADVICE TO A BRIDEGROOM.

A Bit of Advice that May be Followed to Advantage.

To become a husband is as serious a matter to a man as it is for a woman to become a wife. Marriage is no child's play; it brings added care, trial, perplexity, vexation, and it requires a great deal of happiness which legitimately springs out of it to make the balance in its favor. Very few people live happily in marriage, and yet this is not because unhappiness is germane to this relation, but because those who enter it do not know, first, how to get married, and second, how to live married happily. You have already made your choice wisely. I am bound to believe. These qualities of character which have attracted you to choose as you have, should make your love grow daily while you live together.

As to the second point: If you wish to live in harmonious union with your wife, start out with that avowed recognition of the fact that she is your companion and co-partner. Marriage usually makes the wife neither of these. In many instances, she sees less of her husband than before she married him. He comes, he goes, he reads, thinks, works, and under the stimulus of business brings all his powers and faculties to the surface, and is developed thereby—not always harmoniously, but with increasing power. Married men do not usually shrivel up or put on a look of premature age, but women frequently do, and it is plain to me why they do.

Married women are shut up in houses, and their chief care is for things that have no inspiring influences. Their time is taken up in meeting the physical necessities of their families—cooking, washing dishes, keeping the house in order, sewing, receiving company—not one of which has in it a tendency even to culture and elevation. Married women are devoted to the house, and this means a life of vexation and pettiness. It gives no sort of stimulus to the spirit. So the husband, who is out of doors, active, interested in measures which affect the public good, coming into contact with men greater than himself, who inspire him to better purposes and nobler ends of labor, develops into manly beauty and grows in character, while his wife at home, who has as faithfully performed her share of the work, withers and decays prematurely.

Treat your wife exactly as yourself would like to be treated if you had to live under her circumstances, and you will not go far wrong.

Do not entertain the silly notion that because she is of a different gender from your own that she is therefore different in her wants, feelings, qualities and powers. Do not be the victim of any social policy. Stand up bravely for the right, give your wife a chance to live, grow and be somebody and become something.

Try to be thoughtful, considerate and forbearing. You will have new duties, and they will bring new trials. Take good care of your health and hers. Be simple, both, in your habits; be careful in your expenditures, be industrious. If you keep good health and are frugal, blessings will come from your united love, and you will grow happier and better day by day as the years pass.

How One Farmer Got His Pay.

A Western paper says that a farmer in the corn growing district of Illinois sued a villager for debt this winter, but when the case came to trial the creditor's heart was won by no means suddenly.

"I've waited a good while for my pay," he exclaimed, "and wouldn't have sued you now if you had acted like a man who wanted to pay."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," replied the debtor. "Make it \$23 and I'll fix it so you can get the money at once."

Then the debtor fills out a bank-note for the sum, due in thirty days, and handed it to the creditor with the remark:

"Put your name on the back and they'll give you the money at the bank."

The farmer endorsed it, got his money, less the discount, and his grin of pleasure had not entirely died out when the note came due and the cashier explained:

"The signer has nothing we can get hold of, and of course the endorser has to pay."

Iron Laborers in Scotland.

Robert P. Porter, a member of the late Tariff Commission, is writing to the *Traveller* a series of letters from Scotland relative to the mechanics and laborers in the iron trade. He says that in the best mills of Coatbridge the average weekly earnings of the laborer are from 18s. to 20s. If he is married he pays from \$5 to \$6 a year for a house. If he is single he can obtain board and lodgings for about 10s. a week. These lodgings are on what might be called the Box-and-Cox plan; that is, the "night hands" occupy the beds by day, and the "day hands" by night, beds by this process doing double service. Of course the laborer cannot get much meat, as the prices of provisions are the same as in Glasgow. The mill hands earn, some as high as 35s., but I found from the books of the largest firms in Coatbridge that the average weekly earnings of an engineer did not exceed 20s., or \$7. Boys and young men make from 15s. to 10s. a week.

A SERVANT.—The Governor of Michigan said that the title of his office is inappropriate. He does not consider himself a "Governor," but a "public servant."

A Funeral in a Lumber Camp.

One of the accidents so common in the lumber regions recently visited the camp at Kettle Creek, Penn. One of the men was watching the slide where the logs came down to see that they kept the track when just above him a swiftly-moving log jumped the track, striking him and crushing him to death instantly. He was taken up and carried to camp on a hastily-improvised bier made of pine branches, and was laid out in one of the girls' rooms, and the men talked over what should be done with him.

"He came from Maine, and hasn't got no relatives near here, as far I know," said the boss, "and I don't even know what part of the State he came from. All we can do is to bury him and advertise for his family, to send his wages away."

So it was decided to bury the man in the woods, with a great pine tree, under which he had many a time eaten his dinner, to mark the place. A man was sent to Germany for a coffin, and clumsy but tender hands made his last bed and performed the necessary services for the dead comrade. The next day was set apart for the funeral, and one of the men, who had been a Methodist exhorter, acted as chief in performing the last sad rites, which were singularly solemn and impressive, as everything of a religious nature is away in the silent woods, where Nature adds an element of solemnity unknown in the most gorgeous cathedral.

The sermon was short, and the speaker, in an impressive way, commented on the danger of the life in the woods and the special need for preparation for sudden death. Speaking of the deceased, he said:

"He was not ready to die, and I would wish you to leave off many of his faults. But there was much in him that was noble and manly, and these qualities we will all do well to remember and emulate. You cannot forget his courage in risking his life to save a fellow on the jam last spring, when the mad stream was hurling the logs around him, and death seemed hidden in the timber where his crushed comrade was struggling for life. And you all remember his brave action on the landing, only a month ago, by which another life was saved. We all have reason to admire and love him, and, rough as he was, I believe the future will deal kindly with him than with many who profess more and do less."

When he spoke of the lives the man had saved, and painted a picture of his rude and bravely honest life, and in tender words spoke of his future life, the strong man broke down, and one, whose life had been saved, sobbed aloud. There were no dry eyes among them, and every man was a friend and a mourner. As they carried him to his resting-place under the old pine tree and each threw a handful of earth into the grave, tears moistened his earth.

Grain and Meat in Europe.

In a paper on agricultural statistics, read before the British Association, Mr. W. Botly gave some interesting facts concerning the food supply of Great Britain and the Continent, as follows: "At present the food supply produced in Europe is equal to about eleven months' consumption, but in a few years the deficit will be sixty instead of thirty days. The present production and consumption are: Grain consumption in the United Kingdom, 607,000,000 bushels; Continent, 4,794,000,000; total 5,401,000,000. Production of the United Kingdom, 332,000,000 bushels; Continent, 4,736,000,000 bushels; total, 5,068,000,000. Meat consumption in the United Kingdom, 1,740,000 tons; Continent, 6,372,000 tons; total, 8,112,000 tons. It appears that the bulk of the deficit belongs to Great Britain; but as the Continent is unable to feed its own population, we must in the future look to some other hemisphere for the needed supply, rather than to the supposed surplus of Russia, Hungary, Holland or Denmark. Europe paid last year \$35,000,000 for foreign meats, and \$55,000,000 for grain, a sum equivalent to a tax of \$10,000,000 per month. In the United Kingdom, the importation of meat, including cattle, has risen as follows: 1860, 31,290 tons; value, \$4,890,000; per inhabitant, 7 pounds; 1870, 144,225 tons; value, \$7,708,000; per inhabitant, 10 pounds; 1880, 350,300 tons; value, \$28,612,000, or 40 pounds for each inhabitant."

LOSE THE KNIFE.—The Panama Star says: Passengers on the Peninsula and Oriental steamer *Malwa* were placed in a strange predicament recently. An Indian knife-cleaner on board got drunk, tied all the table knives—about 600 in number—round his waist and jumped overboard. The ship was stopped and turned round, but all efforts to rescue the unfortunate man with the much-needed and useful table knives proved unavailing, and the passengers were compelled to use penknives and other substitutes until the vessel reached Alexandria.

THE END OF IT.—A law student had just been admitted to the Boston bar, and had opened an office for practice, when the death of his father left him \$60,000. He was in such haste to get and spend the money that he left the office without stopping to lock the door, abandoning his fine library and furniture to his creditors. He wasted his fortune so wantonly that it only lasted a year. Now he is pointed out at Lewiston, Me., a broken-down drunkard, living on the charity of old acquaintances.

AN ERIC WOMAN HAS ROBBED A hair store. Like a pistol she went off with a bang.

Jay Gould at the Play.

Joe Howard, in the Philadelphia Times, on the first performance of the "Silver King," writes as follows:

Mr. Gould sat in one of the upper proscenium boxes. I hadn't specially noticed him until in one of the affecting episodes with which the "Silver King" abounds, after I had for the fifth or twentieth time taken off my glasses to wipe my eyes, I chanced to turn and in a box saw what seemed a very curious illustration of the text with which I began my letter. Ordinarily, in a box Mr. Gould sits facing the stage, his countenance rather shaded by the curtains. He is always accompanied by his son George—a very bright fellow, by the way. On this occasion Mr. Gould leaned on his elbow far over the rail, so that his head was absolutely bathed in the light from the big chandelier, and followed with his restless eye the movements upon the stage. Presently taking from his pocket a handkerchief, he quickly rubbed his eyes and vigorously blew his nose. His son George, who had been sitting near him, rose, resting his back against the partition, laid one hand upon his father's shoulder, and in a very few minutes his pumps began to work, as did those of an elderly gentleman occupying the box with them. Now, that these three men in the box should be crying is nothing very startling, because I doubt if there was a decent fellow in the entire auditorium who did not find his alleged heart in his throat at last half a dozen times during the progress of the play, and the women were in a continuously melting mood; but that Mr. Gould, who is black-guarded by at least half the papers in the country, who is supposed to have a head of flint and a heart of marble, should join the weeping phalanx, I think is a little curious, and, to me, it was extremely interesting as indicative of a phase of the great financier's inner nature.

I have been told by people who are near him and who have occasion to know, that whatever may be Mr. Gould's scope of conscience in dealing with Bulls and Bears and other pecuniary beasts, who would tear him to pieces if he did not tear them, in his personal, domestic and affectional relations he is as tender and thoughtful and considerate as a man could well be.

Arms and Legs.

There is more pity in a wooden leg but more eloquence in an empty sleeve. I remember that in the second day's fight before Richmond, a captain by the name of Coward saw the sergeant shot down and the colors fall, and he caught up the flag and waved it high and forward with a shout, and a cannon ball came whizzing along and took off his arm, and the colors fell again. He caught them with his other hand and kept on until he fell himself. I never saw as brave a man with that sort of a name tacked onto him. He always signed his name A. Coward, and when asked why he didn't sign his full name, he said his full name was Adam, and when he used to sign it that way at school the boys called him a blanketed coward, which was worse, and he had to fight out of it. Gen. Dick Taylor didn't have much opinion of a man's legs. He says his own trembled and wanted to run in every battle, and he knew a brave soldier who had to talk to keep steady: "Now, just look at you, gone to shaking again, with the enemy a mile off. What are you in such a hurry about? Can't you wait until they begin to shoot at you, you cussed cowards?" and he would rap his knees with his sword like he was ashamed of 'em.—BULL AMR.

A Dog's Sagacity.

The other day some Wisconsin people were astonished to see their dog come into the house with a piece of paper tied to his tail. They paid no further attention to it, except to laugh at his comical appearance, until he began going round to different members of the family, always tail first, and sticking it at them. This ludicrous action at last made them see that there was writing on the paper which proved to be as follows:

"My legs are broke. Please help me."

They carefully examined his legs, but found them all right, when somebody recognized the writing of a woman who lived half a mile away. They went to her house and found her helpless from a fall which broke her legs.

She could not stir, nor attract anybody's attention, and she might have starved or frozen to death, but luckily the dog came in, and crawling to a table she managed to write the note and fasten it to his tail.

A Demoralized Funeral.

The other day at Pittsburg, Pa., when a funeral cortege was going to the cemetery, one of the carriages in front stopped to make some trivial change in the harness. The driver of the vehicle immediately in the rear failed to check his horses in time, and ran into the halted carriage. The result was that the horses attached to the latter became frightened and started to run away, and soon started every animal in the cortege in a break-neck flight. Numerous carriages, wagons and other vehicles were overturned, and the whole funeral procession reduced to a wreck of its former uniformity. Men ejaculated, women shrieked and many occupants of vehicles were thrown out. When order again came from the chaos, it was discovered that while from the wrecking of a few carriages and some harness indicated upon their occupants, no damage was done.

THE CALF'S MISTAKE.

One day Calie in the orchard heard a crow call "caw, caw, caw."

"That sounds worse," said little Calie. "Then when I cry for my mamma!"

Next day Calie in the orchard heard a red bird's voice and sang.

"Goulden me," cried little Calie. "How that bird could sing!"

"If the birds can learn so quickly to sing sweetly, I can, too." So that funny little Calie could begin to call "moo! moo!"

Next then mother cow came running, all the sheep ran from their pens, farmer, wife and sons and daughters, our old rooster and his hens.

As they cried, "Oh, what's the matter, Calie, that you call so loud?" "He's tried out quite early, I won't sing for such a crowd."

"Oh, you funny little Calie," cried they, "why this thing? And we'll laugh and keep on laughing. When we think how queer you sing."

Educating Horses.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understanding as well as children, and can be easily damaged or ruined by bad management. It is believed that the great difference found in horses as to habits of reliability comes more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in the animals. Horses with mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill-training, and consequently may be good or bad, according to the education they receive. Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may often be found the most provoking obstinacy, vicious habits of different character that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of 5 years in the hands of good, careful managers there would be seen a vast difference in the general character of the noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses power that man cannot control, and is made familiar with strange objects it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse if made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit on his heels, back and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of harness or of a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment. A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is a great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating and more of education.

How to Do It.

We are frequently asked regarding the best manner of dropping money into the contribution-box at church, and after carefully considering the subject we suggest the following rules: First, if you feel particularly mean, and have only a penny to betow, you must hold it well covered in your hand, and when the box is under your nose you must, with a quick, nervous motion, let your mite fall so that it shall escape observation; second, if you have a quarter, or any other silver coin of a considerable size to you, you must hold it in plain sight between your thumb and fore-finger, and when you deposit it you must let it drop from a comparatively lofty elevation, so that it may make a musical jingle when it reaches its destination; thirdly, if you contemplate offering a bill you must not take the money out of your vest pocket until the happy time comes when your neighbor can best see your unparalleled generosity. The moment the collector appears at the pedestal of your money, and then, having methodically unfolded the bill, and put on your eye-glasses to ascertain its denomination, you may slowly place it on the top of the box. These three rules, we believe, will be sufficient for all ordinary purposes.—Exchange.

LIVE STOCK.—The exportation of live stock upon a large scale from this country to England has been successfully carried on during the last half year. The steamship *Victoria*, running between Boston and Liverpool, has taken over, with very slight loss, 3,211 head of cattle and 7,846 sheep. The fact is of great importance to American stock raisers and to British consumers. We can supply all Europe with live stock, which will be in prime condition for consumption soon after delivery.

At a dinner party the little son of the host and hostess was allowed to come down to dessert. Having had what his mother considered a sufficiency of fruit, he was told he must not have any more, when, to the surprise of every one of the guests, he exclaimed: "If you don't give me some more I'll tell 'em" whereupon he was suddenly and swiftly rescued from the room, but he had just time to convulse the company by exclaiming: "My new trousers are made out of my old bed-room curtains!"

ARRIVAL.—A woman went to a Michigan clergyman for advice as to a business venture, and implicitly followed the directions which he did not hesitate to give. The result was disastrous. She now uses him for \$4,500, that being the amount of the damage which he had done to her. He claims that, while his profession made him an expert in spiritual affairs, the woman had no sense for relying upon his professional assistance.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.
CLANTON, ALA., MAY 31, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

The Evergreen Star says the genuine caterpillars have appeared on the cotton in Conecuh county.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky.

Mutilated currency to the amount of \$2,500,000 has been destroyed by the Treasury department since the first issue of these notes.

Lydia Pinkham, the well known patent medicine proprietor, died at Lynn, Mass., on the 19th inst. It is said she began by manufacturing in a tea kettle and soon built up a business of \$300,000 annually.

Capitalists might purchase every existing newspaper in the country to-day, and to-morrow a trained journalist with a good conscience, fair ability and credit for a hand-press and a few reams of paper, would arise to speak for the public and would destroy all the capital put into the organs.

Last winter a Missouri girl leaped into a river for suicide, but, finding the water distressingly cold, she got out as soon as possible. She declared that she simply postponed her death until she could drown more comfortably; and now, with the first warm weather, she has executed her purpose.

The San Francisco Post is responsible for the story that during the latter part of the war David Davis was challenged to fight a duel by a fire-eating Southern ex-member of Congress. The former it is added, very properly declined, because his antagonist refused to permit him to stand three-fifths behind a stone wall.

Before cutting a man's head off in China the authorities considerably make him drunk; and occasionally a rich convict who has been sentenced to death will hire, or rather buy, a coolie to take his place. The coolie leads a riotous life for some little time beforehand, and at last, in a state of besotted helplessness, meets death without apparent suffering.

Mr. Chap Cory, who has so ably managed the editorial department of the Montgomery Advertiser for the past year and a half, has accepted a similar position on the Selma Times. Mr. Cory is a brilliant and forcible writer, and although a young man he is to-day head and shoulders above his older and more experienced brethren of the state press. His connection with the Advertiser brought about a marked improvement in that paper, and his capable pen will do likewise for the Times.

In a recent number of a Mexican journal, La Patria, the absorption of Mexico by the United States is the topic of a leader. "There is in the United States," says the article, "a powerful party which believes in 'manifest destiny,' and which, supported by many ardent and impatient young men, is working to do to accomplish by peaceful means, already in operation, the incorporation of Mexico with the great republic, in order that the shadow of the starry banner may extend over the whole of the continent of Columbus."

The Advertiser says that "the competent legal authority" which advised the Governor that Comer & McCurdy and The Pratt Mine Company were separate institutions, was the judges of the Supreme Court. This proves nothing save that the Advertiser would defend the Governor at the expense of the Legislature. We have no desire to do injustice to either, but, in our opinion, if the erstwhile contemporary succeeds in saddling the faultiness of the late convict hiring on the shoulders of the Legislature, it will likewise implicate the Governor, since the Governor is a party to every law passed by the Legislature, after he has endorsed the same with his signature. Perhaps the fault of the late hiring does lie in a defective law, after all.

A Judge in St. Louis has discharged a master of a public school who was prosecuted for whipping a boy after milder punishment had been of no avail. The Court found that, in order to preserve discipline, the teacher must determine the necessity, the nature, and extent of punishment, his acts, like those of a parent, being subject to judicial review. The Judge also said: "Four years' experience in the administration of criminal law convinces me that the boys who become criminals are boys who don't get whipped; and when it is remembered that a large percentage of the bolder crimes known to the law is committed by youths ranging in age from 14 to 20 years, the question arises. Is it better to whip first or imprison afterward?"

Alabama Press Association.

The meeting of this body last week in the beautiful city of Selma, was a round of entertainments and pleasure.

We boarded the north-bound accommodation train at Clanton, at 7:10 p. m., and arrived at Calera, where we were to remain for the night. Taking the early morning accommodation on the E. T., V. & G. railroad we were soon puffing and blowing toward the Central City. At Calera, a number of the press gang from North Alabama were met, and among them was the already famous editress of the Alabama Star-Journal, Miss Fannie May Witt. At Montevallo, we were joined by one of her merry fair ones, and thus accompanied, time sped rapidly, until we were met at the Broad Street depot at Selma, with an *ecclat* and "flourish of trumpets" that almost took the breath out of the entire party.

Selma, represented by a committee of citizens and a fine band, was in waiting for the grand army of scribes that was soon pouring in from every direction, and we were carried up Broad Street to the St. James Hotel, where we were to be entertained for two days in a manner princely.

At 12 o'clock the association gathered in the spacious hall of the Waverly Club. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Davidson, and Col. N. H. R. Dawson, in behalf of the people of Selma, and were responded to by Col. R. H. Powell, of the Union Springs Herald, in behalf the press brotherhood. The association was then organized, and the President, J. B. Stanley, of the Greenville Advocate, delivered his annual address and announced that the association was ready for its business. The amount of business transacted by a press association is gloriously small. The object of the annual meetings seems to be for the bringing together of the newspaper representatives of the State, that they may become acquainted with each other, and with the people of the place and section visited. The benefits thus derived by the members of the profession cannot be over-estimated.

THE CITY OF SELMA.

In the afternoon of the first day, in company with two of the fair members of the gang, we decided to take a look at the beauties of the Central City. Selma is laid off very regularly, and has many streets luxuriantly shaded with large oaks. The place has a population of 8,000, and has a number of industries, such as a cotton factory, oil mill, two compresses, two iron foundries, and perhaps others. Its transportation facilities are six lines of railway, and the Alabama river, and the place handles annually about 100,000 bales of cotton.

We visited the cemetery. In this beautiful enclosure the noble women of Selma have erected a monument that will fittingly remind her people for years to come of the great and terrible struggle which gave birth to the lost cause. Selma was the scene of some hard fighting, near the close of the war, between the Confederate troops under Gen. Forrest and the Federal forces of Gen. Wilson. The latter took possession of the town, and of the Confederate commissary and arsenal which was there located. The monument alluded to above is larger than a similar structure which does honor to the Confederate dead in New Orleans—the metropolis of the country that bled. Selma has done honor to herself in honoring her heroes of the war. Returning to the city where everything was life and gaiety, we not unwillingly dismissed the thoughts that had stolen upon us as if to remind us of a gloomy past. Out of the gloom of one moment into the gladness of another is the way the world has ever moved.

In the evening, the association and a large number of the people of Selma, listened to the address of our annual orator, Mr. L. J. Walker of the Eufaula Times and News, at the conclusion of which, we repaired to the armory of the Selma Guards, where the company entertained us with a drill, and after by "music and dancing" until the night was far spent. The members of the fraternity then repaired to their couches, to be the better prepared on the morrow for an excursion that had been tendered by the E. T., V. & G. railroad into

THE GREAT CANEBRAKE COUNTRY.

through which runs the Alabama Central Division of the above road. The train made excellent time, but ample opportunity was given to see the great prairie country in all its glorious garb of Spring. The crops were all clean and gave promise of an abundant harvest, if the remainder of seasons prove favorable. At Marion Junction the train was stopped that the party might be allowed to inspect

A MODEL FARM.

owned and managed by Mr. B. J. Fort. This farm is devoted to the raising of fine stock, and a lot of beautiful Jersey cattle was seen browsing upon the clover, which carpeted the earth in front of the

farm house. Fine hogs and fowls delighted the eyes and astonished the sense of the great editorial highnesses who hailed from the country of iron, and coal, and pine trees. Mr. Fort has demonstrated that we have a fine stock country, and he devotes his entire attention to his stock and to the feed crops necessary for their sustenance. Would that the farmers in other places might follow his example, and relieve themselves from debt and the country from depression.

DEMOPOLIS.

where we were again received with open arms, and welcomed in an address by G. W. Taylor, Esq., Solicitor of the circuit. He spoke of Demopolis and of Marengo county. Demopolis is the chief town of the canebrake. It has an oil mill circulating \$100,000 annually, and is soon to have a cotton factory, the capital stock of the latter (\$100,000) having already been subscribed. Mr. Taylor was followed by Col. W. H. Denon, of the Gadsden Times, who expressed the thanks of the press for the bountiful hospitality that was spread before them. Col. D. recalled the famous Corsican who had encircled the name of Marengo with glory and fame—Napoleon—who had conquered the armies of Austria, on the plains of Marengo, a little town of northern Italy, in June, 1800, just eighty-three years ago. After the addresses began the popping of corks and the flow of champagne. Tempting viands for the editorial inner-man were in profusion, and the hour spent at Demopolis will not be soon forgotten. We were called from this scene of hilarity and pleasure, by the whistle of the locomotive which was soon pulling us toward

UNIONTOWN.

the queen city of the prairies. Arriving at Uniontown, the entire party which had increased to over 200 by accessions from Demopolis and other points, was carried from the train to the banquet hall, where champagne and the good things of the canebrake region brought about a feast of reason and a flow of soul, in addresses too numerous to recall. Uniontown is a beautiful little city of 1100 people. Demopolis is somewhat larger, with probably 1500. They are both in the midst of a queenly country, the citizenship of which has ever been noted for its generous hospitality. And its ladies—who can describe them? The dreamy beauty of the dark-eyed daughters of the prairies is only equaled by the charms of the merry mountain girls of Montevallo.

SELMA AGAIN.

Returning from Uniontown, the gang was entertained at 8 o'clock by the Harmony Club of Selma. This was the crowning event of Selma's overflowing hospitality. A delightful concert was given by the best musical talent of the city, an elegant address of welcome was made by Mr. Rothchild in behalf of the club, and responded to by Col. Powell in behalf of the press, and after the concert refreshments were served to the never-wearying newspaper men; and the throng was kept merry with dancing until the "wee sma' hours," when all again sought rest for a few hours to be aroused at 5 o'clock for an excursion to Florida and Georgia, which excursion the writer was unable to join.

The citizens committee at Selma, Col. N. H. R. Dawson, Dr. Frank Tipton, Mr. Frank P. Glass, Col. J. F. Johnston and Sumter Lea, Gaston Robbins, Esq., and Mr. H. L. McKee, were everywhere at one and the same time, and were untiring in their efforts to make the occasion enjoyable.

We cannot close without mentioning the taste and elegance of arrangements in the editorial rooms of the Selma Daily Times. The Times is presided over by Mr. Frank P. Glass, whose brains and energy will never let it lag behind the age. He has recently secured the services of Mr. Chappel Cory, late of the Montgomery Advertiser. Mr. Cory will have control of the editorial columns of the Times; and he is a young man whose culture and judgment will win to the able journal the encomiums of its constituency in renewed profusion.

We are at home again, proud of the rich agricultural region of Alabama, but none the less proud of the health-giving pine hills of Chilton.

Alexander III., Emperor of all the Russia's has at last been successfully crowned. The Nihilists had a surprise in store for him, in the shape of angel's wings, but at last accounts the bombs had failed to go off.

The Washington monument is to be higher than any of the pyramids but it will lack the centuries to look down upon the various rascalities of the capital.

A man in Massachusetts does not shoot the debaucher of his family; but when the debaucher dies a natural death, his wicked skin may be tanned.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 15, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50.
Preparatory " "	2.00.
Intermediate " "	3.00.
Academic " "	4.00.
Music " "	3.00.
Contingent fee per term	.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.
A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table:

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North.	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m.	Selma	Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:54 "	Calera	Lve. 5:30 "
" 1:10 "	Talladega	" 5:30 "
" 2:07 "	Anniston	" 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m.	Birmingham	" 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 "	Dalton	" 9:44 "
" 8:10 "	Cleveland	" 8:00 "
" 8:50 "	Chattanooga	" 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 10:38 a. m.	Selma	Lv. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 "	Demopolis	" 6:58 "
Leave 4:50 a. m.	Meridian	Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

The Aultman-Taylor is Best.



This Thresher will clear from \$100 to \$300 more than any other. It threshes in bad weather and bad conditioned grain.

It costs less for repairs. Intelligent farmers prefer it, and will wait on you for weeks. It is the most durable and is guaranteed.

Save your stock with an Aultman-Taylor Horse-Power.



NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Threshers, Horse Powers, Portable, Traction and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills cheap for cash and to farmers on easy terms. For circulars, prices and terms, write a postal card to

J. P. VANDERVEER,
may3] Clear Creek, Ala.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In Regular Term of the Probate Court of Chilton County, Ala.

This day came M. L. Harris Guardian of the Estate of A. D. Posey, a minor, and filed her accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of her guardianship of the Estate of said minor; and the 11th day of June, 1883, has been set for examining and auditing said account. At which time all persons interested can appear before said Court on said 11th day of June, 1883, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed.

Witness this, the 14th day of May, 1883. H. J. CALLEN,
may24 Judge of Probate.

Advances Made on Security.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CALL ON R. EHRMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE

I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully,

R. EHRMAN

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circular.

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in curing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and of Blood of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JUNE

WILDER'S
WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH
The three gigantic evils of civilization are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which is out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these affections; they create and render all the medicinal power in the system. Numberless testimonies from sufferers who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of SCROFULA, the effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the system by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unailing and powerful cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; it cures Falling of the Hair, and is a cure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

may3

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Mullox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once.

J. M. CORDERIE.

may 8-11

G. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

may 11

Dr. J. P. Cihner.

(LATE OF SELMA, ALA.)

Has located at Loxley, Ala., and

ders his professional services to the

gens of the neighborhood and sur-

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MECHANICAL TAT

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., MAY 31, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Divi-

—N. S. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E.

Call.

Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J.

Darby.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congres-

sional District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District

—William P. Oden.

Representative—J. S. Edwards.

Probate Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Treasurer in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.

Sheriff—James E. Lowe.

Tax Assessor—James M. Parish.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Sup. Education—James M. Cordier.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Hom-

eycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES, & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1st 6:36 a. m.

No. 3 7:40 p. m.

No. 9 1:05 a. m.

No. 11 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 8:45 a. m.

No. 4 10:40 p. m.

No. 8 7:10 p. m.

No. 12 10:30 a. m.

* Don't stop.

LABORS.—Regular communications

Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No.

423, first Saturday in each month at 7

o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Clanton has organized a fishing

club.

The crop prospect in this neigh-

borhood is encouraging.

The merchant who does not ad-

vertise need never expect to grow

rich.

Miss Rosa Thornton is visiting

friends and relatives at Union

Spring.

Miss Essie Adams is visiting her

sister, Mrs. Dr. Stewart. We wish

her a pleasant stay.

A heavy rain last Saturday was

timely and will prove of great ben-

efit to the growing crops.

Messrs. Bivings, Duke & Co., are

building a railroad to connect their

saw mill with the S. & N. road.

A game of base ball is to be

played to-morrow at this place be-

tween the Jenison and Clanton

clubs.

The trial of Alonzo Bland was

postponed, on account of absence of

important witnesses. It was set

for next Monday.

Clanton is still in need of a bar-

ber, and we think would give one

that may be without family, a lib-

eral support.

To-morrow, Friday, is the day

for the Methodist Sunday School

picnic, and a gay time is expected

by the young people.

The fruit crop has been greatly

damaged in this immediate section

by the severe cold weather. The

peach crop will be almost a failure.

Legal advertising is crowding

our columns somewhat, though the

money to pay for the same hasn't

begun to crowd our pockets in the

least.

A beautiful laurel wreath was

presented by the ladies of Clanton

to the Mobile Rifles when the com-

pany reached our depot on their

Mapleville News.

Weather cold the past week,

similar to last year.

Different reports of crop pros-

pects reach our ears. On the whole,

the outlook is promising.

Mr. Foshee has commenced work

on his mill, and he expects to have

it in operation by fall. This will

supply a long felt want.

Cupid's work is not finished, as

it seems that he still finds many

willing victims to allure by his

wiles.

Rev. Mr. Rogers gave us a mas-

terly sermon Sunday. He makes

a favorable impression on his au-

dience. Brou.

Ashby Dots.

The cool refreshing showers of

May have come at last.

Glad to see that Mr. W. B. Ter-

rell, who has been sick for the past

week is now able to be up.

We had a big frost on the 23d

which did some damage.

Three large turtles were caught

by the Captain on Tuesday. They

succeeded in ducking too men.

Would have been glad for the

editor to have stopped and taken soup

with us.

Where is the Judge that he does

not put in an appearance? Is his

business at Jenison so pressing

that he cannot spare us one week?

Where are the panther men?

Surely it must have been the men

killed instead of the dogs, as the

dogs are still raging, while "P. M."

has gone.

Crops are looking fine. Ono.

University Commencement.

The fifty-second annual com-

mencement of the University of

Alabama, will begin Sunday, June

17, with the Baccalaureate Sermon

by Rev. A. S. Andrews, D. D., of

Selma. Monday, June 18, is Alumi-

ni Day. Hon. G. R. Farnham, of

Conecuh, will deliver the Alumni

Oration. Military Exercises and

the President's Reception will take

place in the afternoon and evening

of the same day. Tuesday, June

19, an address before the literary

societies will be delivered by Chap-

pel Cory, of Selma, and in the af-

ternoon of the same day, His Ex-

cellency, Gov. E. A. O'Neal will

make a review of the Alabama

Corps of Cadets. Wednesday, the

20th, is commencement day, and

will be occupied with orations by

the graduates, the conferring of

degrees, and the Baccalaureate Ad-

dress by the President.

This press is under obligations

to the President, Dr. B. B. Lewis,

for an invitation to attend.

Strobach Again.

U. S. Marshal Strobach is again

under indictment, Judge Woods

having overruled the demurrers

which had been sustained by Judge

Bruce. Thos. J. Scott, Register in

the Land Office, is also under in-

dictment for alleged discrepancies,

while he was a deputy marshal

some time since. In addition, ten

new indictments, have been found

against Strobach, and the follow-

ing telegram to the New York

Times shows how matters now

stand:

"These new indictments were

presented so that, should Judges

Woods and Bruce sustain the pre-

Tax Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree

rendered at the regular May term

of the Probate Court of Chilton

County (on the 14th day of May,

1883) by the Hon. H. J. Callen,

Judge of Probate of said county, I

will proceed to sell in front of the

Courthouse door, in the town of

Clanton, Ala., on Monday, the 25th

day of June, 1883, the following

described real estate for the tax

and cost due thereon, for the tax

year, 1882, viz:

BEAT NO. 1.

Unknown owner—Northeast

quarter of southwest quarter, sec-

tion 5, township 23 range 14. Tax

and cost \$2.23. Printer's fee \$4.

BEAT NO. 2.

Unknown owner—East half of

southwest quarter section 20 town-

ship 23 range 14. Tax and cost 2.75.

Printer's fee \$4.

BEAT NO. 3.

Unknown owner—East half of

northwest quarter and southwest

quarter of northwest quarter, north-

west quarter of southwest quarter

section 36, township 22 range 12,

southwest quarter of southeast

quarter section 35, township 22,

range 12, east half of southeast

quarter section 34, township 22,

range 12. Tax and cost \$2.67. Pr's

fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 4.

J. F. B. Jackson—North half of

southwest quarter and northwest

quarter of southeast quarter section

20 township 22 range 14, the east

half and southwest quarter and

west half of northwest quarter

section 33 township 23 range 14,

the south half of northwest quarter

and northeast quarter of northwest

quarter section 34, township 23,

range 14, northwest quarter of sec-

tion 26 township 23, range 14, the

east half of the southeast quarter

section 27 township 23 range 14.

Tax and cost \$10.92. Pr's fee \$8.

BEAT NO. 5.

Ellison Williams—West half of

northwest quarter section 14,

township 20 range 16. Tax and

cost 2.00. Printer's fee \$4.

W. A. Gray—South half of south-

east quarter, section 28 township

21 range 15. Tax and cost 3.30.

Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—South half of

southwest quarter and northeast

quarter of southwest quarter sec-

tion 2, township 21, range 15. Tax

and cost 3.22. Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 7.

Unknown owner—Southeast

quarter of southeast quarter section

5 township 21 range 11. Tax and

cost 2.75. Printer's fee 4.00.

Unknown owner—West half of

southwest quarter section 30 town-

ship 21 range 11. Tax and cost 3.80.

Printer's fee 4.00.

BEAT NO. 8.

W. E. Wailes—West half and part

of the northeast quarter section 35,

township 20 range 11, the north

east quarter and east half of south-

east quarter section 35 township 20

range 11, the northwest quarter

and west half of southwest quarter

section 29 township 20 range 12

east half of southeast quarter and

part of northeast quarter section

30, township 20 range 12, the north-

west quarter of northeast quarter

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wed-

3 Marietta Street,
Montgomery, Alabama

The Criticism View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA. THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.

NO. 29

NEWS GLEANINGS.

Roanoke, Va., has two cotton mills, and is erecting a third one. Mr. Boynton's bride is worth \$50,000 in her own right. She is about 40 years old.

The first cotton factory in Wisconsin was opened a few days ago at Sheboygan Falls.

Mr. J. H. Henderson, of Covington, Ala., is sixty-three years of age and since 1845 has killed 412 deer.

Mr. Fitzhugh Lee added about \$3,000 to the funds of the Southern Historical Society by his recent lecturing tour through the South.

The Key West, Fla., sponge fleet, numbering seventy vessels and six hundred men, is out on a cruise. A large catch of sponge brings about \$300,000 for that city.

It is said that a Vermont farmer sends more than an average of 2,000 pounds of butter to one hotel in Georgia every week during the year.

Within eighteen months 650 miles of railroad have been under construction in Mississippi, over \$2,000,000 being expended. During the fifteen years previous only 79 miles of road were built.

J. T. VanSlyke, of Texas, is carrying 40,000 sheep from Arizona to Graham County, Tex. He paid 75 cents each, or \$30,000 for the whole lot.

Gen. E. T. Sturdevant, of Orlando, Fla., recently took \$19 worth of honey out of one beehive, and yet left honey enough to keep the colony in good spirits and working condition.

In every tobacco factory at Key West there is a "reader." Cubans cannot talk without gesticulating, and in order to keep them from talking a person is employed to read aloud to the hands during working hours.

A negro woman at Powder Springs, Ga., stuck a knife through her husband's heart, and then aroused the village by her yells over his dead body. The bloody knife was found concealed in her bosom.

Smith Island, in Smith Lake, near Oklawaha, Fla., containing eighty acres, five of which are in an orange grove, sold a few days ago for \$12,000. Five years ago it could have been bought for \$700.

The Swanee coal seam, of Tennessee, covers an area of 3,000 square miles, of which there are 1,920,000 acres, which, at a low estimate, will yield an average of three thousand tons per acre, a sum total of fifty-seven billion tons of coal.

Talbotton (Ga.) New Era: Capt. N. P. Carreker presents J. W. T. Jones, Talbot's antiquarian, with a couple of mottled ewes, perched on petrified lava. The feathers on the birds and the leaves on the limbs look perfectly natural.

Fifteen years ago an enterprising Mobilian brought a little Jersey cow to that city, and was laughed at. To-day the wealthiest men in Mobile own herds of Jerseys, and it is estimated that there are nearly 5,000 registered animals and numberless grades in Mobile county, worth near \$500,000.

Tarpon (Fla.) fishermen have instituted a new and novel method of catching fish, which seems, however, to be very successful. A fire is built on a board across a long row-boat, and the fish, attracted by the bright light, leap toward it, fall into the boat and are captured.

Rice planting in South Carolina and Georgia is becoming precarious, and, except in the cases of very rich men, it is thought that the industry in the two States will die out. Louisiana and Florida will become the rice States par excellence. The coast planters of Georgia and South Carolina will have to imitate Mr. Robert Gourdin—drain their fields and convert them into meadow.

A Little Whirligig.

In the whirligig of time many strange companionships are formed says the N. Y. Sun. Here we have Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who twenty years ago was looking for Ben Butler to get \$25,000 for his share in the intimate relations of friendship with the ancient ruler of New Orleans; and now the dashing leader of the Black Horse Cavalry, who made such terrible raids upon the Union forces, is talking hands with veterans of the other side. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his staff from Virginia have come home after such an experience, with champagne poured out by old warriors of the other side, that, as the sunset over the time and tide of twenty years ago, they must doubt whether they have not been passing through a dream.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The New Yorkers have been seven years trying to raise \$250,000 for the construction of the pedestal of Bartholdi's great statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," to be placed on Bedloe's island.

The Garfield Monument Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland have selected Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, to design and complete the monument at a cost not to exceed \$50,000.

Switzerland used to beat the world in the consumption of fire water, but Belgium has forged ahead. There is a drinking shop there for every 12 persons and eighty per cent of the hospital mortality is attributed by the physicians in attendance to alcoholism.

The functions of the Signal Service Bureau have been seriously crippled by the failure of Congress to make a sufficient appropriation for its support. All reports will be resumed after July 1st, when the annual appropriation becomes available.

Charles H. Welling, who failed in New York in 1868 for \$400,000, paying 50 cents on the dollar, has recently sought out his old creditors and paid them nearly in full. As he was under no legal obligation to do so, the majority of people who are familiar with the facts are overcome with amazement.

Six men and one woman in Philadelphia have organized the "National Cremation Society," which is in substance a sort of insurance company. Members are admitted upon payments graduated according to the expectation of life—those 21 years old for \$3 a year, those 30 at \$4, and so on—and at their death the society will furnish coffin, hearse and one carriage, pay all expenses and have the person's remains cremated.

The opium dealers have been laying in large stocks of the drug in view of the increase in the duty on July 1st from \$6 to \$10 a pound. It is estimated that enough opium to supply the trade for five years is already stored at San Francisco, and large lots are received constantly and will be until July 1st. San Francisco firm recently paid \$98,400 in duties on 248,000 worth of opium received on one steamer.

The new English decoration of the "Royal Red Cross," which is to be conferred for special services in nursing the sick and wounded of the army and navy, consists of a cross, enameled crimson, edged with gold, bearing on its arms the words, "Faith, Hope and Charity," with the date of the institution of the decoration, and in the center the queen's effigy. On the center of the reverse the royal and imperial arms appear in relief. The cross is to be attached to a dark blue ribbon edged with red, and worn on the left shoulder.

The first cotton mill in California is about to be built at Oakland, near San Francisco. A large number of persons have gone into the cotton growing business in California, the southern half of the State being climatically favorable to the culture of cotton. It is said that there is a gain in weight of the crops of 20 per cent, and the shipping facilities for the Atlantic market make the success of a cotton mill very certain. It is claimed by Californians that sea island cotton can be grown in the State.

The special feature of the new observatory at Columbia college will be its paper dome. There are only three others in the world. They are at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, the West Point academy, and Beloit college, Wis. The dome at West Point is the largest, but that of Columbia will be the best in construction and arrangement. The inside diameter of the dome is 20 feet, and its height 11 feet. It is 8.32 of an inch thick, and so light that the hand can turn it. The method used in the preparation of the paper is a trade secret, protected by patent.

Few even among sporting people know that there is a Shetland pony ranch in this country. At Leon Springs, Baxter county, Texas, Baron Von Raub, an old time sporting gentleman, has a ranch of 8,000 acres, all under fence, and stocked with beautiful Shetland and spotted ponies. His breeding stock consists of seven thoroughbred stallions, forty-five mares and 300 small spotted and striped and spotted ponies to please the children. He sells the ponies to

people all over the world, and cannot supply the demand fast enough. On a visit, the ranch seems like a kitten nursery on a large scale.

Under the Tavern License bill recently passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, all the license money from taverns, liquor retailers, eating houses, brewers, auctioneers, patent medicines, ciders and billiards rooms goes to the several counties instead of the State Treasury. In Philadelphia these sources yielded a revenue of \$330,000 last year to the State, and it is stated by the Bulletin of that city, that if the license law is enforced the sum can be doubled. It would appear that this new law, by which so much additional money is secured for local purposes, will have the effect of interesting the different communities to see that the legal licenses are obtained, especially from the many liquor saloons which evade the law. That is one of the effective ways of reducing the number of saloons.

A Country Dance in Vermont.

A letter from Burlington, Vermont, says: Let us present ourselves at a genuine country dance in Vermont. The musicians have just come in and taken the seats provided for them on a slightly raised platform at one end of the long hall. About fifty or sixty "couples" of young people are scattered about through the hall, some in merry groups, talking, others, more bashful, clinging to each other and waiting in silence for the music to strike up. After the usual prelude of shrilling and tooting, the leader of the little orchestra nods to the floor manager, who promptly steps forward and shouts, "Gentlemen, please take partners for —" as the dance may be. If it is a waltz the expectant swain awkwardly and blushing encircles the fair one with his arm and begins to waltz, with a sort of rhythmic apology for the prearrangement of the embrace. She timidly places her hand in his and nudges slightly in sympathy with his impatience.

At last the leader of the orchestra looks significantly around his little band of artists, nods his head upon his victim, draws his bow with an emphatic gesture and the music strikes up. About half the couples in the room have caught the rhythm of the music; the others swing hopelessly round, changing step and humming into each other, till something like a conglomerated deadlock ensues in one part of the room, and the dancers composing it disengage themselves and wander away with many blushes to a more open space, where they try it again. Nobody seems to notice the little by-play. All are dancing or trying to dance, and have enough to do to attend to their own motions. Here is a couple, neither of whom know how to waltz or have the slightest idea of the magic power of rhythm; but that does not seem to disturb them in the least. Round and round they swing, executing the simplest kind of a circle with endless repetition. Presently they both grow so dizzy that they stagger against the wall and stand there panting and perspiring till their equilibrium and their breath is recovered, when they launch upon a new series of revolutions.

But there are plenty of good dancers on the floor whom it is a pleasure to watch. They do not adopt the limp, æsthetic attitude and lazy lunge of the fashionable city waltzer, but go whirling down the floor at a good lively pace and, even where the crowd is thickest, care from couple to couple like billiard balls. The lady does not let her cheek affectionately on the young man's shoulder, nor stretch out her lily-white arm and feathered fan in the direction of the polar star, where it meets her partner's arm, as an equally ineffectual and ridiculous attitude, but she dances in a natural position, slightly inclined forward and supported by her partner's arm, while one hand rests firmly on his shoulder and the other is clasped by his disengaged hand. There is a spring and spirit, and endurance and evident enjoyment about these country dances which you will look for in vain in the enervating and perfumed air of the fashionable salon. These young people will dance all night long and be ready for another ball the next night.

Blockades no Longer Possible.

According to an official report lately published in the *Marine Forewording's Blatt*, it is the opinion of German naval authorities that for the future an effective blockade has become impossible. The reasons given are that a fleet would always be obliged to spend to gain the open sea, and to remain sufficiently far off to prevent torpedo boats issuing from the harbor coming up to the vessels in the darkness; and not even a single ship could be left on guard in front of the port without the risk, almost amounting to certainty, of being sunk during the night; while the port would remain open not only to light and speedy cruisers, but to any ship whose entrance might be desired. Under such circumstances, the probability of a few torpedo boats being hidden along the coast, would, it is thought, be sufficient to paralyze the action of the most powerful squadron and prevent the possibility of any serious operations.

If a foolish to strive with what we cannot avoid, we are born subjects, and to obey God is perfect liberty; he that does this shall be free, made and quick, and this system shall stand to be vantage.

VETERAN OF NEW YORK.

The late Wm. H. Dodge and His Successors.

William H. Dodge, the noted merchant, who died suddenly at his home in New York, was an eminent representative of the religious rich men who form a considerable and influential class in the metropolis, sustaining the churches and its charities, nor lacking to its popular enterprises; and prominent in national movements—not always so wise as they are earnest.

Mr. Dodge was born in Hartford, Ct., September 4, 1805, and when a boy of 15 was brought to New York by his father and made clerk in a wholesale store on Pearl street, at a time when the city had but 120,000 inhabitants and extended but a little ways north of Canal street.

Mr. Dodge thus began his business life very young; he was a diligent clerk, and when he set up in the same line for himself, with a partner, when 22 years old, industry, economy, system and sound judgment characterized his course. He married a daughter of Anson G. Phelps, and in 1833 became his partner in the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., importers of metals, with which his whole subsequent business life has been connected, and which has made him wealthy, his property being estimated at from 10 to 15 millions of dollars. Mr. Dodge was a practical benefactor of his kind in the unostentatious work of helping young men out of bad circumstances and habits, and he was also prominently before the public in connection with a great number of religious and reforming associations, being president of the National Temperance Society, during the war connected with the Christian commission, a director of the Union Theological Seminary, and of the Presbyterian Hospital, a trustee of Lincoln University, vice-president of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and otherwise concerned in similar organizations too many to catalogue here.

He was a Presbyterian, and his religious principles were continually active in his business, and he repeatedly severed his relations with railroad and other enterprises on account of them. But recently in a letter written to a Sabbath convention he related how he left the direction of the Erie, then of the New Jersey Central, and of other railroads because they began to run Sunday trains. He resigned from the Union League Club years ago on other grounds, that the sale of wines and other liquors was one of its sources of revenue, but he never held an office except that of member of the 39th Congress. He was for some time President of the Chamber of Commerce, and in this connection the fact that his firm were compelled to pay nearly \$800,000 to the United States Treasury for alleged false invoices will be recalled.

It was asserted at the time that the errors in the invoices were accidental and without fraudulent intent, and that the money was paid only to escape a tedious litigation, and Mr. Dodge's fellow-members fully accepted this explanation. One-half of this sum went to the inspectors and officers under the moiety law, a procedure which deeply outraged public sentiment and led to the abolition of the practice of giving a moiety of the sum recovered to the agents of the government. Mr. Dodge leaves a wife and seven sons. His fortune is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. He gave away in charity over \$100,000 a year.

The Complaints of Labor.

F. K. Foster, secretary of the Federation of Trade and Labor Unions of Massachusetts, in his testimony before the U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor, spoke of the black-listing system in the New England mills, and said that employees who had been prominent in labor organizations during the strikes, were put on the black list, and no matter how good workmen they might be, they could not find employment afterward. He cited the case of the strike in the Pacific mills at Lawrence, Mass., last year, in illustration of this system. To cure existing evils, Mr. Foster recommended the following remedies as the most practicable and desirable at present: The establishment of a National bureau of labor statistics; the establishment of boards of arbitration, whenever practicable; the enforcement of the National Eight-Hour law; the abolition of child labor, so far as possible, by legislation, repeal of all "conspiracy" laws which interfere with the right of workmen to combine for their own protection, and the incorporation of their unions like other corporations, and the abolition of the convict labor contract system.

Senator Blair read a letter from the witnesses now in attendance, saying it was evident that the great pressure of business in the Senate at this late stage of the session, will not leave sufficient time for them to present their views fully, and therefore suggesting that their examination be postponed to some more convenient season. The committee thereupon agreed that it was impossible at this time to give the witnesses the necessary attention, and dismissed them with the understanding that they shall be given precedence at the future hearing of testimony.

We don't wish to alarm the American people, and we don't wish to create a panic in commercial circles, but we would like to say, from a practical conviction of eternal truths and imperative necessity, that "now is the time to make a stand."

A COLD DAY.

How the Hawkers Have Done Up Their Hides.

As we whizzed out of New York, en route for Dundee, the thermometer begins to go down, though for why, nobody knows; it's cold enough up where it is. But cold and colder grows the night, and by daylight a red-hot stove feels like an icicle, and the merry note of the car muff is heard in the land. And it isn't a grace note, neither, too. Unceasing lies the foot that wears a chilblain.

Even the fool who says, "In this cold enough for you?" now only looks at you, weeps with his nose and says nothing. The brakeman, touched by the shivering appearance of the gradually freezing passengers, only holds the car door open a little longer than usual. When the train stops the chilled brakes let go unceasingly and slowly, and there is a concert of wails and groans and sighs under the car that is enough to wake a night watchman.

The train boy comes along with a tray of oranges. Everybody shudders. That boy will be sun struck one of these days. The man who sits closest to the stove lays the rubber soles of his Arctic right against its glowing sides. Nobody complains. Anything that smells of the fire tastes good.

The fat passenger makes two or three desperate efforts to sit on his freezing feet, but with a heart-rending groan gives it up, and puts them on his valise and looks the picture, the tall, thin passenger remarks, of an over-fed iceberg, or a fat snowman.

The fat passenger stifles a groan to say that he hopes he may turn into a snowman before he lives to look like an icicle on a Dr. Tanner diet.

The tall, thin passenger draws up to his ears, his hands thrust deep into his pockets, his back bowed, drumming a wild, weird improvisation for two drums on the floor with his feet.

The man with the sandy goatee strokes that ornamental appendage with his shivering hands so constantly that the cross passenger asks him if he is trying to warm them at it.

The cross passenger curls up in a knot at one end of the seat, and had a fight with the conductor rather than pull one of his hands out of his warm pocket to show his ticket.

The man and passenger shivers in pensive, uncomplaining silence, like a clipped electric looking in at the kitchen window. Once in a while he thaws a hole in the frost on the car window with his tongue, and looks out with one eye at the desolate wintry landscape flying past, and then sighs, but he says never a word.

The man on the wood-box shudders a little every time anyone goes in or out, but for the most of the time he shields his face from the glowing heat with his hat, and looks down at his smoking shins with great satisfaction. For once he has the toes sent in the front row, and he offers to yield it to no man.

The woman who talks has sits bolt upright, straight as a ramrod; her hands are in her muff; her feet are twin blocks of ice; her nose is tipped with blue; her ears are scarlet and her eyes are set. Only one man had the temerity to ask if she were cold. And then, without turning her head, she answered him with such an awful, icy croak, that it chilled the warm life-blood in his throbbing veins, and he is now riding on the front platform trying to freeze himself to death.

Brothers, as sure as you're born, it is a cold day.

The Adirondack Wilderness.

The urgent necessity for protecting generally our present forests at the hands of all important rivers, and especially of preserving in its natural condition, the Adirondack wilderness, the chief source of the Hudson, is now beginning to be widely acknowledged. The *Scientific American* draws this picture of some of the results which would follow a continuance of the old system of stripping the mountains by cutting down the forests: "There is no question that the general clearing of the Adirondack region of its protective forests would produce effects of the most disastrous character to the valleys of the streams flowing therefrom; effects like those which, during the past few months, have brought death and desolation to so many European river valleys. The rainfall of the Adirondack region is great; the drainage slopes are steep; and without the foresting and resisting influence of the existing swamps and forests about their sources, the rivers which drain this northern wilderness would show only great and sudden alternations of flooded and empty channels, destructive at once to the agriculture of their valleys, to the manufacturing interests which cluster along their banks, and to the commerce of the Hudson, the channel of which has already been seriously obstructed by the debris washed in from the unprotected high slopes and other spaces stripped of their original forests."

POSTALWAYS.—A bill introduced in the United States House by Gen. Bingham to regulate the salaries of Postmasters under the two-cent postage law proposes that the salaries of Postmasters of the first class shall be graduated from \$9,000 to \$40,000, as receipts of their offices vary from \$40,000 to \$1,000,000; second class from \$4,000 to \$20,000; and third class from \$2,000 to \$10,000; as receipts vary from \$2,000 to \$100,000; and fourth class from \$1,000 to \$5,000; as receipts vary from \$1,000 to \$50,000. The bill also provides that the salaries of Postmasters shall be paid in advance, and that the Postmaster General shall have the right to suspend any Postmaster for neglect of duty or for any other cause.

READS LIKE A NOVEL.

The Story of a "Frontier Outfit" Told in Atlanta, Reporter.

(From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.)

"In ante-war times there lived in Meriwether County a don't-care sort of a negro named Jack Wilson, who could neither read nor write. He had gained his freedom in some way or other, and gained his livelihood by acting as a sort of director-general to famous horses in his neighborhood. Jack became attached to a servant girl who was owned by a man named George, one of the wealthiest men in Georgia, who owned thousands of acres of land, and with his family lived in lordly style.

"The servant girl was a bright mulatto, and Jack was a shade darker. They made a match of it, and were married under the order of things that existed in war times. At the same time Jack had a slave-wife in Virginia, but she was as black as coal. When the war closed and the slaves were declared free Jack took his Georgia wife to be his partner for life, and by living with her for a stated period she became his wife according to law.

"As soon as he was married Jack showed a sudden-spirit of industry that astonished everybody. His careless habits were thrown aside and he went to work with a will. The wealthy Gates, his master, died, and the broad acres fell to the possession of the heirs. Jack still worked on the place, and was saving and careful.

"The Gates family had lost everything except their land. Hundreds of slaves were freed by the new order of things, and the vast and princely fortune was gone. The heirs could not adapt themselves to the situation. Finally pressed, they sold 50 acres of land to Jack; then they wanted more money, and Jack stood their security at the La Grange Bank, and when they were unable to pay, he would take up the notes at bank and trade for a piece of the Gates plantation. He worked with a vengeance and all his family worked. Old man Jack became a noted and honored citizen of the county. He was industrious and prospered. In the meantime his old master's children continued to sell him parts of the old homestead. Finally he owned it all and was rich.

"Three years ago he decided that it was his duty to provide for his old Virginia wife, so he sent for her, and she, with her children, came to him. She was given a house on the plantation, and is well provided for. Jack owns now the magnificent place of about 1,500 acres in three miles of White Sulphur Springs, in Meriwether County. He is 60 years old, and his children are settled around him, and all are contented and happy and industrious. He owns 15 or 16 mules, and is noted for keeping the best stock in the county. His outfit at the La Grange Bank is good, and he can borrow all the money he wants on his simple note of hand."

"How much is he worth?" "I should say about \$30,000, and every cent of it has been made since the war. It is a remarkable story of the ownership of a vast landed estate. I passed the place a few months ago and the Georgia wife came to the door to give me a drink of water. Everything was neat and clean about the place, the yard was newly swept, the lawn appeared filled, and in the lot I saw piles upon piles of manure carefully sheltered. It is a model plantation. Why, I have seen on Jack's place 180 acres of corn under one fence. "Is he educating his children?" "Yes, although he cannot read and write, he sees the advantage of an education, and is giving his children the benefit of schooling. The story is a true one, and shows what can be done right here in Georgia by pluck and industry. The old adage is true: 'There is more in the man than there is in the land.'"

What to Do.

Among the papers lately distributed by the Party of Action in the soldiers barracks at Paris are some which are the young recruit to grasp the whole art of revolution down to the minutest details. There is one, for instance, which tells the revolutionary soldier what he ought to do immediately there is news of an insurrection. He must set fire to his barracks. To enable him to do this, he must make for where the straw and other inflammable matter may be lying. In any case he must set fire to the mattresses. For making a fire he must employ a compound, if it is at hand, of petroleum and alcohol, if no better means are available. When the fire has commenced to burn up, he must then turn on all the jets of gas in the corridors and apartments. In the midst of the confusion he must either force the officers to join the revolt, or slay the rascals, so that no one shall remain standing. He must then join the people in the street, and help to burn the public buildings, beginning with the police offices. Besides alcoholized petroleum he should be furnished with a yet deadlier agent, which is petroleum emulsion saturated with white phosphorus.

On a New York Central Railroad car, a man, the other day, a newly-wedded party furnished some material for the other passengers by the incessant laughing and kissing. Now, if it had been an old married couple, the man would probably have avoided the wife close against the window-pane of the carriage of air, and the woman would have been looking out of the window, and the man would have been looking at her.

The Clinton View.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.

NO. 29.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

Merrell, Va., has two cotton mills operating and is erecting a third on the site of the old one. The new one is worth \$50,000. The old one is worth \$40,000. The new one is worth \$40,000. The old one is worth \$40,000.

The first cotton factory in Wisconsin was opened a few days ago at Sheboygan Falls.

Mr. J. H. Henderson, of Covington, La., is sixty-three years of age and has killed 412 deer since 1845.

One Fitzhugh Lee added about \$3,000 to the funds of the Southern Historical Society by his recent lecturing tour through the South.

The Key West, Fla., sponge fleet, comprising seventy vessels and six hundred men, is out on a cruise. A large number of sponge brings about \$300,000 to that city.

It is said that a Vermont farmer has more than an average of 2,000 pounds of butter to one hotel in Georgia every week during the year.

Within eighteen months 650 miles of railroad have been under construction in Mississippi, over \$2,000,000 being expended. During the fifteen years previous only 79 miles of road were built.

J. T. VanSlyke, of Texas, is carrying 100 sheep from Arizona to Graham, Texas. He paid 75 cents each, or \$75,000 for the whole lot.

Gen. E. T. Sturdivant, of Orlando, Fla., recently took \$19 worth of honey from one bee hive, and yet left honey enough to keep the colony in good spirits and working condition.

In every tobacco factory at Key West there is a "reader." Cubans cannot talk without gesticulating, and in order to keep them from talking a person is employed to read aloud to the hands during working hours.

A negro woman at Powder Springs, Ga., stuck a knife through her husband's heart, and then aroused the village by her yells over his dead body. The bloody knife was found concealed in her bosom.

Smith Island, in Smith Lake, near Ocala, Fla., containing eighty acres, thirty five of which are in an orange grove, sold a few days ago for \$12,000. Five years ago it could have been bought for \$700.

The Swanee coal seam, of Tennessee, covers an area of 3,000 square miles in which there are 1,920,000 acres, which, at a low estimate, will yield an average of three thousand tons per acre, or a sum total of fifty-seven billion hundred million tons.

Boston (Ga.) New Era: Capt. N. B. Carreker presents J. W. T. Jones, an antiquarian, with a couple of mired owls, perched on petrified ferns. The feathers on the birds and the leaves on the limbs look perfectly natural.

Fifteen years ago an enterprising abolitionist brought a little Jersey cow to that city, and was laughed at. To-day the wealthiest men in Mobile own herds of Jerseys, and it is estimated that there are nearly 5,000 registered animals and numberless grades in Mobile county, worth near \$500,000.

Tarawa (Fla.) fishermen have instituted a new and novel method of catching fish, which seems, however, to be very successful. A fire is built on a board across a long row-boat, and the fish, attracted by the bright light, leap to it, fall into the boat and are captured.

Rice planting in South Carolina and Georgia is becoming precarious, and, except in the cases of very rich men, it is thought that the industry in the two States will die out. Louisiana and Florida will become the rice States par excellence. The coast planters of Georgia and South Carolina will have to cultivate Mr. Robert Gourdin—drain their fields and convert them into meadow.

A Little Whirligig.

In the whirligig of time many strange companionships are formed says the N. Y. Sun. Here we have Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who twenty years ago was looking for Ben Butler to get \$25,000 for him, in the intimate relations of friendship with the ancient ruler of New Orleans; and now the darling leader of the Black Horse Cavalry, who made such terrible raids upon the Union forces, is shaking hands with veterans of the other side. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his staff from Virginia have come home after such an experience, with champagne poured out by old warriors of the other side, that, as the "reddest over the times and changes of twenty years ago, they must decide whether they have not been passing through a dream.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The New Yorkers have been seven years trying to raise \$250,000 for the construction of the pedestal of Bartholdi's great statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," to be placed on Bedloe's island.

The Garfield Monument Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland have selected Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, to design and complete the monument at a cost not to exceed \$50,000.

Switzerland used to beat the world in the consumption of fire water, but Belgium has forged ahead. There is a drinking shop there for every 12 persons and eighty per cent of the hospital mortality is attributed by the physicians to attendance to alcoholism.

The functions of the Signal Service Bureau have been seriously crippled by the failure of Congress to make a sufficient appropriation for its support. All reports will be resumed after July 1st, when the annual appropriation becomes available.

Charles H. Welling, who failed in New York in 1868 for \$400,000, paying only 50 cents on the dollar, has recently bought out his old creditors and paid them nearly in full. As he was under no legal obligation to do so, the majority of people who are familiar with the facts are overcome with amazement.

Six men and one woman in Philadelphia have organized the "National Creation Society," which is in substance a sort of insurance company. Members are admitted upon payments graduated according to the expectation of life—those 21 years old for \$3 a year, those 30 at \$4, and so on—and at their death the society will furnish coffin, hearse and one carriage, pay all expenses and have the person's remains cremated.

The opium dealers have been laying in large stocks of the drug in view of the increase in the duty on July 1st from \$6 to \$10 a pound. It is estimated that enough opium to supply the trade for five years is already stored at San Francisco, and large lots are received constantly and will be until July 1st. San Francisco firm recently paid \$98,400 in duties on 246,000 worth of opium received on one steamer.

The new English decoration of the "Royal Red Cross," which is to be conferred for special services in nursing the sick and wounded of the army and navy, consists of a cross, enameled crimson, edged with gold, bearing on its arms the words, "Faith, Hope and Charity," with the date of the institution of the decoration, and in the center the queen's effigy. On the center of the reverse the royal and imperial arms appear in relief. The cross is to be attached to a dark blue ribbon edged with red, and worn on the left shoulder.

The first cotton mill in California is about to be built at Oakland, near San Francisco. A large number of persons have gone into the cotton growing business in California, the southern half of the State being climatically favorable to the culture of cotton. It is said that there is a gain in weight of the crops of 20 per cent, and the shipping facilities for the Asiatic market make the success of a cotton mill very certain. It is claimed by Californians that sea island cotton can be grown in the State.

The special feature of the new observatory at Columbia college will be its paper dome. There are only three others in the world. They are at the Troy Polytechnic institute, the West Point academy, and Bellot college, Wis. The dome at West Point is the largest, but that of Columbia will be the best in construction and arrangement. The inside diameter of the dome is 20 feet, and its height 11 feet. It is 8.32 of an inch thick, and so light that the hand can turn it. The method used in the preparation of the paper is a trade secret, protected by patent.

Few even among sporting people know that there is a Shetland pony ranch in this country. At Lees Springs, Baxter county, Texas, Baron Von Raub, an old time sporting gentleman, has a ranch of 3,000 acres, all under fence, and stocked with beautiful Shetland and spotted ponies. His breeding stock consists of seven thoroughbred stallions, forty-five mares and 300 small spotted pony mares. He is now raising a race of striped and spotted ponies to please the children. He sells the ponies to

people all over the world, and cannot supply the demand fast enough. On a visit, the ranch seems like a kitten nursery on a large scale.

Under the Tavern License bill recently passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, all the license money from taverns, liquor retailers, eating houses, brewers, auctioneers, patent medicines, ciders and billiard rooms goes to the several counties instead of the State Treasury. In Philadelphia these sources yielded a revenue of \$250,000 last year to the State, and it is stated by the Bulletin of that city, that if the license law is enforced the sum can be doubled. It would appear that this new law, by which so much additional money is secured for local purposes, will have the effect of interesting the different communities to see that the legal licenses are obtained, especially from the many liquor saloons which evade the law. That is one of the effective ways of reducing the number of saloons.

A Country Dance in Vermont.

A letter from Burlington, Vermont, says: Let us present ourselves at a genuine country dance in Vermont. The musicians have just come in and taken the seats provided for them on a slightly raised platform at one end of the long hall. About fifty or sixty "couples" of young people are scattered about through the hall, some in merry groups, talking, others, more bashful, clinging to each other arms and waiting in silence for the music to strike up. After the usual prelude of shrilling and tooting, the leader of the little orchestra nods to the floor manager, who promptly steps forward and shouts, "Gentlemen, please take partners for—," as the dance may be. If it is a waltz the expectant swain awkwardly and blushing encircles the fair one with his arm and begins to waltz, with a sort of rhythmic apology for the prematurity of the embrace. She timidly places her hand in his and undulates slightly in sympathy with his impetuosity.

At last the leader of the orchestra looks significantly around his little band of artists, nods his head upon his violin, draws his bow with an emphatic gesture and the music strikes in. About half the couples in the room have caught the rhythm of the music; the others swing hopelessly round, changing step and bumping into each other, till something like a conglomeration of dead-end ensues in one part of the room, and the dancers composing it disengage themselves and wander away with many blushes to a more open space, where they try it again. Nobody seems to notice the little hypocrisy. All are dancing or trying to dance, and have enough to do to attend to their own motions. Here is a couple, neither of whom know how to waltz or have the slightest idea of the magic power of rhythm; but that does not seem to disturb them in the least. Round and round they swing, executing the simplest kind of a circle with endless repetition. Presently they both grow so dizzy that they stagger against the wall and stand there panting and perspiring till their equilibrium and their breath is recovered, when they launch upon a new series of revolutions.

But there are plenty of good dancers on the floor whom it is a pleasure to watch. They do not adopt the limp, aesthetical attitude and lazy lops of fashionable city waltzer, but go whirling down the floor at a good lively pace and, even where the crowd is thickest, carom from couple to couple like billiard balls. The lady does not let her cheek affectionately on the young man's shoulder, nor stretch out her lily-white arm and feathered fan in the direction of the polar star, where it meets her partner's at an equally inconvenient and ridiculous altitude, but she dances in a natural position, slightly inclined forward and supported by her partner's arm, while one hand rests firmly on his shoulder and the other is clasped by his disengaged hand. There is a spring and spirit, and endurance and evident enjoyment about these country dances which you will look for in vain in the enervating and perfumed air of the fashionable salon. These young people will dance all night long and be ready for another ball the next night.

Blockades no Longer Possible.

According to an official report lately published in the *Marine Revue* of Germany, it is the opinion of German naval authorities that for the future an effective blockade has become impossible. The reasons given are that a fleet would always be obliged to spend to gain the open sea, and to remain sufficiently far off to prevent torpedo boats issuing from the harbor coming up to the vessels in the darkness; and not even a single ship could be left on guard in sight of the port without the risk, almost amounting to certainty, of being sunk during the night; while the port would remain open not only to light and speedy cruisers, but to any ship whose entrance might be desired. Under such circumstances, the probability of a few torpedo boats being hidden along the coast, would, it is thought, be sufficient to paralyze the action of the most powerful squadron and prevent the possibility of any serious operations.

It is foolish to strive with what we cannot avoid; we are born subjects, and to obey God is perfect liberty; he that does this shall be free, and shall not be troubled. All this opinion shall remain to the victors.

A VETERAN OF NEW YORK.

The late Wm. E. Dodge and His Business Career.

William E. Dodge, the noted merchant, who died suddenly at his home in New York, was an eminent representative of the religious rich men who form a considerable and influential class in the metropolis, sustaining its churches and its charities, nor lacking to its popular enterprises; and prominent in national moral movements—not always so wise as they are earnest.

Mr. Dodge was born in Hartford, Ct., September 4, 1806, and when a boy of 15 was brought to New York by his father and made clerk in a wholesale store on Pearl street, at a time when the city had but 120,000 inhabitants and extended but a little ways north of Canal street.

Mr. Dodge thus began his business life very young; he was a diligent clerk, and when he set up in the same line for himself, with a partner, when 22 years old, industry, economy, system and sound judgment characterized his course. He married a daughter of Anson G. Phelps, and in 1833 became his partner in the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., importers of metals, with which his whole subsequent business life has been connected, and which has made him wealthy, his property being estimated at from 10 to 15 millions of dollars. Mr. Dodge was a practical benefactor of his kind in the unostentatious work of helping young men out of bad circumstances and habits, and he was also prominently before the public in connection with a great number of religious and reforming associations, being president of the National Temperance Society, during the war connected with the Christian commission, a director of the Union Theological Seminary, and of the Presbyterian Hospital, a trustee of Lincoln University, vice-president of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and otherwise concerned in similar organizations too many to catalogue here.

He was a Presbyterian, and his religious principles were continually active in his business, and he repeatedly severed his relations with railroad and other enterprises on account of them. But recently in a letter written to a Sabbatharian convention he related how he left the direction of the Erie, then of the New Jersey Central, and of other railroads because they began to run Sunday trains. He resigned from the Union League Club years ago on the ground that the sale of wines and other liquors was one of its sources of revenue. He was a Republican in politics, but he never held an office except that of member of the 39th Congress. He was for some time President of the Chamber of Commerce, and in this connection the fact that his firm were compelled to pay nearly \$300,000 to the United States Treasury for alleged false invoices will be recalled.

It was asserted at the time that the errors in the invoices were accidental and without fraudulent intent, and that the money was paid only to escape a tedious litigation, and Mr. Dodge's fellow-merchants fully accepted this explanation. One-half of this sum went to the former and officers under the society law, a procedure which deeply outraged public sentiment and led to the abolition of the practice of giving a moiety of the sum recovered to the agents of the government. Mr. Dodge leaves a wife and seven sons. His fortune is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. He gave away in charity over \$100,000 a year.

The Complaints of Labor.

F. K. Foster, secretary of the Federation of Trade and Labor Unions of Massachusetts, in his testimony before the U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor, spoke of the black-listing system in the New England mills, and said that employees who had been prominent in labor organizations during the strikes were put on the black lists, and no matter how good workmen they might be they could not find employment afterward. He cited the case of the strike in the Pacific mills at Lawrence, Mass., last year, in illustration of this system. To cure existing evils, Mr. Foster recommended the following remedies as the most practicable and desirable at present: The establishment of a National bureau of labor statistics; the establishment of boards of arbitration whenever practicable; the enforcement of the National Eight-Hour law; the abolition of child labor, so far as possible, by legislation, repeal of all "conspiracy" laws which interfere with the right of workmen to combine for their own protection, and the incorporation of the unions like other corporations, and the abolition of the convict labor contract system.

Senator Blair read a letter from the witnesses now in attendance, saying it was evident that the great pressure of business in the Senate at this late stage of the session, will not leave sufficient time for them to present their views fully, and therefore suggesting that their examination be postponed to some more convenient season. The committee thereupon agreed that it was impossible at this time to give the witnesses the necessary attention, and dismissed them with the understanding that they shall be given precedence at the future hearing of testimony.

We don't wish to alarm the American people, and we don't wish to create a panic in commercial circles, but we would like to say, from a profound conviction of eternal truths and imperative necessity, that "now is the time to make a stand."

A COLD DAY.

How the Hawkeye Man Some One up That He Discovers.

As we whizz out of New York, en route for Dundee, the thermometer begins to go down, though for why, nobody knows; it's cold enough up where it is. But cold and colder grows the night, and by daylight a red-hot stove feels like an icicle, and the merry note of the car muff is heard in the land. And it isn't a grace note, neither, too. Uneasy lies the foot that wears a chubblin.

Even the fool who says, "Is this cold enough for you?" now only looks at you, weeps with his nose and says nothing.

The brakeman, touched by the shivering appearance of the gradually freezing passengers, only hold the car door open a little longer than usual. When the train stops the chilled brakes let go unceremoniously and slowly, and there is a concert of wails and groans and sighs under the car that is enough to wake a night watchman.

The train boy comes along with a tray of oranges. Everybody shudders. That boy will be sun struck one of these days. The man who sits closest to the stove lays the rubber soles of his Arctic right against its glowing sides. Nobody complains. Anything that smells of the fire tastes good.

The fat passenger makes two or three desperate efforts to sit on his freezing feet, but with a heart-rending groan gives it up, and puts them on his valise and looks the picture, the tall, thin passenger remarks, of an over-fed iceberg, or a fat snow man.

The fat passenger stifles a groan to say that he hopes he may turn into a snow man before he lives to look like an icicle on a Dr. Tanner diet.

The tall, thin passenger says no more, but sits with his shoulders drawn up to his ears, his hands thrust deep into his pockets, his back bowed, drumming a wild, weird improvisation for two drums on the floor with his feet.

The man with the sandy grates strokes that ornamental appendage with his shivering hands so constantly that the cross passenger asks him if he is trying to warm them at it. The cross passenger curls up in a knot at one end of the seat, and had a fight with the conductor rather than pull one of his hands out of his warm pocket to show his ticket.

The and passenger shivers in pensive, uncomplaining silence, like a clipped terrier looking in at the kitchen window. Once in a while he thaws a hole in the frost on the car window with his tongue, and looks out with one eye at the desolate wintry landscape flying past, and then sighs, but he says never a word.

The man on the wood-box shudders a little every time anyone goes in or out, but for the most of the time he shields his face from the glowing heat with his hat, and looks down at his smoking slippers with great satisfaction. For once he has the boss seat in the front row. And he offers to yield it to no man.

The woman who talks bass sits bolt upright, straight as a ramrod; her hands are in her muff; her feet are twin blocks of ice; her nose is tipped with blue; her ears are scarlet and her eyes are set. Only one man had the temerity to ask if she were cold. And then, without turning her head, she answered him with such an awful, icy croak, that it chilled the warm life-blood in his throbbing veins, and he is now riding on the front platform trying to freeze himself to death.

Br-thren, as sure as you're born, it is a cold day.

The Adirondack Wilderness.

The urgent necessity for protecting generally our present forests at the hands of all important rivers, and especially of preserving in its natural condition, the Adirondack wilderness, the chief source of the Hudson, is now beginning to be widely acknowledged. The *Scientific American* draws this picture of some of the results which would follow a continuance of the old system of stripping the mountains by cutting down the forests: "There is no question that the general clearing of the Adirondack region of its protective forests would produce effects of the most disastrous character to the valleys of the streams flowing therefrom; effects like those which, during the past few months, have brought death and desolation to so many European river valleys. The rainfall of the Adirondack region is great; the drainage slopes are steep; and without the controlling and resisting influence of the existing swamps and forests about it in sources, the rivers which drain this northern wilderness would show only great and sudden alternations of flooded and empty channels, destructive at once to the agriculture of their valleys, to the manufacturing interests which cluster along their banks, and to the commerce of the Hudson; the channel of which has already been seriously obstructed by the debris washed in from the unprotected hill slopes and other spaces stripped of their original forests."

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READS LIKE A NOVEL.

The Story of a "Frontier Outlaw" Told in an Atlanta Reporter.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

"In ante-war times there lived in Meriwether County a don't-care sort of a negro named Jack Wilson, who could neither read nor write. He had gained his freedom in some way or other, and gained his livelihood by acting as a sort of director-general to famous horses in his neighborhood. Jack became attached to a servant girl who was owned by a man named Gates, one of the wealthiest men in Georgia, who owned thousands of acres of land, and with his family lived in lordly style.

"The servant girl was a bright mulatto, and Jack was a shade darker. They made a match of it, and were married under the order of things that existed in war times. At the same time Jack had a slave-wife in Virginia, but she was as black as coal. When the war closed and the slaves were declared free Jack took his Georgia wife to be his partner for life, and by living with her for a stated period she became his wife according to law.

"As soon as he was married Jack showed a sudden spirit of industry that astonished everybody. His careless habits were thrown aside and he went to work with a will. The wealthy Gates, his master, died, and the broad acres fell to the possession of the heirs. Jack still worked on the place, and was saving and careful.

"The Gates family had lost everything except their land. Hundreds of slaves were freed by the new order of things, and the vast and princely fortune was gone. The heirs could not adapt themselves to the situation. Finally pressed, they sold 50 acres of land to Jack; then they wanted more money, and Jack stood their security at the La Grange Bank, and when they were unable to pay he would take up the notes at bank and trade for a piece of the Gates plantation. He worked with a vengeance and all his family worked. Old man Jack became a noted and honored citizen of the county. He was industrious and prospered. In the meantime his old master's children continued to sell him parts of the old homestead. Finally he owned it all and was rich.

"Three years ago he decided that it was his duty to provide for his old Virginia wife, so he sent for her, and she, with her children, came to him. She was given a house on the plantation, and in well provided for. Jack owns now the magnificent place of about 1,600 acres in three miles of White Sulphur Springs, in Meriwether County. He is 60 years old, and all are contented and happy and industrious. He owns 15 or 16 mules, and is noted for keeping the best stock in the county. His credit at the La Grange Bank is good, and he can borrow all the money he wants on his simple note of hand."

"How much is he worth?" "I should say about \$30,000, and every cent of it has been made since the war. It is a remarkable story of how a slave succeeded his master in the ownership of a vast landed estate. I passed the place a few months ago and the Georgia wife came to the door to give me a drink of water. Everything was neat and clean about the place, the yard was newly swept, the barns appeared filled, and in the lots I saw piles upon piles of manure carefully sheltered. It is a model plantation. Why, I have seen on Jack's place 180 acres of corn under one fence."

"Is he educating his children?" "Yes, although he cannot read and write, he sees the advantage of an education, and is giving his children the benefit of schooling. The story is a true one, and shows what can be done right here in Georgia by pluck and industry. The old adage is true: 'There is more in the man than there is in the land.'"

What to Do.

Among the papers lately distributed by the Party of Action in the soldiers barracks at Paris are some which are the young recruit to grasp the whole art of revolution down to the minutest details. There is one, for instance, which tells the revolutionary soldier what he ought to do immediately there is news of an insurrection. He must set fire to his barracks. To enable him to do this, he must make for where the straw and other inflammable matter may be lying. In any case he must set fire to the mattresses. For making a fire he must employ a compound, if it is at hand, of petroleum and alcohol, of petroleum simply, or use a candle, if no better means are available. When the fire has commenced to burn up, he must then turn on all the jets of gas in the corridors and apartments. In the midst of the confusion he must either force the officers to join the revolt, or slay the recalcitrants, so that no one shall remain standing. He must then join the people in the street, and help to burn the public buildings, beginning with the police offices. Besides alcohol, and petroleum he should be furnished with a jet of ether, which is petroleum essence saturated with white phosphorus.

On a New York Central Railroad car box & load, the other day, a newly-wedded party furnished much amusement for the other passengers by their incessant laughing and kidding. Now, if it had been an old married couple, the man would probably have crowded the wife down against the window-panes at the direction of the conductor, or some other person, and would have been told by the conductor to get out of the car.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 7, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

The Georgia Pacific has purchased 8000 tons of steel rails with which to complete its track to Columbus, Miss.

A witness, being examined as to different classes of society and his familiarity therewith, replied to his examiner that he associated with all classes from lawyers up.

The editor of a newspaper was asked by a stranger if it was possible that little town kept up four papers, and the reply was, "No, it takes four newspapers to keep up the little town."

In the Strobach trial the witnesses for the Government have all been heard, and the witnesses for the defense are now being examined. The trial drags its weary length along as if it savored of a star-route case.

Henry Jackson was found dead at Attala, Ala., with a bullet in his brain and four aces and a king in his hand. The murderer, a man named McKemie, seeing Jackson's hand, shot him and made off with the stakes.

The scream of a woman caused a panic among a crowd on East River Bridge, which connects New York and Brooklyn. The bridge was crowded it being decoration day, and a stampede by the crowd resulted in the trampling down and killing of twelve persons and the wounding of many others.

Peck, of "Bad Boy" celebrity, is said to have made more in a year than Emerson made in a lifetime. This fact further suggests the reflection that Talmage's are the only sermons regularly telegraphed to the West—a circumstance not altogether encouraging to the erudite and cultivated class of preachers.

"Bob" Burdette corrects, in his Hawkeye, one of the most popular of popular errors! "Young Politician" has asked, "Why does a State have a Legislature?" and Bob sets him right in this way: My dear boy, it doesn't. The Legislature has the State, every time. Has it by the throat, by a large majority. Has it by the pocket book. Has it on the back. You bet your slippers, young man, the State never has the Legislature.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican says:

The Lawrence company of the 9th regiment came back from Nashville in good temper, frankly admitting that the southerners beat them fairly. Capt. Dolan says no company in the state can compare in drill with the crack companies of the south, and he regards the trip as worth all it cost, because "every member has received a vast amount of instruction in points which go to make up a superior military company."

It has been the custom for Harvard college to confer the degree of LL. D. upon each succeeding Governor of Massachusetts. The question of the conferring of the degree upon Benjamin F. Butler came before the Board of Overseers last week. A vote was taken, which resulted in the degree being withheld by eleven to thirteen. Butler says the college has done him a great personal and political service, and that he did not wish for a degree that had been conferred upon such men as U. S. Grant and Rutherford B. Hayes.

Only about half the men who have achieved military distinction in Russia since the time of Peter the Great have been of Muscovite stock. The rest have been chiefly Germans, but Barclay de Tolly was Scotch and Langeron French. It was partly due to his being as genuine a Russian as Souvaroff that Skobelev had so extraordinary an influence over his men, for the Russo-German officers are not popular with either the Government or the army, and it is averred that many of the campaigns have been fought with a foreign General to plan them and a Muscovite to watch him.

Dr. Bryce, Superintendent of the State Insane Hospital, has notified the Probate Judges of the various counties, that the new building for the accommodation of insane white men is completed. The building for women will not be finished before the early part of next year. The following are the instructions sent out by Superintendent Bryce to the Probate Judges:

As the present accommodation may not be sufficient for all the insane men in the State, you will please forward us the names of such insane white men, residents of your county, as you may desire to commit to the Hospital and you will be notified, when the beds are all in, how many can be received.

Positively no one will be admitted for whom application has not thus been made and accepted by us in advance.

A Theory of the Peculiar.

The method of producing statesmen out west is something peculiar. One Tabor, Senator from Colorado, has lately become prominent before the American public from the fact that he wore night shirts valued at \$250 a pair. The way that Tabor managed to get the position which he held for thirty days was by employing one Bush, a Colorado lawyer, to bribe the Legislature, Tabor furnishing the money. It may be interesting to state here that the said Tabor is worth something near \$10,000,000.

According to Bush, "Tabor's lofty ambition had two objects. One was to get a new wife (including, as a condition precedent, a legal separation from the old one); the other was to become a statesman, and take a seat by the side of the great and good in the national Senate, and so immortalize the name of Tabor that, compared with him, the great trinity of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster should be forgotten, and all lesser living men lost in the brilliancy of his Senatorial career."

To attain these two great ends of his ambition he contracted with Bush (so Bush says) at the price of \$10,000 for the attainment of the first and \$5,000 for the attainment of the second, which shows the different money values of the two objects in the estimation of Tabor. Bush says he fulfilled his part of both contracts, and shows that they would have been rather profitable contracts for him if Tabor had not failed to fulfil his part. He paid to "members of the Legislature and others" about \$1,500, in sums ranging from \$5 to \$475. From this it would appear that he realized a profit of \$3,500 on his contract to put Tabor in the seat of a Senator.

This is the way that Senators are made among "wild western scenes," and their fame is as lasting as a two hundred and fifty dollar pair of night shirts.

Huntsville Democrat: "Free trade means that every man shall be allowed by the laws to carry on his trade without any tax or restriction whatever."

A tariff for revenue only means that the Government shall levy no tax on the people, but such a tax as is absolutely necessary to support the Government in its economical administration.

A tariff for protection means a tax to protect home (that is American) manufactures against fair and unrestricted competition of foreign manufactures in American markets—in other words, that a foreign manufacturer shall pay a tax (which the American manufacturer is not required to pay) before he (the foreign manufacturer) can sell or offer to sell his products to the people of the United States. An absolute protective tariff is a tariff levied for the express purpose of protection of American industries against unrestricted competition with foreign industries of that same character.

A tariff for incidental protection is one not levied expressly for protection but the main purpose of which is, primarily, to raise a revenue, but a higher tariff than is necessary for revenue only—made higher in order to give American manufacturers an advantage over foreign manufacturers and, to that extent, protect the American manufacturer against foreign competition in the American market.

General Longstreet must have to some extent, seen the error of his ways, for he is now speaking "words of truth and soberness." In an interview with a reporter of the New York World, the other day, he talked very honestly: "Is there any break in the color line in your State?" asked the reporter. "The colored people in Georgia," replied General Longstreet, "maintain an outward semblance of adherence to the Republican organization for the sake of getting a Federal office or two, but on election day they vote the Democratic ticket. Take our last election, for instance. There is a colored voting population in Georgia of about 65,000. The total number of Republican votes cast was about 25,000, of which about half were polled by white voters. That shows that at least 50,000 of the Georgia colored citizens have cut loose from the party of freedmen's bureaus and similar institutions, which were supposed to have been founded in their interests."

We agree with the Tuskegee News that the fellows who claim to be members of the Alabama Press Association, and yet haven't the manhood to abstain from beastly drunkenness, should be kicked out of the Association forthwith.

Crops late throughout the State.

Cold weather has caused the crops late throughout the State. There is a rumor that Montgomery and Prattville are to be connected by telephones.

James T. Rapier, the negro ex-Congressman from the second Alabama district, died in Montgomery last week.

Mr. DeBardeleben, of Birmingham, purchased \$40,000 worth of iron ore lands in the vicinity of Gadsden recently.

On March 1, 1883, there were 256 misdemeanants and 566 felons, making a total of 822 convicts, serving out sentence at hard labor under contractors in Alabama.

A manufacturing company with half a million dollars capital has been organized to utilize the immense water power of Coosa River, Alabama, at Ten Island Shoals.

The iron bridge for the Georgia Pacific over the Coosa River will soon be in place. The remaining 30 miles of track to Birmingham will be completed by November 1.

Postmaster Cochran, of Selma, was shot by some unknown person while he was walking along the street, one night last week. He was only slightly wounded in the cheek.

Mrs. Vincent has given Alabama \$15,000 which she received from the sale of her furniture and valuables. It's passing strange how often such honest and noble women marry such reckless and little-souled husbands.—Ez.

It is said that the once famous as well as fat deputy Marshal Samuel D. Oliver, is on a business trip to Canada. Perhaps he is searching for Vincent. The U. S. Grand Jury found several indictments against Oliver, hence his willingness to join the flock of migratory birds.

The Birmingham Age is advocating a mineral exposition for that city. We hope Birmingham will take up this matter and carry it out with success, as such an enterprise rightly managed, would prove vastly beneficial, not only to Birmingham, but to the entire State as well.

According to the Advertiser Birmingham is nowhere. It says:

Builders are crowded with work, and more new houses are in process of erection in Montgomery than in any other city in the south. The population is increasing at a marvelous rate, and Montgomery's future is decidedly promising.

A man by the name of Lawrence, who was intoxicated, attempted to kill a conductor on the E. T. V. & C. railroad the other day, as the train was nearing Burnsville. He succeeded in making a fearful cut across the neck of the conductor with a knife. No cause assigned for the assault. Another temperance item.

Chas. Graham, alias Montgomery, alias McDonald, imposed on the secretary of Fraternal Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M., Blountsville, Ala., recently and obtained \$5, claiming to be worthy and in distress. While in the secretary's office he got hold of the Lodge seal and made several impressions with it, which he afterwards used to forge certificates, signing the secretary's name, and by this means imposed on Hartsell, Newbern, Mobile and other places. He is wanted in Blountsville.

Stanton Checks.

Stanton has been made a regular station, with J. W. Ruddick, as agent.

Mr. George Crawford had a hand badly mashed at the planing machine.

Mrs. McFarland, has returned to Tennessee, accompanied by Miss Mary McGee, who will make that State her future home.

Mr. Prichard is building a neat residence near this place. Let improvements continue.

CHECKER.

A good attendance of the farmers at the meeting of the County Agricultural Association, on last Saturday, gave to said meeting considerable interest. Thirty-four members were present, and several instructive talks were had. Interest in the organization is steadily increasing, and the benefits to be derived by members are already being felt. The meetings will take place the first Saturday in each month.

An interesting feature of the County Agricultural Association is in the reports made by Vice President's of the condition of the crops in their respective neighborhoods and precincts. Everyone reporting at the last meeting stated that the crops were from eight to ten days late. The cold weather has even necessitated re-planting in some localities. From the present outlook, an average crop may be expected if no further unfavorable seasons occur.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$3 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Aeree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Aeree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 8:00 a.m. Selma	Arr. 8:30 p.m. Lye. 5:30 "	Arr. 5:30 "
" 10:58 "	Calera Lye. 5:30 "	" 1:10 "
" 1:10 "	Talladega " 3:30 "	" 2:07 "
" 2:07 "	Anniston " 2:07 "	" 4:50 p.m. Rome
" 4:50 p.m. Rome	" 11:20 a.m. Dalton	" 6:30 "
" 6:30 "	Chattanooga " 8:00 "	" 8:10 "
" 8:10 "	Cleveland " 7:10 "	" 8:50 "
" 8:50 "	Chattanooga " 7:10 "	

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward

Arr. 10:34 a.m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p.m. Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:58 "

Leave 4:50 a.m. Meridian Arrive 10 p.m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

The Aultman-Taylor is Best.

This Thresher will clear from \$100 to \$300 more than any other. It threshes in bad weather and bad conditioned grain.

It costs less for repairs.

Intelligent farmers prefer it, and will wait on you for weeks.

It is the most durable and is guaranteed.

Save your stock with an Aultman-Taylor Horse-Power.

THE AULTMAN-TAYLOR DOUBLE GEAR HORSE-POWER.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Threshers, Horse Powers, Portable, Traction and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills cheap for cash and to farmers on easy terms. For circulars, prices and terms, write a postal card to J. P. VANDEVER, may 3]

Clear Creek, Ala.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In Regular Term of the Probate Court of Chilton County, Ala.

This day came M. L. Harris Guardian of the Estate of A. D. Posey, a minor, and filed her accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of her guardianship of the Estate of said minor; and the 11th day of June, 1883, has been set for examining and auditing said account. At which time all persons interested can appear before said Court on said 11th day of June, 1883, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed.

Witness this 14th day of May, 1883. H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

may 24

may 24

may 24

may 24

may 24

Advances Made on Security.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CALL ON R. EHRMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PRICES.

I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully, R. EHRMAN, Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JESKIA

WILDER'S
The three gigantic evils of civilized man are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cure and eradicate all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they increase and render all these secretions healthy. Numberless testimonials pour in upon him for their wonderful effects from sufferers who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL TARTAR the effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases. AND POTASH.

may 3

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and without a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and millinery. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. Mr 8-4 J. M. CORDERIE.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, ketching, glazing and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture refinishing and varnishing. Parties at a distance can write me at above.

CLANTON, ALA.

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CLANTON, ALA.

marry, she, her mother-in-law and daughter's education was due to the fact that she had them compelled to live for two or three years with the pirate captain and that when she was at last released, with some money in her possession, she was over-haunted with dreams that she determined never to let the world in which she once moved know of her existence, and to spend the remainder of her life in deeds of charity. She had adopted Blackbridge as her place of residence, then a fairly thriving city in connection with the plantation, the Virginia House, during those years, and

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 14, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

Of Switzerland's army of 205,176, only 3,000 are in active service.

Miss Mary Crowell won the literary essay prize at the Vanderbilt University over 121 males.

At \$5,000 a night it is calculated that Patti in "Lucia" will be paid over \$80 a minute, \$4.10 a word, and \$1.75 a note.

Mr. Harbert should on his return from Europe get married, and let the comforts of domestic life take the place of bric-a-brac and curiosities of art.

It is reported that Mrs. Walter Davis, who was made a widow by Congressman Phil. Thompson, will institute a suit against him, with the view of bringing out the facts of the case, and vindicating her husband's honor.

The hoodlum seems to be as rampant in New Orleans to-day as he ever was in San Francisco. On May 26 a gang of five took possession of Royal street, between Canal and the Custom House, and held it the entire night, assaulting all who passed.

The wounded Confederate soldiers, for whom an appropriation was made at the last meeting of the Legislature, should make application to the Judges of Probate before the 23d day of August, if they expect to receive the benefit of the act.

Strobach has at last been acquitted after a trial consuming more time than any other that ever took place in Montgomery county. The acquittal of Strobach was expected by few, but little satisfaction can be expected from a Federal court.

A Scotchman employed to build in London used steam cranes to hoist the bricks up to the required height; and, as the English workmen refused to have anything to do with a job where steam supplanted men, workmen had to be brought from Edinburgh to finish the hotel.

Some people will consider Mr. Chancey M. Depew, who is Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's lawyer, to have been guilty of uttering queer words when he expressed a hope at a public dinner last Saturday night that "muttonheaded millionaires" would have no influence on the politics of the future.

Daniel Webster was right when he said of the press. "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper; amply rewarded is its patron. I care not how humble or unpretending is the paper; it is next to impossible to fill it out without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Do not forget that it costs something to puff as well as advertise. Never sponge on a printer. It is printer's ink that makes nine tenths of our fortunes; it takes money to buy ink, type, and paper, and yet after all this, few are the thanks the printers get."

The Tariff.

We republish elsewhere an article from the Birmingham Age. We republish it because it almost fully expresses our views upon the tariff question. The tariff will, in all probability, be the leading issue in the campaign of 1884, though it would be better for the Democratic party, if this was not true. This is our opinion, and we hope that the tariff question may be laid aside if the success of the Democratic party is to be assured.

With \$200,000,000 to be raised for the necessary expenses of the government, to say nothing of a heavy national indebtedness, it is obvious, even to the rankest "tariff for revenue only" politician, that absolute free trade is out of the question. Many of those who favor a tariff for revenue only, are under the impression that such a tariff will give all needed protection to home industries. By reading only free trade journals, they have been led to an exceedingly fallacious conclusion (a conclusion based upon false and assumed premises), the fallacy of which has been too often proved for us to need do so.

It follows that if a tariff for revenue is of itself protection, it is only common sense to impose a tariff sufficient to make protection of some benefit to the country and its industries? Here in Alabama the farmers who know, will say that the tariff does not injure them—that they pay less for their implements now than they did previous to the war, and before the present

tariff was imposed. More than this, they are anxious to have their bolls up in which they may dispose of their products. They realize that the tariff is a chief factor in the building up of such places as Birmingham and Anniston.

That the manufacturing industries of the North would remove to the South in the event of abolishing tariff duties, is a mere assumption, the unreasonableness of which is demonstrated by the Age, while it is acknowledged by every fair minded person, some anti-protectionists included, that without a protective tariff the industries of the North cannot prosper. The tariff as at present imposed is somewhat irregular, and needs revision, and perhaps some reduction, but it would be well for the country if its advocates of tariff reform be taught that it is best for them to "go slow," and not attempt to do too much at once. Above all it is to be hoped that the tariff issue will not enter into the next national canvass.

We commend the article of the Age to our readers.

A Wily Scheme.

There are a certain class of politicians in the South who pretend to believe that a tariff for revenue only, would be the very making of the South, and they argue upon the basis that free-trade would break down the manufactures of the north. They take Alabama, for instance, and say that we can make iron so cheap in this state we need no protection, and with free trade, or this kind of a revenue tariff, we could soon transplant every furnace and rolling mill in Pennsylvania to Alabama, and the other iron regions of the South. They say the same thing about the manufacture of cotton goods. The bare idea is an absurdity, besides being the grossest perversion of justice and statesmanship. The advocates of this idea do not remember that the manufacturing industries of the north are the result of 100 years growth, the whole commerce and civilization of that section are the outcome of these industries, and they cannot be torn down and transplanted to the south by any political schemes.

Take Pennsylvania and its iron industries for instance. This state is more than a hundred years older than Alabama, and it has taken a long, long time, to reach its present position as an iron and steel producing state. This industry alone composes over 423 establishments employing the enormous capital of \$113,364,797. There are 278 furnaces, which made in 1881, 2,190,786 tons of pig iron, to say nothing about the bloomeries and forges, and hundreds of iron and steel rolling mills, all of which represent millions of dollars, and upon which are dependent thousands of families. Is anybody dupe enough to believe that these great industries and this enormous wealth can be transferred to the south by the election of a democratic president and the adoption of free-trade, or a tariff for revenue only? In the first place, the Pennsylvania iron men whose industries have grown up under a protective tariff, are not likely to be induced to invest anywhere when the tariff on iron is reduced to the revenue only basis, and least of all, will they invest their money in a section which is willing to admit foreign iron to come in competition with home-made iron. Besides no political party can organize a formidable following which favors the destruction of one state in order to build up another. The idea is narrow and foolish. If ever the Pennsylvania furnaces are transplanted to the south, it will be for economical reasons, and not because of the successful policy of a political party.—Birmingham Age.

The Machinery Bill.

The case involving the constitutionality of the act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes, commonly known as the "Machinery Bill," was argued in the Supreme Court on Friday. Geo. F. Moore and Wm. Thornton Esqs., representing the Tax Collector of this county, Chas. R. Pollard, Jr., contended that the law in question was unconstitutional. Hon. Hilary A. Herbert contra insisted that the law was constitutional. On yesterday morning the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Brickett announcing the opinion of the Court, held the law unconstitutional. This decision is a matter of rejoicing, for there is now no need of an extra session of the Legislature. The Board of Equalization, which has been compelled to await a decision of this case, can now proceed with its duties under the old law.

And the tax collectors and assessors can now proceed under the old law without any danger of complications arising from the fact that two systems for collecting revenues were in existence.—Mont.

Alabama View.

Mad dogs are causing considerable alarm in portions of Lowndes county.

The "Student" excitement among the negroes has left Montgomery and taken hold upon the darkness of Huntsville.

Montgomery is improving rapidly. The Advertiser says that 300 houses have been built there since last October.

We are glad that Maj. Tom Baine, of the Hayneville Examiner, was elected Secretary of the Press Association. He will make a good officer.

Maj. Wallace Screws did not attend the late Press Association meeting. He is the man whom the press of Alabama delights to honor, and many regrets were expressed at his non-attendance.

Talladega Home: The building of a narrow gauge railroad to extend from Anniston to Goodwater is an assured fact, and the work is to be begun at once. It will be known as the Anniston and Atlantic.

The Gulf City Gun Club won the first, and the Mobile Gun Club the second prizes in the recent interstate shooting match at Montgomery. Nearly 4,000 pigeons were killed. We should have a law making such sport criminal.

Mr. E. C. Meredith, of Eutaw, has been appointed by Gov. O'Neal to succeed Mr. Wm. Alley, who recently resigned as sheriff of Greene county. We predict that Ed. Meredith will make the best sheriff Greene county has ever had. He is never afraid to do his duty.

Selma is to have a bagging factory. This enterprise was first placed within the grasp of Montgomery, but the Central City has stepped in and distanced all competitors. We shall chronicle with pleasure every fact giving evidence of the awakening of Selma to a proper appreciation of her possibilities.

Birmingham Daily Age: Birmingham will have five journalistic enterprises when the Chronicle begins to chronicle.

The large cotton firm of C. L. Green & Co., of Cincinnati, have purchased the warehouse of Slaton, Smith & Co., with the view of enlarging it, and will open a branch office of their Cincinnati house at this place with E. V. Gregory as manager.

The output of coal at Pratt Mines is increasing every day. The management and method of work at the mines was never in a more satisfactory and flourishing condition. It is intended to reach a daily output of 2500 tons of coal by the 1st of Sept. New steel rails are being laid on all the track about the mines, and new engines have been ordered, which are on the way.

A Modern Song of Home.

R. J. Burdette in Hawkeye.

I talk about home because I am rarely there—and men like to talk most of what they know least about. "There is no place like home." Even those who live in boarding houses touchingly warble that song. Home is more to a woman than to a man. A man who has no home, is a social tramp. With a woman it is different! she wants a home, but doesn't always have a chance to get it. Woman feeds upon affection. She is never happy until she gets her ideal man, and then she is cast down to find another woman's photograph and love letters in his overcoat pocket.

But a man gets his home—hot, house, mortgage, mechanic's lien and all. He has all but the mortgage, and the mortgage has him. All of a man's life, except what he spends at the store, caucus, club, lodge or prayer meetings, is spent in his home. Man is great in his own house; if he is not a king, he is at least a prince consort. Many are like the man, who, on being nominated for lieutenant governor, said: "You have nominated the right man for the right place. I have been a lieutenant governor ever since I was married."

It is said that every home has a skeleton, and I don't believe it. It is only a thing of the imagination. Some regard a poor relation as a skeleton, but that is wrong. No man is poor for fun; he can't help it and is entitled to your sympathy. Homes are better and brighter than they used to be. Our wives make them so. When a wife buys her husband a diamond pin for Christmas it brightens home, and the husband is more happy by receiving the bill ten days before Christmas.

The star route trial has ended. Some of the speeches of counsel consumed as much as seven days time in delivery, and Bob Ingersoll's was the lengthiest.

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The Place to Buy Goods.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES

CALL ON R. EHRMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PRICES

I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and many other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully,
Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

Stationary, on Sills and on Wheels.

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BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.
Feb. 8

WILDER'S
WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH
The three gigantic evils of civilized man are Scrophulous, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they increase and regulate all the secretions; they remove all morbid humors; they strengthen the system; they remove all the bad blood, and re-invigorate the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Itch and Ringworm; it prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

Corderie's Mills.
These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Madlock, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and millinery. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him. Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come, come with us, but not all at once.
J. M. CORDERIE.

Blank mortgages, unpaid, war-ranty deeds and waives noted for record this office.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1883.

NO. 31.

THE MAIDEN'S LAMENT.

(After Schiller.)

The oak forest bends
To the tempest's roar,
As a maiden sits
On the lake's green shore;
The waves are breaking with stormy might,
And her eyes are red with weeping.
"Oh! the world is void,
And my heart is sore,
And nothing is left me
To wish for more.
"Mother of Christ! why still must I live?
I know all the joy this world can give
The rapture of living and loving."
"Though many thy tears,
In vain dost thou weep;
The eyes will not waken
The dead from their sleep;
The dead from his sleep;
The death of love has left its smart—
The voice I'll send thee from Heaven."
"Full well do I know
That in vain I weep,
That my cries cannot waken
My dead from his sleep;
The death of love has left its smart,
In love's sweet anguish and sorrow."

ADVENTURES OF A RAZOR.

A razor of the finest steel, am about
to speak and prove to the world that
it can tell stories worth listening to
as well as men. My earliest recollection
is to carry me back to the time when I
was a child, and my presence the in-
fluence of a shaver in the shop of a
barber in the little town of Ro-
nneville in the south of France. I know
only so much of my genealogy as I was
able to gather from my own, when he
talked of my good qualities in order to
procure my sale. In the most eulogis-
tic terms he affirmed that I had been
used in the celebrated manufactory of
Razors, of an exceeding fine and pure
steel, and that I rivaled in keenness of
edge the famous blades of Toledo. All
these flatteries rendered me ambitious.
When I was a child I might be purchased
by some peasant who, after having made
me a slave to his rough chin during his
life, would leave me to rust in the bot-
tom of an old chest. I possessed, on
the other hand, a lively desire to travel
and see the world, and I had no taste
for the quiet and monotonous life
of a domestic razor.

One day, while meditating on my fu-
ture, I was aroused from my reverie by
the entrance into the shop of a man ac-
companied by a lad. They asked per-
mission to examine me, found me to
be of fine grain, and bought me. It was not
until the morning that I learned who my
master was. What luck! What
joy! I belonged to a future
celebrity. My young master was
determined to try me, and begin his
career, but was unable to find
himself a razor that possessed cor-
responding qualities to his model. Fi-
nally, after a host of persuasive and
flattering arguments, his father con-
sented to be the victim of his first at-
tempt.

Well retained my razor-edged memory
of the lesson that he gave to his
son, and the moment when the young novice,
holding me with the tips of his inexperi-
enced fingers, prepared to begin opera-
tion.

"Take care! Go easy! Don't hurt
me! And above all don't forget that I
have been a good father to you."
"Don't, father, don't be afraid. You
see as if you were going to die."
"My dear boy," replied the father,
"I see you are a little bit of a
trickster, but I am reminded
of myself, of the sword of Damocles."

Thanks to the watchfulness and the
advice of the chief of the estab-
lishment, the operation was finished
without any magical accident.

Being of a rash and restless dispo-
sition, my young master, after he became
expert in managing me, took a live-
ly pleasure in playing tricks upon the
customers who fell into his hands. Some-
times he would take the back of my blade to
scratch the faces of the young fellows whose
fears were not so much as his own, and
he was greatly tickled because
they did not perceive the imposture.
One day by chance he caused me to make
a prodigious incision in the epidermis
of some cross customer, he hastened to
the only mirror in the shop out of
which, in order to prevent him from see-
ing the havoc that he had made me com-

ing obliged to quit the ordinary. There
is the story: Every day, a charming
young girl, whose father was a nobleman
and a millionaire, passed the shop
either on her way to church or while
taking a walk for pleasure. My young
master was deeply smitten by her. As-
tounding folly! It was impossible for
him to tell the girl of the impression
that she had made upon him, inasmuch
as she was always accompanied by a
duenna of the most crabbed aspect. My
master, who was usually so gay and
cheerful, became sad and downcast. He
mused for hours upon the means he
should employ to make known his feel-
ing. Finally, one night, when all the
world was asleep, he arose and directed
his steps toward the home of his Du-
cinea. Having arrived under her win-
dows, he suddenly began to shout like a
maniac:
"Fire! fire! fire!"
This frightful cry breaking the silence
of the midnight caused a sensation
from every window in the neighborhood
were thrust forth night caps of the most
grotesque and various forms. Presently
in a second story window of the young
lady's house, a beautiful white-robed
form was seen, and a soft voice, trem-
bling with alarm, asked excitedly:
"Where is the fire? Where is the
fire?"
And the young Romeo cried:
"Fire, mademoiselle! The fire is here
in my heart, which is burning with love
for you!"
Naturally, and as he ought to have
foreseen, he was arrested. But on ac-
count of his youth the police justice re-
leased him the next day, ordering him,
however, to quit the town, so that he
might not be again tempted to disturb
the nocturnal repose of the peaceable in-
habitants of the ancient capital of
Ronneville.

Five years after this event we arrived
in Paris. By a stroke of luck my master
obtained employment with a celebrated
hairdresser, whose establishment was
situated in the Boulevard Montmartre,
above the Passage Seraphin. On the
same floor was a reading room, fre-
quented by most renowned journalists.
These gentlemen, whether in going or
coming, stopped in this hairdressing
salon to have their countenances embel-
lished.

I ought to say here that I should
esteem this period as the most agreeable
of my existence. Being very fond of
elegant intellectual company, I experi-
enced genuine pleasure in hearing these
witty men talk. Besides, I was so au-
xious to please them that never, either be-
fore or since, have I polished chins with
more graciousness and delicacy. And I
am persuaded that it was owing to me
that my master became their favorite,
and even their confidant in one serious
affair. It was at the beginning of that
year, 1870, which was so fertile in sur-
prises for France. Prince Pierre Bonaparte
had just assassinated Victor Noir. All
minds were excited. The next day
Henri Rochefort's newspaper *La Marseil-
laise*, contained a very violent article
aimed against the imperial family which
ended with these words: "Are we to see
the reign of the Bonapartes of the
Gorgone?" The newspaper was seized,
and orders of arrest were issued against
the subscribers of this distributer. Among
them was M. Rame, now Deputy, and
one of the most brilliant champions of
opportunism. Knowing that they were
looking for him, he took refuge with his
intimate friend, Francisque Sarcey, the
eminent dramatic critic. Fearing that
his hiding place would be discovered, he
resolved to go abroad in disguise. It
was then that he appealed to my young
master, telling him that he wished to at-
tire himself as a priest, and that, conse-
quently, it would be necessary for him
to have a priest's head. I was em-
ployed to take off his beard, which he
wore full, and to shave his crown in
order to make the transformation more
complete. Some days later, when I
learned that he had reached Belgium
safe and sound, I congratulated myself
upon the part I had taken in throwing
the best spies of the imperial police off
the scent.

Disgusted with living under the regime
of Napoleon III., and curious to behold
a great republic, my master resolved to
start for America.

The steamship which carried us was
filled with emigrants, who had come
from every corner of Europe. As there
was no official hairdresser on board, my
master, in order to increase his capital,
turned his professional skill to account.
At the end of a week I had seen such a
great variety of the human race that my
observations and the knowledge I had
obtained were equivalent to the results
of a course in ethnology.

Now, since I have lived for several
years among the Americans, I feel an
immoderate desire to draw the portraits
of some personalities of the literary, the
political, and the financial world here
whom I have served in embellishing
their countenances. But I abstain, at

the same time making this reservation,
that what is deferred is not lost. I will
confine myself, then, for the present, to
some remarks upon the hairdressing
establishments of New York. Some,
mainly those in the big hotels, are
furnished with luxury, but they lack
picturesqueness. With a few excep-
tions, they all look alike, so that when
you have seen one you have seen all.
What they lack and what would be, in-
contestably, their greatest ornament, is
the presence of a lady at the counter.
And then I find the signs which serve to
designate the business a little too pro-
saic.

In France, establishments of this kind
are distinguished by the variety of their
furniture, and by the presence at the
cash-box of the wife of the proprietor.
The signs also vary according to the
taste of the owner. Many call them-
selves the Praxiteles of hair cutting, and
others add to their names these very
significant lines:

If Apollo were alive,
Here's the place where he would shave.
But since Beaumarchais immortalized
the barber of Seville, the intellectual
and artistic level of the Figaro of New
York has been so much elevated that I
do not believe I am mistaken in predict-
ing that the future sign of the American
hairdressers will be this:
"Hair-cutting Studio."
The story of my adventures would not
be complete if I should forget to men-
tion that after many peregrinations I
once fell into the hands of a village bar-
ber. Only a few days after I had changed
masters I saw entering the shop a poor
devil with a piteous air, who politely
asked if they would be so generous as to
shave him for the love of God, for, he
said, he found himself without a penny.

The rustic barber was charitable
enough to consent, and invited him to
sit in the arm chair. Nevertheless,
when he saw the bristling chin of this
unlucky fellow he judged it proper not
to make use of his best instrument.
Some little time after the operation was
begun a great caterwauling was heard
from the back shop. These cries be-
came so persistent that the barber final-
ly remarked:
"What in the world can they be do-
ing to the cat to make it cry like that?"
The unfortunate customer, his eyes
filled with tears, replied with a deep
sigh:
"Perhaps it is a cat they are shaving
for the love of God."
This pathetic response completely
softened the heart of the hairdresser,
and he took a sharper razor to finish the
shaving.
HENRY FOURC.

Nothing to Do.

Coming west on a dining car on the
Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania road, the
other day, the passengers were putting
in the time waiting for a late breakfast,
conversing on all kinds of topics. Two
men were in a seat talking, when one
said: "Nine o'clock is a later breakfast
than I am accustomed to. I always eat
breakfast at 7." The other man, a
splendid looking young fellow, said,
after a yawn, "I never eat breakfast till
ten o'clock." The man with whom he
was talking said, "You must take it
pretty leisurely about getting to busi-
ness," and then the nice looking young
fellow said, "Business! I have no busi-
ness. I have nothing on earth to do,
and never had a thought of doing
anything, and never had a care. I have
an income." Everybody that was within
hearing turned and looked at the great,
strapping fellow who had nothing on
earth to do, and he fell away below zero
in everybody's estimation. We pitied
the fellow from the bottom of our heart.
Nothing to do. No ambition, no nothing,
but to get up an appetite for the next
meal by drinking bitter, no business to
take his mind from his lazy life. Then
we studied the fellow all day, and half
of the next day. Honestly, it got so the
passengers looked down on him, and
answered when he passed.—Peck's Sn.

In a Rope-Walk.

At the ropewalk in Bath, Me., the
spinners wind huge skeins of Manila
hemp around them, catch a thread or
two of it upon the hook, and as the
spindle whirls walk slowly backward
down the length, spinning as they go,
and leaving before them a long twisted
strand. Every twenty minutes they dis-
appear from sight and are seen as far as
the eye can reach coming into view down
the dimly-lighted walk, nearly a mile
away. Thirty or more trips a day make
a wand and every wand is a half a mile,
and every day each spinner walks fifteen
miles and spins seven miles of strand.

ENTHUSIASTIC Professor of Physics,
discussing the organic and inorganic
kingdoms: "Now, if I should shut my
eyes—so—and drop my head—so—and
should not move, you would say I was a
clod! But I move, I leap, I run; then
what do you call me?" Voice from the
rear: "A clodhopper." Class is dis-
missed.

THE BLACK ARTILLERY.

A New York Girl's Experience in a Fashionable Massachusetts Seminary.

The following extract is from a letter
of a school girl to a friend at Packer In-
stitute:

You know how they fit us for life here
—teach us French, ceramics, music and
housework. To-day I took my first real
lesson in housework. Heretofore I had
had a taste of it in being detailed to pare
apples for half an hour after supper. To-
day I was "called off" that is, instead of
working regularly after supper at the
apple business, I had to take another
girl's work after dinner. It was my first
experience with what the girls call "the
black artillery," and may it be my last!
The "black artillery," you must know,
are great black iron steam kettles in
which they cook our meals. There are
six of them. They are ugly looking vats.
They had been used for dinner, and of
course they had to be cleaned. I had
never seen the girls cleaning them, and
I hadn't the remotest idea of how the
thing was done. I was too proud to ask.
So I set to work with two mops, an iron
dish-cloth, a dish-towel and some soap.
The things are so deep that I had to
balance myself on their rims. With
heels waving in the air, every now and
then I made a frantic dip at the bottom.
The result of these gymnastics was a
smutted apron, a sprained back and a
very unsettled temper.

When I had got through diving into
the kettle, I tried to regain my equilib-
rium. Shades of misery! my luckless
heels capsize a great pile of dirty water
used in cleaning the vat. This brought
the matron down on me in the "shake of
a girl's foot." She ordered me to mop
it up instantly, and not to track around
in it; and I was actually forced to com-
down to the indignity of mopping up
that dirty, greasy stuff. I flopped round
wildly with the mop and mop for about
twenty minutes, but my spirit was
broken. I was ten minutes late for hall,
having worked like a slave for an hour
and a half and got one kettle cleaned.
Wild horses couldn't have dragged me
back to attack the other five.

However, I have had two consolations.
One is seventy-five minutes plus time,
and the other is that I left the pipe all
stopped up with grease. I had to ladle
out every drop I put into the kettle.
When they go to cook anything, there'll
be a flood big enough to float every one
of the miserable things off to Jericho.
One of the rules of the institution is an
enforced half hour of meditation in a
closet every afternoon. I was in a lovely
mood for meditation that afternoon. I
don't think I ever spent a more joyous
thirty minutes.

We have a house full of visitors,
among them a young Englishman and
his wife, who have come on from India
to finish an education for missionary life.
They have been here about three years.
He expects to graduate from Boston
University in a year or more, and then
they will return to India. Meantime,
she will remain here partly as a scholar
and partly to learn how to conduct a
girls' school. It seems so strange to
have a married woman in classes with
us. She is a thin little creature, with
the worried, anxious, deprecating face
which all missionary wives seem to wear.

The Rev. Joseph Cook lectured here
about a week ago. I never heard such
lecturing in my life. I was just com-
pletely spell-bound. The first thing he
said was: "To me Smith College, Welles-
ley and Vassar are sacred, but this in-
stitution is simply divine." The faculty
were so dull of comprehension that they
thought he meant them, but us girls
knew better. He meant us, didn't he?

An Accommodating Salesman.

"In a Western city the proprietor of a
retail store got up the idiotic notion that
it would eliminate the workmen from the
pay roll if he made a rule that no man
who failed to sell to one of three cus-
tomers who came in in succession should
be retained in the establishment. This
rule was in force for some time. One
fellow, that didn't intend that anybody
should get ahead of him when he found
himself on the eve of losing a third cus-
tomer, was obliged to do a rascally thing
to secure her. She came in with ten
yards of calico, a remnant which she had
just bought, and she wanted a yard and
a half more. She said she had been all
over town in a vain search to get it
matched. The salesman looked over all
his goods, and couldn't find anything to
suit her. He began to be alarmed, when
a bright thought occurred to him. He
put his hand to his head all of a sudden,
as though he remembered something, and
said, "Well, there, I believe I've got a
remnant of the very identical piece of
goods all the time up-stairs. I'll run up
and see." He took her piece of cloth
under his arm, went up-stairs, deliber-
ately cut off a yard and a half from it,
and brought back the two pieces to her.
She was very much pleased at such an
excellent match, and paid for the yard
and a half of her own calico with a great
deal of satisfaction. She came into the
store next day and said somebody had
cheated her; but the fellow explained so
plausibly that she must have got short
measure at the place where she first
bought her cloth, that she started for
that store in high dudgeon. As he hasn't
seen her since, he concludes that she
must have met with some satisfaction
there. But it was a rascally piece of busi-
ness for him just the same.

The greatest poverty is that of our own
nations. The resources we most need to
cultivate these within ourselves. The
only true rich man is he who is rich, not
in who he is rich; the wealth a man is
can never be taken.

THE FIRST STEAM ENGINE.

ROBERT FULTON NOT THE INVENTOR.

The Real Inventor of It and the Injustice Done to His Memory.

A statue of Robert Fulton has been
erected in the National Hall of Statuary,
in the capitol at Washington, to repre-
sent Pennsylvania. Robert Fulton is
generally credited with being the inven-
tor of the steamboat; and by many peo-
ple he is also supposed to have been a
native of New York. Both of these no-
tions are erroneous. He was not the in-
ventor of the steamboat; and he was a
native of Pennsylvania.

The inventor of the steamboat was John
Fitch. This remarkable man, a native
of that part of old Windsor that is on the
east side of the Connecticut River and is
not included in the newer township of
South Windsor, conceived the idea of a
steamboat while living in Philadelphia,
in 1784, twenty-three years before Ful-
ton started his boat. Fitch went ahead
with his idea—petitioned Congress in
1785 for aid to build his vessel, and sub-
mitted his model to the American Philo-
sophical Society of Philadelphia. He
received some assistance from individ-
uals, went ahead, built a boat, the Per-
severance, and had it in actual operation
on the Delaware on the 1st of May, 1787.
His engine was the first double-acting
condensing engine transmitting power by
cranks over constructed. The boat made
several trips, up and down the river; but,
owing to the difficulty of keeping the
piston tight against the comparatively
rough interior surface of the cylinder,
the rate was slow, only three miles an
hour. Fitch then improved it, so that,
in 1788, it made eight miles per hour.
It was then put into regular use on the
Delaware.

Fulton saw it—and in a later year saw
Fitch's model in Paris, where the in-
ventor had taken it in the vain hope of
getting French artisans to build a
steamer. Fulton, who, unlike Fitch,
had the important aid of wealthy friends,
failed in an invention of a submarine
torpedo boat. Then he undertook, some
seventeen years after Fitch's triumphant
demonstration on the Delaware, to make
a steamboat to ply on the Seine, at Paris;
but it proved a total failure. He then
went to England and Scotland, and
studied up the mechanism of a steam
cable towboat, which, built on a wrong
principle, was trying to do work on the
 Clyde. Having the means, he bought
a powerful engine, of Watt's invention,
in England, in 1806, and sent it to the
United States, where, in 1807, he got it
at work in the first Hudson River
steamer, the Clermont. This boat made
five miles an hour up stream—not equal
to Fitch's boat on the Delaware, twenty
years before.

But Fitch was poor, and destined
always to bitter trials and disappoint-
ments. Fulton had powerful friends,
and obtained unjustly the credit of being
the inventor of the steamboat. Fitch
died in disappointment and obscurity in
Kentucky, by an overdose of opium;
Fulton goes into the Hall of Statuary in
the capitol. But history will yet right
this matter and do justice to John Fitch.

The American Blower.

Speaking of smart fellows, says a
London correspondent, if you want to
see the "great American blower" to
perfection, drop in at the "American
Exchange" in the Strand any day about
11 o'clock and hear the gathered colony
talk. You will find a lot of fellows there
who can out "blow" any storm Old
Prob can prophesy. It is "the thing"
for the newly-arrived American im-
mediately to rush out and buy a hat, an
umbrella, a long-tailed English New-
market coat, and at once assume an
English accent and intonation—say he
will be "at one" such an hour; pro-
nounce other eye-ther; talks of nothing
but "pun's" and of millions as glibly
as of dollars. He affects everything
English, and the height of his ambition
is to be taken for an Englishman; and
there he sits and boasts and brags and
makes an ass of himself, and all the time
is under the impression that he is creat-
ing a sensation. He generally is, but of
quite a different kind from what he sup-
poses.

An Amusing Scene.

The audience which filled the Lexing-
ton, Ky., Opera House the other even-
ing interrupted the performance with
loud cheers for Governor Blackburn,
who had come late and was about to
take his seat in the dress circle. The
Governor, naturally pleased at this popu-
lar demonstration, remained standing
until the applause had ceased that he
might bow his thanks, and then, while
all eyes were fixed upon him, a malicious
face interposed and without warning he
emitted a coughing sneeze which shook
the windows. Never was there a more
convulsing anti-climax, and the audience
broke into a roar of laughter.

A NEW ORLEANS LEGEND.

The Weird Story of Mme. La-Laurel Home in the Old French Town.

A New Orleans correspondent of the
Nashville American writes as follows:—
There is no portion of New Orleans so
full of interest to stranger or resident
than that which a stranger prettily called
"the New Orleans of George W. Cable."
Its old red-tiled cottage-houses, some
with great overhanging roofs that serve
as a sort of awning, with high balustrades
of tiles set on end, forming an odd
decoration around the edge of the roof,
are pretty to look upon. Time has
softened the angularities in these small
houses, the winds of many years have
blown a rich soil upon their tops, as
witness—I passed a cottage on Bourbon
street the other day upon the tiled roof
of which grew, in luxurious profusion,
golden rod each stalk at least four feet
high.

Far down upon the corner of Royal
and another street stands a big square
house built in old French style. It is
five stories, and although there are great
scars upon the gray stone walls, and the
ornate carvings over the peaked tops of
the small-paned windows are beginning
to crumble off, it is a building whose
architectural features attract the atten-
tion of all the sight-hunting strangers.
About fifty-five years ago this house
belonged to a wealthy old Frenchwoman
whom one may call Mme. La-laurel.
She owned many slaves, and when she
went to live in her Royal street residence
she furnished some of the rooms in grand
style.

That the Madame was a she-devil, who
tortured her slaves, all the town was
beginning to know. There was a deep
well in the back yard, in which it was
said she hung the negroes, even to the
little babies, suspending them by the
arms so that the black, cold, foul-smelling
water came up to their lips, and there
they hung till almost dead. If they
died in the water, especially the babies,
who could not naturally endure much of
such treatment, the body was
weighed, the rope cut, and the poor,
freed darkey sunk swiftly out of sight.

In a room on the lower floor of the
house Mme. La-laurel had built a sort of
dungeon—a brick room inside of a brick
room. It has one window, with iron
gratings across it, and is as black and
awful looking as any dungeon you can
imagine. The floors in this echoing old
building are full of murderous-looking
stairs, and to-day, if water is thrown
upon them, they come out blood-red. It
was up in the garret, though, that the
worst torturing was done. Here this
blood-thirsty old woman, so they say,
upon the least provocation, used to take
her negroes, tie them to the walls or nail
them by the hands down to the floors,
and then amuse herself by cutting off
their ears, tearing out their nails, and
cutting out their tongues. One night
there came a hoarse roar blowing down
the narrow length of Royal street, and
toward midnight a black crowd of human
beings—that awful result of an outraged
community, a mob—surrounded that
stately, grim building. The old French
mistress listened in astonishment to the storm-
like clamor, until the tumult of people
apparently came to a halt under her own
windows, and she heard her own name
cried out with threats for her of the
torture.

She sprang down the oaken stairway,
across the marble hall, past the dungeon,
then full of festering wretches, past the
well of water—they say the reason 'tis
so black to-day is owing to the little
negro babies on the bottom—and un-
locking the heavily barred back gates,
she made her way to the river side.
She dodged her pursuers and crossed
the river in a canoe. Finally she escaped
to France, where she afterward died.
They say the mob, after freeing the
negroes, fairly gutted the house. Of
course the place is haunted. By all the
laws of sensationalism it could not but
be a place where black ghosts walk. The
building was once used as a public high
school, but the parents of the girls were
superstitious and would not allow their
daughters to cross the threshold of the
place, so it was abandoned.

Yellow Fever.

Shortly before his death Dr. Mudd,
who was sent to the Dry Tortugas for
complicity in the assassination of
Lincoln, completed a treatise upon
epidemic diseases with an account of his
trifling experiences among the victims
of yellow fever during his imprisonment.
The manuscript of this treatise is still
in the hands of Dr. Mudd's widow.
After the death of the regular physician
Dr. Mudd took charge of the hospital.
"So far as propagation is concerned,"
he wrote, "I found the disease innocuous
when isolated from its cause. It is purely
a disease of infection. From the evidence
submitted it will be seen how the disease
advanced, attacking one, then another,
following the sleepers in their beds in a
regular and unbroken order of succession,
spreading as the flames of a conflagra-
tion are spread by sparks from house to
house, rapidly in the direction of the
wind and slowly against it. Not, how-
ever, attacking one here and another
there indiscriminately, as it would have
done had the poison been in the atmos-
phere in and around the fort, but march-
ing along in a line and from company to
company in a line of unbroken con-
tinuity."

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 21, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

"Were it left to me," said Jefferson, "to decide whether we should have a Government without newspapers or newspapers without a Government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

The fourth annual meeting of the State Bar Association will be held at Blount Springs on the 1st and 2d of August, at which time an address will be delivered by Hon. George Hoadly, of Cincinnati.

President Arthur is reported as having in contemplation a wholesale reduction of the number of internal revenue districts. If he carries out his design, the two districts in Alabama will be consolidated into one.

A father and son eloped from Elton, Iowa, with two girls of the neighborhood. The deserted wives chased the party to Council Bluffs, pulled the hair and scratched the faces of the girls, and carried the men back home.

Hon. Jas. Taylor Jonch, of Marengo, has been nominated by the Democracy of the first Congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Thos. H. Herndon, Phillip Joseph, of Mobile, is the Republican candidate. The election will be held July 3d.

Gen. Beauregard is represented as saying that so far as his observation goes there is a gradual decline in the negro race; that they neglect their young and leave the old uncared for; and these causes are bringing about a steady diminution in the number of blacks in those parts of the South he has noticed.

In the Police News of recent date appear the portraits of four notorious characters, arranged in a line across the page—Jessie Belle Buckner, prominent in the Thompson-Davis tragedy; Jack Higgins, horse thief and desperado, wanted in Nebraska; Jim Johnson, train robber, to be hung at Ozark, Ark., and John Kilestein, forger, sentenced for fifteen years in Maryland.

Dr. J. F. Carter, editor of the Dadeville Advocate, was shot and killed last week by Bragg Sturdivant, son of Probate Judge Sturdivant, of Dadeville. The Advocate had drifted into personal vilification, and had published outrageous and disgusting charges on Judge Sturdivant. Upon reading the paper last week, it was evident that a crisis was to be expected.

Gen. McClellan having been asked by a reporter: "Who was the greatest Southern General?" replied that there were two of them, Lee and Joseph E. Johnston. He also spoke in complimentary terms of Gen. Beauregard. Little weight is to be given to the opinions of Gen. McClellan or any one else who ignores the military genius of Stonewall Jackson—the soldier of the Confederacy.

—It is high time that serious means were taken to put a stop to this horrible practice of lynching in the States of the West and the South. Lynching in Iowa and Mississippi, in Georgia and Ohio, in Illinois and Alabama, in Arkansas and Indiana—lynching, especially of black men, but often of white—lynching of men who are afterward pronounced innocent, and of others who are not proven to be guilty—it is a shocking thing for a country of Christianity and constitutional Government.—N. Y. Sun.

The Newsmen say that "Judge Cobb in his charge to the Grand Jury last week at Randolph court, on the cruelty to animals, stated that the law defined that where any man saw an animal being abused, he could go directly to the party abusing or mistreating said animal, it made no difference where it was, in the highway or any other place, arrest him and carry him immediately before a justice of the peace and have him dealt with according to law. This is a good and humane law and should be rigidly enforced."

If North and South are not now at peace, there will never be peace. The Sandusky (O.) Register's Decoration-day report says: "Nearly every business house in the city was closed from 1 until 5 o'clock P. M., and our citizens generally evinced a most commendable interest in the observance of the day. At 9 o'clock A. M. a special detail of McMeens Post G. A. R., accompanied by a number of friends, went over to Johnson's Island on the steamer Hayes to decorate the graves of the Confederate dead on that island. On arrival at the cemetery Rev. E. C. Bernard, pastor of the Congregational church of this city, delivered a brief but eloquent address, after which flowers were strewn upon the graves by the members of McMeens Post. The Grand Army of the Republic is a grand army in fact as well as in name."

Hon. Henry Watterson of the Courier-Journal lately paid a visit to Gov. Tilden, at Greystone. And from that point he has sent out as a contribution to current political literature a something in the shape of an associated press telegram. It is a writing which appears greatly in the interest of a Tilden boom for 1884, though the author declares at its close that nothing passed between himself and the sage of Gramercy, which would cause him to change the opinion so often expressed that "no power on earth can induce Mr. Tilden to accept the presidency."

Mr. Watterson says they talked of everything "from Thos. A. Kemp to Thos. A. Hendricks." It seems that he was much surprised to find Mr. Tilden in robust health, and that he expected to find him otherwise, and only a reminiscence of days ago. But he says that the ex-Governor's "eyes were bright and his cheeks were rosy," and his intellect as sinewy and clear as in days of yore.

That Mr. Watterson is anxious for a Tilden boom is evident from the fact that he has given this writing the wide circulation of an associated press telegram. Whether he desires to raise a Tilden and Hendricks or a Tilden and Watterson boom, is not apparent. The public will await with interest the future sayings and doings of the interviewer and the interviewed on this particular occasion. Some time may elapse before anything more is heard from them, but when it does come, an anxious public will assuredly be in waiting to see what it shall see, and to hear what it can hear.

Shall We Have a Mineral Exposition?

We mentioned recently that the holding of a Southern mineral exposition at Birmingham, was advocated by the Daily Age, of that place. Will the capitalists of Birmingham and the mineral district of Alabama undertake to carry out this enterprise? We hope that they will. Such an exposition could but prove productive of grand results not only to the South in general, but to Alabama and to Birmingham in particular. An agricultural department should of course be one of the features of the exposition. It is expected that exhibits of the Louisville exposition, which will come off in August next, can be obtained for the exposition at Birmingham, which should be held at some time in 1884.

One of the good results of a mineral exposition would be the making known to the agricultural portion of our population, the benefits—derived from an incidental protective tariff. And then the outside world would come in and see the wonderful resources by which we are surrounded, and foreign capital would begin to seek investment within our borders. Most of the capital invested around Birmingham is home capital. This is well; but there is room for more capital than we have at home. Last winter we came near having a coal famine right among the coal beds from the fact that the mines now open were unable to supply the increased demand. There are numberless benefits to accrue from a well managed mineral exposition in the Magic City. Let us have one.

The lawless mountaineers in the region of Porter's Bluff run their business on the cheapest home-made whisky we have ever heard of—they steal the corn, capture old man Guesse's mill, grind it themselves, toll free and run the still, do their own drinking, captivate, capture and confiscate each others women and steal without let, hindrance or remorse from everybody who is so unfortunate as to have any thing they want.—Scottsboro Herald.

Young lawyers have discovered a novel plan for dispensing with the services of office boys. When they are obliged to leave their offices they call a messenger boy, who waits until they return. One of the items which the young lawyer's father has heretofore been obliged to meet has been the salary of the office boy. The reduction of this item will perhaps cause many fathers to choose the law for their sons.

A negro went to the house of Mr. Benjamin Carden near Rockford, Coosa county, on the night of the 11th inst., and putting a gun through a window, shot and killed Mr. Carden, as he lay asleep in bed. The shot aroused the family and Mrs. Carden sent her little boy into the yard to blow a horn for assistance. The negro then shot the boy—seriously wounding him. The black fiend then pulled a plank from the side of the house, and shot Mrs. Carden, the load taking effect in the front of her body, and she was, at last accounts, in a critical condition. The negro then left. His object appears to have been to outrage the daughter of the family, and he threatened to kill all of the inmates and burn the house if the young lady was not sent out to him. When the news of the terrible affair reached Rockford, a large number of excited men and boys began a search for the black demon. He was captured, carried to Rockford and placed in jail, where he remained only a few hours. A party of three hundred or more took him from jail and hung him to a tree.

The spirit of lynch law is to be greatly deprecated, and it is to be sorely regretted that the people are so often called upon to administer justice with their own hands. But when we are aware of the delays and uncertainties by which the law has at times thrown protection around the blackest-hearted criminals, until escape was possible and other victims probable, we think the people upon whom fall the terrible duty of administering justice, are to be condoled with rather than censured. The law should be mighty, but so long as the world shall produce such fiends so long there is danger that popular vengeance may anticipate its decrees, unless there is to be a radical change in its administration by courts and juries.

The following reads as if the plucky girl might have been one of those heroines which the immortal Beadle says are so adept in slaying the wild men of the plains: At New Haven, Conn., June 4, Jennie Miles, aged 16, was attacked in Munson street at night by a burly negro as she was returning unattended from church. As she was struggling to free herself she discovered that the ruffian was in his bare feet. Then she sprang upward and with all her force brought the sharp heels of her shoes down upon his toes. He howled with rage and pain, and threatened to take her life. In the darkness she could not make out the negro's features, but he pressed his face close against her cheeks, cheeks. In an instant she wound her fingers into his whiskers, and his howls grew louder. The dyke roadway is narrow, being barely a dozen feet in width. In an unguarded moment the negro neared the brink of the roadway. As he did so the brave girl summoned all her strength, and they both plunged over the edge and into the water. The negro fell beneath her, and as the water was deep, he gave up his fight and struggled to free himself from the girl's clutch and to save himself from drowning. She pulled out a big bunch of bristly hair from his cheek and let him go. She clambered up the bank and ran fleetly homeward. Her father Wm. H. Miles, one of the leading residents of the Tenth ward, organized a search party and went out with lanterns to hunt for the girl's assailant, but he made good his escape.

Some well-meaning, but ignorant brother journalist has proposed the editor of the Sun as the Democratic candidate for President. The papers from all parts of the country are deprecating such an idea. All are agreed that the editor of the Sun would make a good President, but with one voice they say he cannot be spared from the more important post that he now holds. One journal even goes so far as to say that "almost any good, square man of ordinary intelligence, medium education, and fair physical health will do for President of the United States." There is a lesson in these words. They mean that the American people have lost their wonted respect for the Presidential office. When Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe were Presidents the office was honored. They had the brains to make themselves and their position respected, but for the last twenty years the Presidential chair has been filled by mediocre persons: by Grant the Stupid, Hayes the Fraud, Garfield the Criminal, and Arthur the Politician. Is it a matter of surprise that the office should be considered beneath the abilities of an intelligent man?—Merioneth Weekly.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 18, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term 25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table
IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.
Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:58 " Calera Lve. 5:33 "
" 1:10 " Talladega " 3:30 "
" 2:07 " Anniston " 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m. Rome Arr. 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 " Dalton " 9:44 "
" 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:00 "
" 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.
Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 10:35 a. m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:38 "
Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

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Threshers, Horse Powers, Portable, Traction and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills cheap for cash and to farmers on easy terms. For circulars, prices and terms, write a postal card to J. P. VANDERVEER, may 31 Clear Creek, Ala.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!
I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

T. M. TERNAN, Clanton, Ala.

The Place to Buy Goods:

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SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS,

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Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

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I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and such other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully, R. EHRLMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

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BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

WILDER'S
The three gigantic evils of civilized man are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cure and eradicate all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they increase and refine all the secretions healthy. Numerous testimonials—monials pour in upon the efficacy of this wonderfully restorative and strengthening effects from sufferers who have been benighted by these wonderful medicines. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL TATTOO its effects are magical; for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis AND POTASH. AND VENEREAL Diseases.

FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Madrox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and millinery. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. J. M. CORDERIE.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warrants deeds and saive notes for sale at this office.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric applications on trial for thirty days to every (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. No risk is incurred, a thirty days' trial is allowed.

Surveyor's Notice

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me. H. R. ARCHIBOLD, Mapleville, Ala.

H. L. Wheeler.

GENERAL

Real Estate Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands for commission.

June 15

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883.

NO. 32

AT WATCH HILL.

The breakers are seething white,
The surge they foam and beat,
They dash the shore in their terrible might,
And throw the spray at our feet.

The maddening roar and angry leap,
The threatening forest strife;
The mighty surge, the heart of the deep
Come eager for human life.

I close my eyes and there comes to my view
A picture noble and grand;
The surging sea, the heart of the deep
The storm leads his command.

And there was there in the "Peace, be still,"
Pronounced by his holy lips;
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THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND IN THEM TO LAUGH
OVER THIS WEEK.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Mrs. Josiah Fender is a very simple sort of a woman. An old gentleman named Ryckman and his wife moved into the vicinity of the Fender mansion, on Austin avenue. Mrs. Fender, who is very neighborly, baked a nice cake and took it over to the new arrivals.

"I have brought over some cake for Mr. Ryckman's children," said Mrs. Fender. "But we have never had any children," said Mrs. Ryckman.

"Well, then, give it to your grand-children," said Mrs. Fender. — *Texas Siftings.*

TOMBSTONE GRAMMAR.

A Western paper tells a little story of an Eastern college graduate who came out to make his fortune in silver. A socially inclined person in a blue shirt and wide-rimmed hat, good-naturedly answered every question the young man asked, and volunteered a vast amount of interesting information about Arizona in general and Tombstone in particular.

"Do you see them hills?" asked the Tombstoner, pointing through one of the office windows. "Well, them hills is chock full of pay dirt."

The young man from the East looked shocked. "My dear sir," he said, proudly but kindly, "you should say, those hills are not them hills is."

The Tombstoner was silent for a moment. He looked the young man from the East critically over. Then drawing out an ivory-stocked seven-shooter of elaborate style and finish, he said in a soft, mild, musical tone of voice that sounded like a wildwood brook coursing over its pebble bed: "My gentle unsalted tenderness from the land of the rising sun, this here's a pint that you and me disagree on and we might as well have it settled right now. I haven't looked in a grammar lately, but I say 'them hills is' is correct, and I'm going to stand by that opinion. I'll give you just three minutes to think calmly over the subject, for you probably spoke in haste the first time, and then I'll hear your decision."

The young man from the East looked down the delicately-chased barrel of the revolver into the placid depths of the eye of the Tombstoner and began to feel that many points in grammar are uncertain and liable to grow more so. Then he thought of the Coroner's inquest and of the verdict, "came to his death by standing in front of Colorado Tom's seven-shooter," and before half the three minutes was up he was ready to acknowledge his error.

"Since he had thought it over calmly," he said, "he believed that 'them hills is,' is right. He had spoken on the spur of the moment," he added, "and begged a thousand pardons for his presumptuous effort to substitute bad grammar for good."

The Tombstoner forgave him freely, and, grasping his hand, said: "I know'd you'd say you was wrong after you thought a moment. I admire a man who gives right in without arguing when he knows he's wrong."

A WAY THEY HAVE.

Two ladies who were bound somewhere in company a few days ago entered a Woodward avenue car together, and no sooner were they seated than both made a dive for their purses.

"Oh, let me pay!" pleaded one. "Oh, I couldn't think of it!"

"Oh, do, now. I have just the change."

"Oh, but I have tickets."

"Yes, but you paid the last time."

"But you can pay some other time. Here—"

She was hurriedly searching through her portemonnaie, but didn't seem to find anything.

"I told you I had—"

Peck's Bad Boy.

"They don't catch me on any of their silver mines, as they did your father," said the grocerman to the bad boy.

"But I hope this will have some influence on you, and teach you to respect your pa's feelings, and not play any jokes on him, while he is feeling so bad over his being swindled as he has been by the silver mine frauds."

"Oh, I don't know about that. I think when a man is in trouble, if he has a good little boy to take his mind from his troubles, and get him mad at something else, it rests him. Last night we had hot maple syrup and biscuit for supper, and pa had a saucer full in front of him, just a steaming. I could see he was thinking too much about his mining stock, and I thought if there was anything I could do to take his mind off of it, and place it on something else, I would be doing a kindness that would be appreciated. I sat on the right of pa and when he wasn't looking I pulled the table cloth so the saucer of red hot maple syrup dropped off in his lap. Well, you'd a dille to see how quick his thoughts turned from his financial troubles to his physical misfortunes."

"There was about a pint of hot syrup, and it went all over his lap, and you know how hot melted maple sugar is, and how it sort of clings to anything. Pa jumped up and grabbed hold of his pants legs to pull them away from himself, and he danced around and told me to turn the hose on him, and then he took a pitcher of ice water and poured it down his pants, and he said the con damned old table was getting so rickety that a saucer wouldn't stay on it, and I told pa if he would put some tar on his legs, the same kind that he told me to put on my lip to make my mustache grow, the syrup wouldn't burn so, and then he cuffed me, and I think he felt better. It is a great thing to get a man's mind off of his troubles, but where a man hasn't got any mind, like you, for instance—"

At this point the grocerman picked up a fire poker, and the boy went out in a hurry and hung up a sign in front of the grocery, "Cash paid for fat dogs."

A Charitable Wood Yard.

A number of charitable societies of New York City have joined together for the purpose of starting a Charitable Societies' Wood Yard, where unemployed workmen can secure employment, and at the same time have sufficient opportunity to look for permanent positions.

The idea, said one of the officers, is to start a large wood yard where men out of employment can be given enough work to support them for the day. A single man would be allowed to earn but fifty cents, by cutting about a quarter of a cord. A married man would be allowed to earn a little more. They would not need to come to the yard until nine in the morning, and should finish their tasks in from three to four hours. The intervening hours they are expected to employ in searching for permanent positions at the usual wages. In New York City there are many men who will not work, and their wives receive aid from charitable societies and support their husbands in idleness. Where we find a man willing and anxious to work, we will go even further, and endeavor to secure him employment. It is the honest men whom we are trying to help, and when they apply for help they will be given tickets entitling them to so much work per day. We need \$5,000 for this purpose for which we have advertised, and which we expect to receive from the various charitable associations, though we may start on less. The yard will be on the east side in the centre of the manufacturing district, where the men will not have an hour's walk to search for employment. The plan has been tried elsewhere, and has proved successful, the only difference being that in other States charitable institutions were connected with the yard. We will have nothing of that sort, and the wood, as fast as it is cut, will be sold at the usual market prices.

Deserts.

The largest desert in that of Sahara, a vast region of Northern Africa, extending from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to the valley of the Nile on the east. Its length from east to west is about 3,000 miles, its average breadth about 900 miles, its area 2,000,000 square miles. The town of Timbuctoo, about eight miles from the Niger River, is surrounded by desert, but at a distance of a few days' journey to the northeast and north are the cases of Mahruck and Arava. Rain falls in torrents in the Sahara at intervals of five, ten and twenty years. In the summer the heat during the day is excessive, but the nights are often cold. In winter the temperature is often below freezing point.

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The new Compulsory Education law of Rhode Island requires that every child between the ages of 7 and 15 years shall have sixteen weeks of schooling each year. No child under 12 is to be allowed to work in any manufacturing, and no one under 14 who cannot write his name, age, and place of residence, or read some part of the Bible Constitution.

The Canary Islands, the largest of which is Tenerife, are falling into a miserable condition consequent upon the discovery of aniline and the fabrication of colors from it. For three centuries past Spanish inactivity caused these beautiful and richly endowed islands to exist solely upon the breeding of the cochineal insect, which is not able to compete with the much brighter and cheaper aniline dyes. The islands have therefore lost their main source of support. Those who have anything left emigrate to Brazil, frequently leaving their wives and children to beg and starve.

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His Rich Job.

The other day a baggage-wagon brought a trunk to the Union Depot which was labeled:

"Dynamite within—smash if you dare!"

The trunk was closely followed by a young man who had about seven minutes to get his check and catch the train. When he presented his ticket and asked for a check the baggage-master replied:

"This trunk can't go as baggage."

"Why?"

"The contents are dangerous. You'll have to remove it from here at once or I'll make you trouble."

"But there is no dynamite within."

"Yes, but that was for a joke on the baggage-smashers."

"Young man, a railroad never jokes. Get that trunk out of here."

"Come, old fellow, it was only in fun." entreated the smart Aleck. "I have only four minutes to catch the train."

"If you do not remove the dangerous trunk I shall have to call an officer," was the firm reply.

"I tell you it is not dangerous."

"Let me inspect it."

This was grudgingly acceded to, and nothing more dangerous than four shirts which sadly needed washing were discovered. By this time the train had departed, leaving the joker with eight hours on his hands, and as the trunk was re-locked he was handed a scraper and the advice:

"Young man, it might be safer for you to label yourself with something like: 'Perishable—no delay.' You are evidently too ripe for this section. Now scamp! that sign off, or the trunk can't go." — *Detroit Free Press.*

The Sponge.

The living sponge, when first taken from the waters of the Bahamas, differs almost as much from the commercial article as a human body from its own skeleton—for practically what reaches the market is partly the skeleton, partly the dwelling of a bunch of sea organisms. When first pulled from the rocks where it grows the sponge looks like a corrugated mass of putty. It is drab in color, exceedingly heavy, has a sickening odor, and is suffused by a stringy mucus which drops from it in long viscous lines. The external pores are partly closed by a sort of sea bug, which finds refuge in them, and must be an annoying interloper to the sponge-builder; while often a red sea worm an inch or two in length is found far within the spongy fibres, whether he has worked his way. What is the exact function of the mucus fluid does not yet appear to be clearly settled. But it is certain that when taken from the sponge and placed on still bottoms, new sponges are propagated from it; and if two pieces of the same living sponge, or of different sponges of the same species, are laid side by side on the sea bottom, they soon grow together. The vitality of the sponge, in fact, coupled with the decrease of the supply, suggests that are many years artificial propagation may have to be used.

Entire Confidence.

The other noon as the owner of a peanut stand at the Central Market, in Detroit, says the *Free Press*, was making ready to go to dinner he called to the boy who was acting as his clerk:

"Henry, see here."

"Yes, sir."

"I am going to dinner, and you will be left in charge here for an hour."

"Yes, sir."

"I have unbounded confidence in you, but I've taken all the change from the till except ten cents."

"All right."

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THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 23, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

The two revenue districts in Alabama, have been consolidated, and Arthur Bingham, of Talladega, ex-State Treasurer under Radical regime, has been appointed collector of the district.

Mrs. Scoville, sister of Charles J. Giteau, and the divorced wife of lawyer Scoville, who defended Giteau, has been allowed to change her name to Howe. Mr. Scoville is to be congratulated.

Oscar Wilde recently said in a speech: "I found my highest idea of art in Colorado," and ex-Senator Tabor rises up, makes a profound bow, remarking: "I knew Oscar wouldn't forget my \$250 night shirt."

A young lover in Iowa paid \$40 for a locomotive to run him thirty-five miles to see his girl, and when he got there the family bulldog ran him two miles and didn't charge him a cent. Corporations have no souls.

The New York Sun, of June 19th contained an account of four murders. In addition, it recorded three suicides, one attempt at wife murder, one shooting scrape and the default of a bank cashier. This was one day's record.

James Nutt, aged sixteen, shot and killed N. L. Dukes at Uniontown, Pa., recently. Dukes had betrayed the sister of Nutt, and then shot and killed his father, of which latter offence a jury had acquitted him. Public sentiment justifies young Nutt in the killing.

Governor Butler is as much Republican as Democratic. He is like the Irishman who asked a stranger: "Which is the opposite side of the street?" "Over there," was the reply, pointing to the other side. "Faith, I jostled came from there," said he, "and they told me 'twas over here."

Quoting General Beauregard's expression of opinion that the negro is dying out in the south, the Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.) says: "That's how we think here in Virginia 363 days in the year, but on the other two, which are election days, we find every reason to believe quite the reverse."

Dakota is put forth by some of its officials as an Eldorado for young women. Those who are matrimonially inclined may depend on speedily getting mated, and those who wish to live independent spinsters may become farmers, land being open to them on the same terms as to men.

The movement in favor of woman suffrage in England appears to be gaining strength. A memorial to the Prime Minister is signed by 108 Liberal members, including the "most cautious Whigs and most gushing Radicals," by a dozen members of the Administration, and by Sir Stafford Northcote and several Conservatives.

Mr. Chappell Cory's address before the literary societies of the State University during the recent commencement, was probably the best thing of the kind that has yet emanated from a graduate of that institution under the new regime. The University has turned out no more gifted son than Chappell Cory, since our own people regained control of it in 1870.

Hon. George Hoadly has been nominated by the Democracy of Ohio, as candidate for Governor. The party in that State refuses to take a Radical position as to the tariff. In 1880 the Republicans succeeded on "a tariff which should so discriminate as to favor American labor." This is now the policy of the Democracy, and with a fair chance of success next year.

At Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, La., Rev. B. T. Jenkins shot and killed Rev. J. Lane Borden recently. Borden was President of the Mansfield Female College, and Jenkins charged him with the ruin of one of the young ladies attending the institution, to whom Jenkins claimed to be engaged. Upon a preliminary examination Jenkins and his brother were held without bail to answer to the charge of murder. Borden formerly lived in Alabama, and was educated at Greensboro.

The Continental Guards of New Orleans, who are on a Northern tour, are one of the best-known military companies of the South, and are famous for wealth, influence and social position. Among the members are three ex-Governors, besides the present Executive, several ex-Mayors of New Orleans, the present Chief of Police, Chief of the Fire Department, the City Recorder, three ex-Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, many of the leading members of the bar, capitalists, and planters.

China and Russia are at odds and the strife of arms is said to be imminent. An article in Harper's Monthly, on the subject, "Political Honors in China," has, in consequence, been read with no little interest. The writer of the article thinks that China is pre-eminently the nation where philosophy and learning are the chief ambition of a happy people. He says that in order to secure political emolument in the land of the "heavenly Chinese," a mode of procedure directly opposite to that which obtains in most nations, and especially in the United States, is required. Instead of money or its equivalent in "backers" and "heelers," brains are there required, and an exceedingly well balanced and disciplined brain at that. In no other nation are political honors based upon scientific attainments in all branches of study as they are in China, where talent and wisdom are honored, and literature, science, morals and philosophy encouraged. The avenues to station and power are open alike to all; the only distinction being education: none relative to nationality, color or previous condition of servitude.

The question arises is there more genuine happiness to be obtained by the people from the philosophy of China, which has extended through a period of twenty centuries, than there is to be obtained from the progress and industrial activity of Europe and the New World? Are we happier in America with our railroads, telegraph lines, telephones, great inventions, and a spirit given wholly to industry and money-making, than are the people of China with their learning, their philosophy and their judicious laws? The present methods in Chinese government have been in vogue since the days of Confucius and Mencius, and in that time no change or industrial progress worthy of note has been made. But, if the great object of mankind is happiness, and if China has attained as much by her learning and philosophy, we might do well to adopt her system, to some extent, at least.

"Down with that thieving tariff" is the way the Hon. Henry Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, has "taken the bull by the horns." The Honorable Henri is known the world over as a free-trade enthusiast. He never makes a speech without saying something about the tariff. He is advocating the election of a Democratic president upon a free-trade platform. He declares that he would prefer losing the election to having a protectionist Democrat in the presidential chair. This is equivalent to saying that he prefers a Republican protectionist to a Democratic protectionist.

The manufacturing industries of the north, if they can prevent, will never allow the presidency to be administered by a Democrat unless he is in favor of protecting American industries and American labor against the foreign products of pauper labor. Past elections in this country have brought to light the fact that these northern manufacturers have much to do with the controlling of elections in their States. The thousands of laborers that find employment and win their daily bread in the manufacturing establishments of the north, are not willing to see themselves turned out of employment by a policy which means destruction to American industries. They will vote and work for a protection candidate, and a protection candidate will be elected. This is why the tariff should not be an issue in the next national campaign, unless the Democracy will adopt a platform favoring protection to American industries. If the Democracy insists upon making a canvass upon a tariff for revenue only platform, past experience proves that defeat will result.

Not only this, but another sad calamity will befall this great country. Simultaneously with the defeat of the Democracy, a Republican shout will arise, which will cause the Honorable Henri to forget that he has the great Republican bull by the horns, and in an unwary moment, that great protectionist will slip his largest horn beneath the unmentionables of the

China and Russia are at odds and the strife of arms is said to be imminent. An article in Harper's Monthly, on the subject, "Political Honors in China," has, in consequence, been read with no little interest. The writer of the article thinks that China is pre-eminently the nation where philosophy and learning are the chief ambition of a happy people. He says that in order to secure political emolument in the land of the "heavenly Chinese," a mode of procedure directly opposite to that which obtains in most nations, and especially in the United States, is required. Instead of money or its equivalent in "backers" and "heelers," brains are there required, and an exceedingly well balanced and disciplined brain at that. In no other nation are political honors based upon scientific attainments in all branches of study as they are in China, where talent and wisdom are honored, and literature, science, morals and philosophy encouraged. The avenues to station and power are open alike to all; the only distinction being education: none relative to nationality, color or previous condition of servitude.

The Railroad Commissioners of California were in lazy session, pretending to investigate abuses in the freight traffic affecting the farmers of the State, when a venerable rustic asked permission to address them. They told him to go on, and he did so until his direct charges of corruption displeased them, and they ordered an officer to eject him. "I was prepared for an interruption," he said, "and I didn't mean to be turned out without making an impression on you." Then he drew a handful of eggs from his pocket and pelted the Commissioners with them.

A Louisvilleian who has no hair to spare makes the scientific assertion that no idiot was ever bald-headed.

A fruit-handling firm in Memphis compels its boy employees to whistle while at work, for obvious reasons.

high that he may never more be seen in this land of the free and the brave. Shall the country thus be called upon to bid farewell to its greatest exponent of the "science based upon assumptions"? Let us hope otherwise.

The Tuscaloosa Gazette advocates an amendment to the constitution extending the limit of legislative sessions to 90 days. Without passing judgment on the Gazette's limitation to 90 days, we do not hesitate to say the result of the last legislature's work conclusively demonstrated that fifty days is too short. The matter will bear discussion.—Selma Times.

We have an amendment to offer to that. The time has come in our political history when the legislation of the country has become the greatest curse and burden to be borne by the people. An expense without any corresponding benefit—creates and produces confusion—unsettles law and enlarges the scope of litigation. Is there no remedy for the costs it entails upon the country? We think there is. We want the best government at the least expense. Governments must become cheaper, they are far too dear, costing the people much more than they compensate them. That legislator who will devise a revenue law and so arrange our state governmental machinery that we can get along with a meeting of the legislature once in every ten years, will be a public benefactor, and the latest posterity will applaud him as among the wisest reformers of the age. Then we will favor a 90 day session, and might consent to even 100 days. But until something of it is kind be done, we are in favor of reducing the present time to 30 days or even less.—Ashville Eagle.

We arise in the midst of the discussion, and beg permission to second the amendment of the *Egis*.

Wholesale Lynching in North Alabama.

A young man by the name of Trice was murdered in Limestone county last week, by negroes, while he was asleep in a store. The victim's head was split open with an axe. The object of the negroes was robbery of the store. The following dispatches unfold the result of the killing:

PULASKI, TENN., June 22.—Harry Reed and another negro were hanged at Elkmont last night, making three out of the five axe murderers. Reed was the man who owned the axe, and told such a consistent tale when first arrested that he was released. Yesterday the lynchers took the little boy of Wesley Warren, the first one hung, and placing a rope about his neck induced him to reveal. The same process upon his mother got what she knew and the result was they went and found the stolen goods buried under Reed's house, and all the statements of the woman and boy corroborated. Five negroes planned to murder J. M. Neill for his money and failing to find him they robbed the store and murdered Trice. Warren used the axe. When Reed was re-arrested yesterday he saw the goods coming in and the evidence accumulating and he confessed, naming the murderers and giving details. He and another were then unceremoniously hung. One of the others is now under arrest and one at large. Warren and Reed quarreled over which should murder Neill each contending for the horrible privilege. Their is no doubt that three out of the five are hung.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ATHENS, ALA., June 22.—Two more negroes were hanged last night at State Line. They confessed all and said that the one who was hanged the night before was the one who did the killing, they standing guard. They wanted to confess Tuesday but could not get up the courage. It is reported that two more are to be hanged tonight. They say four were connected with the killing.

The Railroad Commissioners of California were in lazy session, pretending to investigate abuses in the freight traffic affecting the farmers of the State, when a venerable rustic asked permission to address them. They told him to go on, and he did so until his direct charges of corruption displeased them, and they ordered an officer to eject him. "I was prepared for an interruption," he said, "and I didn't mean to be turned out without making an impression on you." Then he drew a handful of eggs from his pocket and pelted the Commissioners with them.

A Louisvilleian who has no hair to spare makes the scientific assertion that no idiot was ever bald-headed.

A fruit-handling firm in Memphis compels its boy employees to whistle while at work, for obvious reasons.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school is now in session and will continue until June 15, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:	
Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50.
Preparatory " "	2.00.
Intermediate " "	3.00.
Academic " "	4.00.
Music " "	3.00.
Contingent fee per term	.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$2 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 28th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.	
Going North. Daily Mail	Going South.
Leave 8:00 a. m. Selma	Arr 8:30 p. m.
" 10:54 " Calera	Arr 5:33 "
" 1:10 " Talladega	" 8:30 "
" 2:07 " Anniston	" 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m. Rome	" 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 " Dalton	" 9:44 "
" 8:10 " Cleveland	" 8:01 "
" 8:50 " Chattanooga	" 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 10:38 a. m. Selma	Leave 2:30 p. m.	
Leave 8:31 " Demopolis	" 6:58 "	
Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian	Arrive 10 p. m.	

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

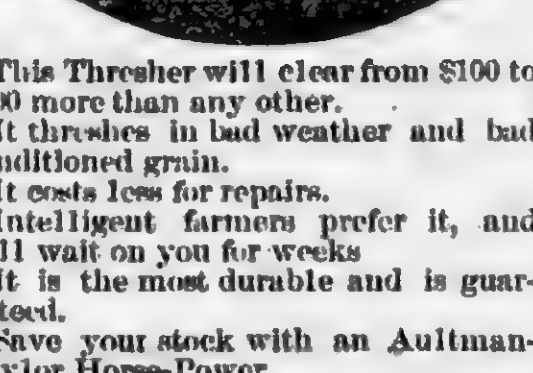
Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

The Aultman-Taylor is Best.

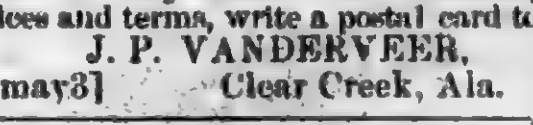


This Thresher will clear from \$100 to \$200 more than any other. It thrashes in bad weather and bad conditioned grain.

It costs less for repairs. Intelligent farmers prefer it, and will wait on you for weeks.

It is the most durable and is guaranteed.

Save your stock with an Aultman-Taylor Horse-Power.



NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. Threshers, Horse Powers, Portable and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills cheap for cash and to farmers on easy terms. For circulars, prices and terms, write a postal card to J. P. VANDERVEER.

may3] Clear Creek, Ala.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Particulars will be cheerfully waited upon, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

T. M. TERNAN, Clanton, Ala.

The Place to Buy Goods.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CALL ON R. EHRMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PRICES.

I HAVE ON HAND 500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully, R. EHRMAN. Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!

ENGINE

OF ALL SIZES FROM TWO TO TWO HUNDRED HORSE POWER, —AND— OF ALL KINDS PORTABLE



Stationary, on Sills and on Wheels.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND DURABLE; THE SAFEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS, GINS, COTTON PRESSES, &c.

FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES ADDRESS S. A. BLASSINCAME, Agent for Chilton County, Clanton, Ala.

jun14-3

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these affections; they increase and regulate all the secretions; they restore the vitality of the system, and strengthen the effects from sufferings who have been debilitated by the use of medicine. We need not say that in cases of IMPURE BLOOD, the effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and reinvigorates the system by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

may3] — FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptness in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. Mr 8-45 J. M. CORDERIE.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and native notes for sale at this office.

PERSONAL TO MEN

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Chilton county that I have re-appointed county surveyor, and an experience of thirty years, prepared to do all surveying entrusted me with satisfaction to all parties. Sons wishing to know where their places are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATCHISON, Maplesville.

H. L. Wheeler

GENERAL Real Estate Agent BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will buy and sell lands and other property.

Jan15-17

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 28, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Deputy Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Cordier.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. C. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

RAILROADS, & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1st 6:36 a. m.
No. 2 7:49 p. m.
No. 3 1:05 a. m.
No. 11 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 8:45 a. m.
No. 4 10:40 p. m.
No. 8 7:10 p. m.
No. 12 10:30 a. m.

* Don't stop.

Notes.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 63, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

"The summer now is come," and with a vengeance.

Special term of the court of county commissioners, Monday, the 9th proximo.

Alonzo Bland has failed to make bond, and is still confined in the county jail.

Correspondents need not tell us that the weather is warm. We know it.

Gulphorn Bros. have shipped 200,000 crosses from this point to be used in building the Georgia Pacific railroad.

The doctors wear out on chronic ailments, and a change of climate; an easier and less costly cure is to be had in Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters.

Miss Mamie Bivings has returned from Louisville, where she has been attending a female seminary for the past nine months.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Longview, Texas, who has been visiting relatives here, delivered an excellent sermon at the Methodist Church on Monday evening.

The junior base ball club, of Clanton, will play the junior club of Jefferson, next Saturday, on the grounds of the latter club. Excursion rates of fare on the railroad.

History repeats itself, and the time has come again for something akin to miracles in the marvelous effect in all blood and skin diseases of Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

One of the great discoveries of the age is the Quassia tree, from which a cure is made that is a regular actor in itself. The agent is now canvassing this section.

County Treasurer Parish gives notice to persons holding claims against the fine and forfeiture fund to present the same for registration by the first day of October next, or the same will be barred.

Verbena Academy will close its present successful session to-day, with appropriate exercises. Alva Fitzpatrick, Esq., delivers an address before the institution Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

We are requested by the principal to announce that owing to an engagement of the speaker, the literary address of Verbena Academy has been changed from Thursday night, 28th, to Saturday night, 30th inst.

The L. & N. railroad will sell excursion tickets good from the morning of July 31 to midnight July 5th, from all stations on its line, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold only to stations from which you can return within the limit specified.

We felt inclined to send a copy of the View this week to Hon. Henry Watterson, as it contains a particular hint to him. But we thought that probably he would not like the hint, and would only be as likely to send us to his sweet heart the next time she wanted a copy.

The Passenger Department of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad has sent us a large colored picture of the Southern Exposition building, at Louisville, and also a larger advising summer tourists to "take it in" on their way to the North and East. A "Guide to the Summer Resorts" can be had by addressing C. P. Atmore, Louisville, Ky.

Jonathan Institute.

The closing exercises of Prof. Burns' school took place on the 22d inst. The examination began on Thursday, and your correspondent regrets that he could not attend on that day, but he was assured by the committee selected to make awards, and others who attended, that the pupils acquitted themselves with much credit, both to themselves and their teacher. The exercises on Friday, were pronounced a decided success by all who attended them. The forenoon was occupied in examining several classes that were competing for prizes, the afternoon in declamation. Prof. Burns had offered beautiful and valuable books as prizes to seven classes, one for the best speech by boys, and one for the best speech or composition by girls.

The following pupils won prizes: Misses Alice and Cora Shelby, Leila Dawson and Mattie Hand; Messrs. J. D. Hand, I. B. Smith, Clifford Smith, Frank Bandy, and Katie Langston, and a bouquet was awarded to "Uncle Dave" Hand. His reading of "David's Lament Over Absalom" was pronounced perfect, by the committee of awards; Mrs. Sudie Garner, Misses Lillian Luckett, and Ella Deramus. A bountiful supply of edibles was spread at noon to which ample justice was done by all present, after which the patrons of the school met and organized by electing L. J. Hand Chairman, and W. H. Shelby, Secretary of the board of trustees, composed of the following named gentlemen: L. J. Hand, J. P. Allen, G. W. Deramus and W. H. Shelby. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns as principal of the institution, and re-electing him to the position for the succeeding scholastic year.

The exercises in the afternoon were very much enjoyed by all, and all returned to their homes feeling prouder of their school and its teacher than ever before.

EDITOR OF THE VIEW:—Section 23 of article XIV. of the constitution of Alabama provides: "No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes or sell tickets or passes at a discount other than is sold to the public generally, to any member of the General Assembly, or to any person holding office under this State, or the United States."

Will you kindly inform your readers whether there is any redress for poor people who are ruined by the despoiling of their lands, the killing of their stock, the non-payment of just claims for actual damages for injuries done, as against foreign corporations, who, operated under Alabama laws and an Alabama charter, daily violate the constitution itself?

COUNTRYMAN.

We cannot answer the interrogatories of our correspondent, except that there may be some wrongs without corresponding remedies. If the railroad corporations violate the law—the constitution—the highest law—then they must forfeit their obligations to the people—the State. Perhaps, some of these corporations will reply if no wrong has been done?

Maplesville Dots.

The Masonic picnic passed off very pleasantly. A good attendance and a good time was reported. Rev. Mr. McDaniel was the speaker.

Third Quarterly meeting will be held with Maplesville church, the first Sunday in August next. The meeting will be protracted.

There are rumors of more picnics in this "neck of the woods."

Business here was good Saturday.

We have a little sickness, but nothing serious.

Bijou is not the one to "spread himself" on paper. Thanks for compliments.

The New York Herald says that the chief issue in the next national contest will be to turn the Republicans out, and it adds:

We believe the Star route verdict will leave a profound and lasting impression on the public mind. It ought to. The men declared "not guilty" are of no consequence; but the result of this trial will justly be held by all thoughtful citizens as proof that it is high time to make a change; that the "party of great moral ideas" is no longer entitled to their confidence and cannot be safely trusted with the people's money. The verdict is, to be sure, but one of many evidences to the same effect. The River and Harbor jobs, the Robeson navy jobs, the impudent refusal to make adequate reduction of taxation, the corrupt determination to compel needless and surplus taxes out of the people's pockets, the pension swindle, the unblushing alliance with all sorts of monopolies—all these prove that the Republican party has outlived not merely its usefulness, but its moral sense. But it probably needs this result of the Star route trials to break the back of the public's patience.

It shows you want something against a man hitherto of good reputation, you put the worst possible construction upon the matter, you have cause to fear that temptation is all that is wanting to make you do the very wrong you are so ready to believe of another.

There are yet susceptible persons who believe that Benjamin F. Butler can be elected President. How this world is given to making a fool of itself.

Multan in Parvo—The Famous Quassia Cup.

The Quassia tree from which this cup is manufactured is one of the most remarkable discoveries of the century. It contains six different medical properties and is noted for retaining those properties for years. Water poured into the cup becomes instantly impregnated with its properties, and when taken will cure diseases, acting on the liver and kidneys, and is particularly effective in the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion and general debility when a tonic is needed. It is especially adapted to female complaints, sick headache, neuralgia and the more delicate diseases of females. Parties desiring this valuable medicine can get it direct through the agent who is now canvassing northern Alabama. Price 75 cents.

H. BULL, Agt., Montgomery.

NOTICE!

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Clanton, Ala., June 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the Fine and Forfeiture Fund of Clanton county, to present the same for registration, by the first day of October, 1883, or the same will be barred.

J. M. PARISH, County Treasurer.

NOTICE NO. 2415.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., June 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 11th, 1883, viz: Mary Williams, Homestead 7933 for the s. e. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4 section 30 township 21 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jack Cooper, James Motts, Henry Cain, George Caver, all of Verbena, Ala.

June 28 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2405.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., June 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 11th, 1883, viz: Henry C. Church, Homestead 7932 for the s. w. 1/4 of s. w. 1/4 of s. w. 1/4 section 36, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. Nelson, George Heath, Abram Cook, Jesse B. H. Parish, all of Wadsworth, Ala.

June 28 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In Probate Court, Special Term, June 28, 1883, Estate of J. T. McBe, Deceased.

To the creditors of said estate you are hereby notified that said estate was, on the 4th day of June, 1883, duly declared insolvent, and that T. S. Bowen, Administrator of said estate, has, under a decree of this court made on the 10th day of June, 1883, been ordered to file his account for a settlement on the 10th day of July, 1883. On which day last aforesaid his said account will be brought on to be heard for allowance and settlement. You will therefore be and appear at a court of probate, to be held at the court room thereof, on the 10th day of July, 1883, to show cause, if any, as creditors of said estate, why said account should not be allowed and ordered to be recorded.

And also, at which time and place the creditors of said estate will be at liberty, to "nominate for appointment by the court," an administrator to succeed the one now acting, if they see proper so to do.

H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions.

The following is the decision of the United States Supreme Court:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without notifying the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

C. W. Edwards, House Sign and Ornamental Painter, CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gliding and gilding, reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

The CHILTON VIEW and the Louisville Courier-Journal will be sent to any address, one year for \$2.00.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER AND OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience. I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-11 Rev. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

W. M. WILSON, CLANTON, ALA.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices. "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

The Best is the Cheapest

THE Bookwalter Engine

IS THE BEST MADE.

It is the best engine for cotton gins, wood-working, planing, grist mills, cane and cider mills, threshing machines.

Burch, Logan Co., W. Va., 1882.

The 4 1/2 horse-power Bookwalter Engine bought March 31, 1882 is complete. We are well pleased with it. It drives a 24-inch grist mill, and grinds eighty bushels a day. It is easily run; anyone can run one of them. It gives entire satisfaction; it is the thing for a farmer to have.

A. D. FERRELL & CO.

I have the exclusive right to sell this engine in Clanton county, and will sell to farmers and others on easy terms. I mean business.

B. T. RASBERRY, Birmingham, Ala.

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES!

Bradfield's Female Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Partial Prolapsus. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Is an INESTIMABLE BOON to all child bearing women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true MOTHER'S FRIEND. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Pryor's Ointment

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer

J. BRADFIELD, 108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE NO. 2404.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., June 28, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 4th, 1883, viz: Abram Cook, Homestead 7933 for the s. w. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4 of s. w. 1/4 section 26, township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. Nelson, Henry C. Church, Ole Craig, John Pearson, all of Wadsworth, Ala.

June 28 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Failure is stamped more or less on all things human, notably on warm candy; how many times have you given the prescribed dose and got no return? Is it better practice to use food remedies, hence the unvarying good effects of Edward Wilder's Mother's Warm Syrup.

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEALERS IN

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-11

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JENKINS.

ONLY \$20.

PHILADELPHIA

Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address: CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

feb22-6

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS, JEMISON, ALA.

DEALER IN

General Merchandise.

I have a bran new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

June 7-6m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Clanton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS, Nov24-11 County Surveyor.

A scholarship in the Southern Business College, Louisville, is offered for sale at a sacrifice. An opportunity is offered for any one to obtain a business education at this excellent institution at small cost. Call at this office for circular and information.

L & N

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.)

THE GREAT Through Trunk Line

Without Change and with Speed Unrivaled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to

NORTH, EAST & WEST

PULLMAN CARS Without change to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, with but one change to all NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.

THROUGH COACHES

From Chattanooga and Nashville to St. Louis, connecting direct for Cities in the Northwest.

EMIGRANTS

Seeking homes on the line of this road will receive special low rates. For rates, routes, or write C. P. ATMORE, G. P. & T. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so commonly meets the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles of the sweetest and most efficacious of the fruit of the cherry tree, with the most powerful of the most efficient and uniform of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cure, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are usually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept as a household remedy for the prevention of sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative quality, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment, and it is dangerous to experiment with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as any careful preparation, and the ingredients will allow. Beware of cheap imitations. The fact of being a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sole and Wholesale Dealers, Clanton, Ala.

The Clanton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1883.

NO. 33.

THE YOUTHFUL PILOT.

On the banks of a river,
Where the sun unbinds its quiver,
The bright folds of her banner,
While the sephyr rose to fan her
Safely to the radiant sea.

As he grew a pilot, beaming
In the face of youth, stood dreaming,
Like an angel from above;
Through his hair the breezes sported
And the waves he floated,
With that pilot, angel-throated,
Whispered words of hope and love.

Through those locks so brightly glowing
Of laurel bloom were blowing,
And his hands were throwing
Music from a lyre of gold,
Softly down the stream he glided,
And the purple waves divided,
And a rainbow arch abided
Over his canvas snowy fold.

Angels hearts, with fond devotion,
Watched him sailing to the ocean,
Saying that no wild commotion
Might the elements might rise;
And he seemed some young Apollo
Charming winds to follow,
While the water-lilies corolla
Trembled to his music-sighs.

And those purple waves enchanted
With his face a mortal sickness,
And his death-dews in fearful thickness
Dashed o'er his temples fair;
And there swept a mournful murmur
Through the lovely Siphon summer,
As the beautiful pilot came
Perished by that city there.

Rolls on that radiant river,
And the sun unbinds its quiver,
The bright folds of her banner,
While the sephyr rose to fan her
Safely to the radiant sea.

On his boom, as before;
That vessel's rainbow banner
Drove no more the gay savannah,
And that pilot's lure drops manna
On the purple waves—no more.

JULIA FLEASANTS.

The Deacon's Week.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKER.

The communion service of January
was just over in the church at Sugar
Hollow, and people were waiting for Mr.
Emmons to give out the hymn, but he did
not give it out; he laid his book down on
the table and looked about on his
congregation.

He was a man of simplicity and
sincerity, fully in earnest to do his Lord's
work, and to do it with all his might,
and he did sometimes feel discouraged,
and the congregation was a mixture of
fervor and skepticism.

He had the keen brain and skeptical
temperament of the men who piqued them-
selves on power to hammer at theological
problems as well as hot iron, with the
calm and repulsion and bitter feeling
which bred the communistic heresies
and at home; while perhaps he
was still harder task to awaken the
souls of those who used their
strength to struggle with barren hillside and
dry pasture for mere food and clothing
and their nights to sleep the dull
sleep of physical fatigue and mental
torpor.

The minister spoke: "My dear
people," he said, "you all know, though
I did not give you any notice to that ef-
fect, that this week is the week of
practice. I have a mind to ask you to
be here for this once a week of practice
and to be here again and choose some one
to relate his experience of the
week. You who are willing to try this
thing, please to rise."

Everybody rose except old Amos
Tucker, who never stirred, though he
glared at him and whispered to him,
"You are a fool. He only shook his grizzled
head and sat immovable.

Monday night the church assembled
for the cheerful eagerness was gone
from their faces; they looked downcast,
weary—as the pastor expected.
Each one tore a bit of paper from
the book placed in the hymn books for
purpose and wrote on it a name.
The pastor said after he had counted
them, "Deacon Emmons, the lot has
fallen on you."

"I'm sorry for it," said the deacon,
and taking off his overcoat, "I'll
relate the best of records, Mr. Parker,
if I can."

"Well, brethren," he said, "I am
well, and I am not at all sorry, no doubt,
to make the fire, and maybe I shall
forget the kindling." He opened his mouth
to give him time, when it came over him
that this was the day of prayer for
the family relation. I thought I
couldn't say anything. I just fetched

it a't; so I thought I'd try on that to
begin with. I tell you it was hard! I
hankered after that drink of coffee dread-
ful! Seemed as though I couldn't eat
my breakfast without it. I feel to pity a
man that loves liquor more'n I ever did
in my life before; but I feel sure they
can stop if they try, for I've stopped,
and I'm going to stay stopped.

"Well, come to dinner, there was an-
other fight. I do set by pie the most of
anything. I was fetched up on pie, as
you may say. Our folks always had it
three times a day, and the doctor's he's
been talkin' and talkin' to me about
eatin' pie. I have the dyspepsia like
everything, and it makes me useless by
spells, and unreliable as a weather-cock.
And Doctor Drake, he says there won't
nothing help me but to diet. I was
readin' the Bible that morning while I
sat waiting for breakfast, for 'twas Mon-
day, and wife was kind of set back with
washin' and all, and I came across that
part where it says that the bodies of
Christians are the temples of the Holy
Ghost. Well, thinks I, we'd ought to
take care of 'em if they be, and see that
they're kep' clean and pleasant, like the
church; and nobody can be clean nor
pleasant that has dyspepsia. But, come
to pie, I felt as though I couldn't! and
lo, ye, I didn't! I eat a piece right
against my conscience; fadin' what I
knew I ought to do I went and done
what I ought not to. I tell ye my con-
science made music of me consider'ble,
and I said then I wouldn't sneer at a
drunken man no more when he slipped
up. I'd feel for him an' help him, for I
see just how it was. So that day's prac-
tice giv' out, but it learnt me a good
deal more'n I knew before.

"I started out next day to look up my
Bible case. Well, 'twould take the even-
ing to tell it all, but I found one real sick,
been a-bed for three weeks, and was so glad
to see me that I felt fair ashamed. Then
another man's old mother says to me,
before he come in from the shed, says
she, 'He's been a sayin' that if folks
practice what they preached you'd ha'
come round to look him up afore now,
but he reckoned you kinder looked down
on mill-hands. I'm awful glad you
come. Bretherin, so was I. I tell you
that day's work did me good. I got a
poor opinion of Josiah Emmons, now I
tell ye, but I learned more about the
Lord's wisdom than a month of Sundays
ever showed me.

"Now come fellowship day. I thought
that would be all plain sailing; seemed
as though I'd got warmed up till I felt
pleasant towards everybody; so I went
around seein' folks that was neighbors,
and 'twas easy; but when I come home
at noon sabb Philury says, says she,
'Square Tucker's black bull is into th'
orchard a tearin' round, and he's knocked
two lengths o' fence down flat!' Well,
the old Adam rise up then, you'd better
believe. That black bull has been break-
in' into my lots ever since we got in th'
aftermath, and it's Square Tucker's fence,
and he won't make it bull-strong as he'd
oughter, and that orchard was a young
one just comin' to bear, and all the new
wood crisp as cracklin' with frost. You'd
better believe I didn't have much fell-
feelin' with Amos Tucker. I jest put over
to his house and spoke up pretty free to
him, when he looked up and says he,
'Fellowship meetin' day, a'n't it, Deacon?
I'd rather he'd ha' slapped my face. I
felt as though I should like to
slip behind the door. I see pretty dis-
tinct what sort of life I'd been livin' all
the years I'd been a professor, when I
couldn't hold on to my tongue and tem-
per one day!'

"Breth-e-ron," interrupted a slow,
harsh voice, somewhat broken with
emotion, "I'll tell the rest on't. Josiah
Emmons come around like a man an' a
Christian right here. He asked me for
to forgive him, and not to think 'twas
the fault of his religion, because 'twas
his'n and nothing else. I think more of
him to-day than I ever done before. I
was the one that wouldn't say I'd practice
with the rest of ye. I thought 'twas
overlashing nonsense. I'd rather go to
forty-nine prayer-meetin's than work at
bein' good a week. I believe my hope
has been one of them that perish; it
ha'n't worked, and I leave it behind to-
day. I mean to begin honest, and it
was seein' one honest Christian man
fetch me round to't."

Amos Tucker sat down and buried his
grizzled head in his rough hands.
"Bless the Lord!" said the quaver-
ing tones of a still older man from a far
corner of the house, and many a glisten-
ing eye gave silent response.

"Go on, Brother Emmons," said the
minister.

"Well, when next day come, I got up
to make the fire, and my boy Jos had
forgot the kindling. I'd open my mouth
to give him time, when it came over me
that this was the day of prayer for
the family relation. I thought I
couldn't say anything. I just fetched

in the kindlin' myself, and when the
fire burnt up good I called my wife.
"Dear me!" says she, 'I've got such
a headache, 'Bish, but I'll come in a
minut!' I didn't mind that, for women
are always havin' aches, and I was jest
a goin' to say so, when I remembered the
text about not being bitter against 'em,
so I says, 'Philury, you lay a-bed. I ex-
pect Emmy and me can get the vittles to-
day.' I declare, she turned over and
gave me such a look; why, it struck right
in. 'There was my wife, that had worked
for an' waited on me for twenty odd
years, 'most dead because I spoke kind
of feelin' to her. I went out and fetched
in the pail o' water she'd always
drawed herself, and then I milked the
cow. When I came in Philury was up
fryin' the potatoes, and the tears a
shinin' on her white face. She didn't
say nothin', she's kinder still, but she
ha'dn't no need to. I felt a little mean-
er'n I did the day before. But 'twan't
nothing to my condition when I was go-
in, toward night, down the sollar stairs
for some apples, so's the children could
have a roast, and I heered Joe up in the
kitchen say to Emmy, 'I do b'lieve, Em,
pa's goin' to die.' 'Why, Josiah Em-
mons, how you talk!' 'Well, I do; he's
so overlashed, pleasant an' good-natured
I can't but think he's struck with death.'

"I tell ye, brethren, I set right down
on them sollar stairs and cried. I did,
really. Seemed as though the Lord had
turned and looked at me jest as He did
at Peter. Why, there was my own
children never seen me act real fatherly
and pretty in all their lives. I'd growled
and scolded and prayed at 'em, and
tried to fetch 'em up jest as the twig is
bent the tree's inclined, ye know, but I
ha'dn't never thought that they'd got right
an' reason to expect I'd do my part as
well as their'n. Seemed as though I
was findin' out more about Josiah
Emmons's shortcomings than was real
agreeable.

"Come around Friday I got back to
the store, I'd kind of left it to the boys
the early part of the week, and things
was a little enterin', but I did have
sense not to tear round and use sharp
words so much as common. I began to
think 'twas getting easy to practice after
five days, when in come Judge Herriek's
wife after some cur'in calico. I had a
han'some piece, all done off with roses
an' things, but there was a fault in the
weavin', every now and then a thin
streak. She didn't notice it, but she was
pleased with the figures on't, and said
she'd take the whole piece. Well, just
as I was wrappin' it up, what Mr. Parkes
here said about tryin' to act just as the
Lord would in our place come across me.
Why, I turned as red as a beet, I know
I did. It made me feel all of a tremble.
There was I, a doorkeeper in the tents
of my God, as David says, really chesin',
and chesin' a woman. I tell ye brethren,
I was all of a sweat. 'Mis' Herriek,' says
I, 'I don't believe you've looked real
close at this goods; 'tain't thorough
wove,' says I. So she didn't take it;
but what fetched me was to think how
many times before I'd done such mean,
unreliable little things to turn a penny,
and all the time sayin' and prayin' that
I wanted to be like Christ. I kep' a
trippin' of myself up all day jest in the
ordinary business, and I was a peg lower
down when night come than I was a
Thursday. I'd rather, as far as the hard
work is concerned, lay a mile of four-
foot stone wall than undertake to do a
man's livin' Christian duty for twelve
workin' hours; and the heft of that is,
it's because I ain't used to it and I ought
to be.

"So this mornin' come around, and I
felt a mite more cheery. 'Twas missionary
mornin', and seemed as if 'twas a sight
easier to preach than to practice. I
thought I'd begin to old Mis' Vedder's.
So I put a testament in my pocket and
knocked to her door. Says I, 'Good
mornin', ma'am,' and then I stopped.
Words seemed to hang, somehow. I
didn't want to pop right out that I'd
come to try'n convert her folks. I
hemmed and swallowed a little, and fin'ly
I said, says I, 'We don't see you to
meetin' very frequent, Mis' Vedder.'

"No, you don't!" she says, as quick as
a wink. 'I stay at home and mind my
business.'

"Well, we should like to hev you
come along with us and do ye good," says
I, short of consolation.

"Look a here, Deacon!" she snapped,
'I've lived alongside of you fifteen year,
and you knowed I never went to meetin';
we ain't a pious lot, and you knowed it;
we're poorer 'n death and uglier 'n sin.
Jim he drinks and swears, and Malviny
done her letters. She knows a heap she
ha'dn't ought to, besides. Now what are
you comin' here to-day for, I'd like to
know, and talkin' so gib about meetin'?

Go to meetin'? I'll go or come jest as I
dam please, for all ye. Now get out of
this! Why, she come at me with a
spoonstick. There wasn't no need of
that she could see through. I ha'dn't
never asked her any thing, so she must
have asked me first, so she must have
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GENERAL VIEW.

A virulent type of Asiatic cholera is making havoc in Egypt.

A Valparaiso paper declares that two brothers of the mysterious Number One are living in Chili. One is a dispenser of cocktails, and the other is a priest.

An item is now swinging around the circle of the State press to the effect that a detective is in Texas on the trail of the defaulting ex-State Treasurer of Alabama, who is said to be ranching it out West.

President Arthur is spoken of as the dupe President. There are lots of fellows who will not now become candidates for the Presidential office for fear they may be called duds.

A cypress board, seventeen feet long and four and a half feet wide, and entirely free from knots, will be sent to the Louisville Exposition for exhibition among the wood products of Alabama. It was taken from a huge tree felled in Baldwin county.

The New York Sun thinks there is every reason to expect the election of Judge Hoadley as Governor of Ohio, and says that when John Sherman refused to become a candidate, he virtually acknowledged that defeat was in store for the Republican candidate.

A duel between Messrs. Biene and Elam, two of Richmond's editors took place on Saturday. Elam was shot in the leg and is said to be seriously wounded. It is to be presumed that he is satisfied, and it is not to be doubted that Biene is. The law should now have its quota of satisfaction.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has been having a high old time drinking "bug juice" and then "cussing" each other. It was thought that a general fight would take place one day recently, and it was as much as the speaker of the House could do to prevent such an occurrence.

One million and a half copies of Martin F. Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" have been sold in this country, but the author has reaped little benefit from it. Some of Mr. Tupper's admirers, including Mr. Gladstone, Lord Houghton, Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Robert Browning, are raising a fund to be presented to him.

Mr. James Jams, sometimes mentioned by irreverent persons as Mr. James Preserves, has served on more juries than the one that tried the Star-route fellows. There is nowhere a more ready patriot than Mr. Jams, and his services at the polls, as well as in the jury-box, are too well known to be praised in a mere paragraph.

Frank James' trial was called at Gallatin, Mo., yesterday, and continued until August 7. Mrs. Sarah Hite, a Kentucky lady, who was not wholly unconnected with a late libel suit in this city, was among the witnesses. It is said she will testify against James. That beautiful and accomplished murderer and robber Dick Liddil was also present. He, too, will assist the prosecution.

The jail of Naples county, Idaho, is a hole in the ground ten feet deep. The prisoners are dropped in with the significant warning that the guards have each killed their man, and have positive orders to put a hole through every head that appears above the surface. It would be hard to climb out, as the hole is larger at the bottom than at the top. When a prisoner is wanted a rope is dropped down and the man is drawn up.

Southern Trade Gazette: England has lately been shipping her Irish paupers here in great numbers. There was one batch of over a thousand that came from the Galway poorhouse alone, whose expenses the British government paid. It looks a little funny that we should take such pains to keep out the Chinese from this country, who are always able to take care of themselves, and admit a lot of worthless, no-account ragamuffins for our tax payers to support. Very kind, too, of the British government.

A terrible triple tragedy at Collinsville, DeKalb county, one day last week resulted in the killing of three prominent farmers. A feud had existed between the Hall family and the Mullens family, and on the day alluded to it culminated in the Mullens brothers (two of them) going to the house of the Halls. One of the latter opened fire upon the Mullens and one of them was shot and killed. The other Mullens then rushed into the house and killed both of the Halls, and in the confusion succeeded in making good his escape.

Another shooting affair among the editorial corps appeared of wounded sensibilities and a silly mode of seeking satisfaction, induces doubt in the mind of the candid reader whether the self-appointed teachers of civilization and progress are not themselves too far behind the times to command the public confidence in some essential respects.

If, while urging the fact of the superiority of the pen over the sword in the establishment of general truths, the members of the press should distrust the agency of the former in sustaining personal veracity or the purity of personal motives, we are constrained to attribute such action either to a consciousness of wrong purpose or to a spirit of savagery reproachful to the age and to christianity.

The most recent instance of genteel blood-letting occurring in Virginia seems to have been marked with a ferocity, not observable in many former affairs. Times have changed, social duties and obligations are more clearly defined, public sentiment no longer pushes the champion of the duello to the fatal extremity—the code has lost its authority—its expositors are no longer oracles of wisdom or fountains of honor. Besides this, the good old State of Virginia has lifted her voice in solemn prohibition of the act. Hamilton and Burr, Randolph and Clay, Barron and Decatur and many others of the earlier days of the Republic were borne by a restless surge to the field of private battle. But everything was opposed to the insane act of the Virginia editors, every conservative influence was hostile to them, the divine command, the laws of their country, public sentiment, everything but wounded vanity and a savage thirst for revenge. And what degree of satisfaction has been attained? The services of a Philadelphia lawyer will not be required to inform the wounded duellist as to whether wounded honor is preferable to wounded legs. He can now answer the question himself. And he should "tell it in Gath" that future generations may read it and heed it.

A contemporary of the New York Sun makes this assertion: "The tariff is the one great question before the country at the present time. It is the most hideous tyranny ever exercised over a free people." The Sun says that here are too propositions; and each proposition is a shrieking absurdity; and the same paper adds: "The tariff is not a great question before the country; indeed, as a whole, it is not a question at all. No doubt emendations of the present rates of duty are desirable in various cases. Some of the duties are too big, some are too small; these are details which need to be regulated by common sense. But, as a whole, the tariff cannot be a question so long as we have a national debt to provide for, compelling us to levy an average of forty percent, upon all articles imported from abroad.

It is not a hideous tyranny; it is not a tyranny at all. The debt which compels us to maintain such a tariff is not a thing that the people regard with aversion. We are not unwilling to pay it. We know what it was contracted for. We are proud of it, and would do it again if the occasion required. If certain writers for the press understood the subjects they write about, they might write more intelligently; and their instructions might be received with more respect by the public."

The Selma Times is more concerned about Sambo and Cuffee than it is about the tariff. It says: "To an impartial observer it is very evident that the 'tariff for revenue with incidental protection' Democrats have their brethren of the 'revenue only' variety on the run. We don't like to see it but the truth is the truth." The Times might have added that it will require some pretty tall running for the "revenue only" brethren to catch up with the age.

Mr. Bragg Sturdevant, who killed Dr. Carter, editor of the People's Advocate, in Dadeville, Tallapoosa county, recently, for slandering his (Sturdevant's) father, has been released from jail on a \$10,000 bond.

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There Will Be No War.

The following conversation is reported as being overheard between one of Chilton's merchants and his head clerk:

Merchant—"Vat ish dot de paper say about var in Schina und France?"

Head Clerk—"Yes, it says they are going to have war pretty soon, and that China is full of philosophy and France full of railroads and telegraph poles, and it don't know which side is going to come out ahead, but thinks that philosophy is a good thing sometimes."

M.—"Vell, I traveled mit France two yahr, and I doan see anypody vat called himself Schina. Who ish he anyvay?"

H. C.—"Oh, that's another country—China is—where the men have long pig-tails hanging down their backs, which they keep to whip their wives with, and the women have their feet bound up when they are young so that they won't grow too large—and they can't kick the old man down stairs when he comes home at midnight drunk and lovely."

M.—"O, yaw, den de paper talks about de Chinese. Yaw, I see dem ven sumoven vas in dis Merican country, und dey can suck eggs better nor Merican yaller dogs."

H. C.—"Yes that's the tribe." M.—"Vell, how ish France to cum mit Chinese. De Chinese country ish tree thousand miles to France?"

H. C.—"Yes? Maybe they will go over in ships."

M.—"O, yaw, but Chinese no ships. Chinese cum to dish country in Merican ships. Dey've only junka wich is only gude to ketch sea devils and alligators."

The head clerk began to feel lonesome, and asked the b. m. if it wasn't time for him to go to dinner. The b. m. was thinking of "sea devils and alligators" and replied: "Vell, vat fur dish paper dell sho many peeg dals. It haf a vay ov saying sum vings vise und sum vings uttervise, und sum, do must ov em I dink ish pooty muchly mostly uttervise."

H. C.—"Well maybe there wont be any war after all, the paper only says that war is expected by some."

M.—"Dot ish so, dere is not to be any var—de paper vants var sho ash to hav sumvings to rite about, put de papers can't always get up a var ven dey vould."

This seemed to settle the matter as the conversation ended and the two worthies went to dinner.

NOTICE!

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Clanton, Ala., June 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the Fine and Forfeiture Fund of Chilton county, to present the same for registration, by the first day of October, 1883, or the same will be barred. J. M. PARISH, County Treasurer.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions.

The following is the decision of the United States Supreme Court:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places without notifying the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intention to fraud. 6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered for not, is held liable to be a subscriber.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION: Primary department, per mo. \$1.50. Preparatory " " 2.00. Intermediate " " 3.00. Academic " " 4.00. Music " " 3.00. Contingent fee per term .25

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acre, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acre, Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

H. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board. A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [JUN 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South Live. 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr 8:30 p. m. " 10:30 " Calera Lve. 5:30 " " 1:10 " Talladega " 3:30 " " 2:07 " Anniston " 2:07 " " 4:30 p. m. Rome " 11:20 a. m. " 8:30 " Dalton " 9:40 " " 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:00 " " 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward Arr. 10:30 a. m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p. m. Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:30 " Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala. RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma. A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

The Aultman-Taylor is Best.



This Thresher will clear from \$100 to \$300 more than any other. It threshes in bad weather and bad conditioned grain.

Intelligent farmers prefer it, and will wait on you for weeks. It is the most durable and is guaranteed.

Save your stock with an Aultman-Taylor Horse-Power.



NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Threshers, Horse Powers, Portable, Tractor and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills cheap for cash and to farmers on easy terms. For circulars, prices and terms, write a postal card to J. P. VANDERVEER, may 31 Clear Creek, Ala.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be consequently saved upon satisfaction will be guaranteed. T. M. TERNAN, June 23, 1883, Clanton, Ala.

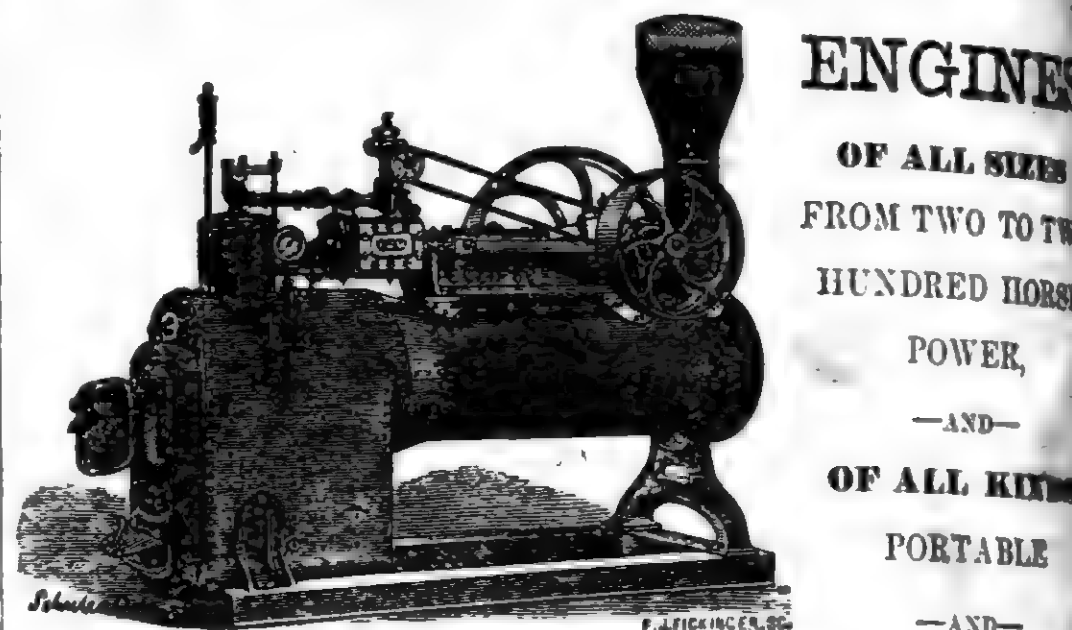
The Place to Buy Goods. IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. CALL ON R. EHRMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PROOF.

I HAVE ON HAND 500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully, R. EHRMAN. Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!



Stationary, on Sills and on Wheels.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND DURABLE; THE SAFEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST.

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For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

may 31 FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

WILDER'S SASSAPARILLA AND POTASH. The three gigantic evils of civilization are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. EDWARD WILDER'S SASSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cure and eradicate all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained; but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they increase and regulate all the secretions; they restore the system to its normal condition. SASSAPARILLA monies pour in upon the afflicted, and they are cured. SASSAPARILLA and POTASH are the most powerful and reliable medicines for the cure of all the above mentioned diseases. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; it cures Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

may 31 FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life-time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come out, come all, but not all at once. J. M. CORDERIE.

Blank mortgages, crop liens, warranty deeds and naive notes for sale at this office.

NOTICE NO. 2415.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., June 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that a hearing will be held before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 11, 1883, viz: Mary Williams, Homestead 7933 for the e. 1/4 of section 20, township 21 north, range 16 east. Heretofore the following witnesses to prove continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jack Corderie, James Motta, Berry Cain, George Cain, all of Verbena, Ala. June 23 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2406.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., June 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that a hearing will be held before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 11, 1883, viz: Henry Corderie, Homestead 11962 for the e. 1/4 of section 20, township 21 north, range 16 east. He has heretofore the following witnesses to prove continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. Nelson, Hersh Atkins, Capt. James Corderie, all of Verbena, Ala. June 23 THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NO. 34

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 12, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

The fashion editor of the Union Springs Herald rises to inform the world that the color, crushed straw- berry, which has been so popular, is now succeeded by a shade called spilled molasses.

It is said that Shakespeare's wife married again after his death. No doubt her second husband heard about Shakespeare then, however ignorant he may have previously been in regard to William.

England is beginning to learn how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have an Oscar Wilde and send him to the United States. Col. Tom Ochiltree is over there taking sweet revenge for us.

A blundering compositor, in setting up the toast: "Woman—without her, man would be a savage," got the punctuation in the wrong place, which made it read: "Woman, without her man, would be a savage."

Dom Pedro, of Brazil, wears white silk and white satin when he sits on his throne, a necklace of immense diamonds and emeralds and a rich lace cravat. A widower with no spring bonnets to buy can dress about as he likes.

It appears that Editor Elam had been on the field of honor previous to his affair with Beirne. On that occasion he had portions of his cheek and jaw shot away, so that he has since occupied the unique position of being the only Mahone man in Virginia deficient in either of those features.

Mary Bullock got a ridiculously heavy verdict against the English company on whose railroad she was slightly hurt. But a new trial has been granted on the ground, as expressed by the Judge, that she and her sisters, who appeared as her witnesses, were so beautiful that their charm of person had seemingly deprived the jury of common sense.

An old story of Martin Van Buren is revived, to the effect that on returning home one evening he was met at the door by his wife, who held up a newspaper to his view with a marked article, in which he was scandalously abused. "Mr. Van Buren," said she, unless you cow-hide the author of that article, I will get a divorce from you. "Tut, tut, wife," replied Mr. Van Buren, "I paid the editor \$300 for writing it."

A girl with singularly arched eyebrows attracted attention, and as her hair was pulled back hard from her forehead, an observer guessed that the taut skin was responsible for the peculiarity. "You're wrong entirely," said his companion; "she's wearing what the girls call surprised eyebrows." It's done with a touch or two of black pigment. That's going to be the rage this summer.

Burglaries are so common in Massachusetts that a Neugutuck merchant has posted this on his safe: "We keep no money in this safe. This is for fire only; our money is up to the house; come up. We have four shotguns, two rifles, three horse pistols, and one revolver, all loaded and ready for use, and warranted to kill at ten rods. Time spent here is time wasted." Then follow the figures of the combination, so that if a burglar is determined to get in he can do so without breaking the lock.

The latest news about Gov. Tilden comes through a Southern Congressman, who was on a train going from New York to West Point. He was sitting in the car when Mr. Tilden was brought in by his servant, and the impression of the Congressman is that Mr. Tilden is in the last stages of decay, and that he is unable to travel any distance without a nurse. The Congressman judges from the ex-Governor's general appearance, that he is in almost as bad condition as the fellow who was a "goner from Gonetown."

A duel was fought near New York City last week between John Armory Knox, one of the editors of the Texas Siftings and D. B. Sheahan, a noted sculptor. It was thought that the duel was only a practical joke of the Siftings man, but both of the principals insist that they were in earnest. It was brought about by Sheahan making disparaging remarks on Texas. Verily, we wonder if Mr. Knox intends to send a challenge to every man who has seen fit to "cut" Texas. We suppose not, for he would never get through writing challenges. The N. Y. Sun publishes an account of the duel as given by a looker-on. He stated that it resulted in the wounding of Knox in the left arm at the second fire, and a reconciliation between the parties.

The Alabama Progress, our State educational journal, has this to say in regard to the election of Prof. Thomas W. Palmer to the chair of Mathematics in the State University: "It gives us the opportunity to declare a principle which we have long held. It is this: Age does not determine a man's fitness for office. If he is a man fully qualified for his work, take him whether he be twenty-one or seventy-one. If by energy, study, virtue and high attainments he can be numbered among men, let him take a Professor's chair at the early age of twenty-three. And if by temperance, prudence, devotion to duty, keeping abreast of the age, and in all things showing himself a master workman, he continues to stand strong and fitted for high and noble work at seventy, in the name of justice, reason and truth, let him fill his place and do his work, until unfitted by infirmities to do so. Some men are older at fifty than others seventy years of age. Again some men are more mature at twenty-three than others ever get to be. We are glad then that the University has set such an example. Let the young men of the land look up and take courage. Let the old men continue active, cheerful and hopeful. Let each stand in his place till 'the time of the end.'"

Alabama Views.

Gadsden suffered a very destructive fire last week. Loss about \$100,000. A number of business houses were burned.

Another case of smallpox was taken to the pest house at Birmingham, on Sunday. There are five cases in all, three white and two colored.

Three defaulting postmasters are in jail at Huntsville. The evidence is very strong against them, and a United States penitentiary almost in sight.

The first congressional district elected Hon. James T. Jones, on the 3d inst., by 4,243 majority over the Republican candidate, Phillip Joseph. The election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Herndon. Capt. Jones is worthy to fill the vacancy.

Messrs. Bowman, Weigand and Nightingale, special agents of the Department of justice, are now investigating the Marshal's office at Mobile. The irregularities into which they are looking are the same as those which recently commanded their attention and excited their horror at Montgomery.

A special from Huntsville, Ala., says, Ed. Clay, colored, was shot and killed near here on Wednesday by John Aday, a citizen of Huntsville, on Sunday night. Clay attempted to ravish Mrs. Aday. Her screams frightened him and he fled. He was not seen until to-day, when Aday discovered him in a field near town. Aday overtook him and fired three shots with the result above stated. He then surrendered to the authorities but was released.

Tuskaloosa Gazette: A man by the name of Fitzgerald was run over and killed by a train a few miles south of Tuskaloosa, a few days ago. He was a sort of tramp, if we understand correctly, and was supposed to have been drunk and asleep on the track. He was in a state of decomposition when found. This makes three men killed by the train within five miles of Tuskaloosa within the past twelve months, directly traceable to whisky. The road is not in fault—but the whisky is.

Gainsville Reporter: On Monday night about 1 o'clock, Betsey Bell, colored, in attempting to fill a lamp with kerosene, had her clothes saturated and ignited with the oil, and was burned so severely that she died Tuesday afternoon. Her husband, Ben, was acquitted by the County Court on Monday of the offence of assault and battery, and the opinion is that he and Betsey got on a high old spree to commemorate the event; and in the jollification which ensued, causing Betsey's death.

The Chilton View says: "It will require some pretty tall running for the 'revenue only' brethren to catch up with the age." True, the "revenue only" brethren may not be up with the age, but then there are a good many things in this age which the very best people don't want to catch up with. Protection, in any shape, is one of them.—Selma Times.

And this after admitting that the "revenue only" brethren are "on the run." We infer that if they have no desire to catch up with their protection brethren, they are "on the run" just as the fan of the thing.

A Remarkable Case.
St. Louis, July 2.—Sam Cook, a negro, who is a bit of a jealous rascal, shot Emma Shore, a colored girl, at Potosi, Mo., last Thursday evening, and then shot himself, and subsequently eluded pursuit, was captured yesterday and taken back to Potosi. In his attempt to kill himself after shooting the girl he fired two bullets into his head, one of which penetrated both hemispheres of the brain, the other passed through one hemisphere, and both bullets are now in his skull. Notwithstanding these wounds, from both of which his brains oozed considerable in quantity, the negro named the woods from Thursday evening till Sunday morning, when he ate a very hearty meal, talked rationally and walked three miles from the place where he was captured to Potosi. Physicians say that he cannot live.

Capt. John O. Martin relates a humorous interview he had the other day in St. Louis, with Mr. Shallcross, of the great provision firm of McFerrin, Shallcross & Co., of that city. Mr. S. asked Capt. Martin why it was the southern people were buying only about fifty per cent of the amount of meat this year as compared with former years? Capt. Martin replied that it was because the southern people were now making their farms self-sustaining, and they were making much of the meat they consume, which in former years they bought from the west. "That won't do," replied Shallcross, "for I don't know, sir, that southern farmers can never raise their own meat until they get a breed of hogs that can outrun a nigger."

The great meat venter is not familiar, probably, with the speed and bottom of the celebrated "razor back" breed.—Eufaula Bulletin.

Under the heading of "Guiteau's Curse," a western telegram furnishes these curious items:

"The death of District Attorney Corkhill's wife was the first event which could be called a fulfillment of Guiteau's prophecy. Juror Hobb's wife died. Surgeon General Barnes, an important witness, died. Judge Porter's health is said to be wretched. Marshal Henry, Bailiff Stahl, Detective McElfresh, jail wagon guard, Person Carson, and the driver, James Leonard, were dismissed from service. Noble, an important witness, died. Dr. Gray, another expert, was shot at in a Utica asylum, and Dr. McDonald has been, or is the subject of investigation in connection with his administration of Wood's Island, N. Y. Officer Pat Kearney's removal from the Baltimore and Potomac department was only a temporary misfortune, though at one time included among the fulfillments of Guiteau's curse."

The Beirne-Elam battle has been rough on at least one of the combatants. The last previous hostile encounter between persons whose proper weapon is the quill was managed less savagely. In the Daudet-Delpit duel, the object of the disputants being to inflict rather the minimum than the maximum injury, this purpose was easily effected by an engagement with swords, in which Delpit was slightly wounded and everybody satisfied. The experience acquired on the field by the two French writers can be utilized in their next novels or plays, and both were also well advertised by the affair. The Virginia editors, however, were bent on making as bloody a business as possible out of their encounter. Whether it turns out a farce or a tragedy, duelling should be punished severely, like other lawbreaking.

A new and funny reckoning of time has been adopted by an Ohio railroad. The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway has made a new departure in its time table, by adopting a system which has been approved of but not ventured upon by many railroad companies in the country. On its time cards, the hours are numbered from one to twenty-four, the later being midnight. The confusion which so often exists between the a. m. and p. m. hours is thus avoided. Thus, one train arrives in Cleveland at 10:30, and one departs from Columbus at 17 o'clock. This road also carries on its morning trains weather signals, devised and set by the Ohio Meteorological Bureau from predictions furnished by the United States Weather Service. It is believed to be the first railroad in the country, if not in the world, to adopt either of these schemes.

The Fort Payne, (Ala.) Journal says: "We have heard of folks moving in wagons and stage-coaches, but everything in that line was eclipsed by a man who passed through town the other day with a wife and daughter, and with all his worldly effects loaded on a wheelbarrow."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks the Republican party is ready for anything and will do anything to get the vote.

Verbeia Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbeia Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND

GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Leave 8:00 a. m.	Selma	Arr 8:30 p. m.
" 10:58 "	Calera	Leave 5:35 "
" 1:10 "	Tallapoosa	" 3:30 "
" 2:37 "	Anniston	" 2:07 "
" 4:30 p. m.	Rm.	" 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 "	Dalton	" 9:44 "
" 8:10 "	Cleveland	" 8:09 "
" 8:50 "	Chattanooga	" 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 10:38 a. m.	Selma	Leave 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 "	Demopolis	" 6:54 "
Leave 4:50 a. m.	Meridian	Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

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J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

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DOUBLE BEAR HORSE POWER.

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Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is open in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it hauled to you. Parties will be pleased to see you and satisfaction will be given.

J. M. CORDSBIE.

The Place to Buy Goods.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

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I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and

other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers

when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of

supplies.

Respectfully,

R. EHRMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!

ENGINES

OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO TWO

HUNDRED HORSE

POWER,

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE

—AND—

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Feb. 8

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they increase and refine all the secretions of the body.

Numberless testimonials from sufferers who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of MITTERIAL TUBERCLE the effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an infallible and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Bitter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not at once. Yours truly, J. M. CORDSBIE.

Blount County, Ala., Nov. 1882.

NOTICE NO. 2415.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., June 23, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 11, 1883, viz: Mary Williams, Homestead 11962 for the S. 1/2 section 21 north, range 10 east. He has the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jack O'Connell, James Motts, Berry Cain, George O'Connell, all of Verbeia, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2416.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., June 23, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 11, 1883, viz: Henry C. O'Connell, Homestead 11962 for the S. 1/2 section 21 north, range 10 east. He has the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jack O'Connell, James Motts, Berry Cain, George O'Connell, all of Verbeia, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Parbute Judge

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum

NO. 35.

SHAKES, THE BUMMER.

...old devil for all that" was the
...universally expressed by the

Works passed on and nothing had been
seen or heard of Shank since the depar-
ture. Norway Flat had with it Shank
Boggs, the standard, who
was making a trip to the

The Caisson Disease.

In New York city an old lady named Guadian, found her house, which was also her place of business, on fire, instead of endeavoring to save her property she thought only of the lives of the many people under the same roof with her. By her exertions every other person in the house was warned in time and saved unharmed, but the noble old woman yielded up her life in the midst of the smoke and flame. Opportunities for heroic action are sought for by millions; they are sought by blood and sweat and in out-of-the-way parts of the earth, but time Guadian's simple, unassuming course of everyday life, and at once a model and a martyr.

A Sermon to the Young:

weped like a child, and when his sorrowing mother was mentioned by the kind-hearted judge, Clifford shut himself almost toll to the door. Whiskey and gambling have in this case sent a brave man to his grave, and a real martyr to State prison for life, and broke the heart of a fond mother. The lesson ought to be branded into the brains of many young men who are starting out in a career of quarrels, but it probably will not be. If they could, as they do about the gambling table, see the dead face of Pegs, the weeping mother of the gambler, and the handsome boy that was once a gambler, on the way to the gallows, they would stop.

THE FUNERAL OF "AUNT" DINAH JOHN, the ancient Onondaga Seneca, was held on the reservation in New York State. No one knows how old she was, but local opinion has fixed upon 109 years as the term of her earthly pilgrimage. She died of no other complaint than old age, and her departure for the happy hunting grounds was painless and peaceful. She was a member of two denominations, a circumstance to which she called attention shortly before her death by placing her hand over her heart and saying, "Here me Methodist," and then touching her head with the words, "here me Piscopal." In spite of this double confirmation, some of her tribe declared that she was not at heart a Christian, and it is said that she desired to have a Pagan as well as a Christian burial. Her daughter, Mrs. Tall Chief, vetoed the arrangement, however, and two clergymen conducted the services. The Indians were very much attached to the old woman and mourn her sincerely. Her body was laid out in Indian costume; on her feet were a pair of new moccasins, and her withered hand held a large orange, in remembrance of her fondness for that fruit and her expressed wish to carry a fine specimen of it to the other world.

Not a Pleasant Voyage.

The Australian papers give accounts of a voyage across the Pacific from San Francisco to that country by Mr. Gilroy, an American, alone, in a small boat. He undertook this remarkable journey for the pleasure of the thing. His long voyage had diverse experiences. Sharks annoyed him most of all, dozens of them following in his wake, eying him askance with their bright eyes and often approaching so close upon him that he was obliged to fight them with his boat hook. Sleep became impossible from this cause, and an expedient was hit upon by the lonely mariner. The ingenious stratagem of making an effigy of portions of his clothes hung on the boat hook kept the sharks at a distance. This ruse allowed Gilroy to take some rest. During a gale his boat was upset and he was thrown into the sea with all his equipments. He managed however to right the boat and save a few of his provisions. A sword-fish next attacked him, causing his boat to leak badly, when he was still fourteen hundred miles from his desired haven. Without rudder or food he managed to exist upon sea birds that gladly found rest for their weary wings by alighting on the boat. In a pitiable condition he was picked up by a schooner and landed at Melbourne.

IS NOW.—The Norwegian Storting has resolved that every able-bodied adult in Norway shall receive a mark at the expense of the State, and be instructed in the use of it. This measure will render the large farms, with their great number of servants and plowmen, little arsenals, and the warlike spirit of the farmers, whose sons are thus in the Storting are perhaps the most radical Democrats existing, will receive a fresh stimulus. The important question is, what shall be the content of this instruction, but the proposed instruction is of the following nature, the house of Nobles and Peasants would have a large share in it.

A Millionaire's Children

A correspondent of the *Cleveland Leader* relates the following anecdote of the late Amasa Stone, and his visit, years ago, to one of the commencement of the High School of Cleveland: "I called at the office of Messrs. Stone & Witt, for them to go up to the High School. I had been to the Auditor's office and ascertained the amount of taxes paid by each, and then took the amount of school taxes paid and ascertained the cost per scholar in the schools in Cleveland, including the cost in the High School. Mr. Witt was not in and I asked Mr. Stone to go up to the High School to attend the examination of his children, and see how well they could pass examination in the several studies." He said he had no children in the High School. I told him he was mistaken, and asked him what amount of tax he paid in Cleveland? He said he could not tell without looking at his receipts. I then handed him the figures I had taken from the Auditor's books, with the calculations I had made, and the number of children his taxes kept in school in the city. This was a new and a very gratifying revelation to him, and he said he should pay his taxes more cheerfully in the future than he had ever done, as he believed in educating the children. He said he would go up, but could not stay more than half an hour. Soon after he went into the room he became very much interested in the class in algebra, and the rapidity with which they made their demonstrations in mathematics on the blackboard. The half hour soon passed, and I said to him: 'Mr. Stone, the half hour is up,' and he replied: 'I shall not go until the exercises for the afternoon are finished. These are too interesting to leave.' He frequently referred to that visit, to the ability exhibited by the scholars and to the thoroughness of the teaching of the principal of the High School."

Mexican Express Runners.

All through the interior of Mexico at almost every town and village, are to be found "runners," usually Indians, whose business it is to carry small packages upon their shoulders from place to place. Knowing all the mountain paths and short cuts, and possessing a vast amount of strength and staying power, these "runners" make long journeys in a prodigiously short time. To cite a case that illustrates both the custom of gift sending and the manner of sending gifts: One of my friends here in Monterey, being then on his way home from the City of Mexico, stopped for a night with his carriage, horses and servants at a hospitable rancho, where he was admirably well entertained. On the evening of the next day he came to a town famous for its delicious fish, and as an acknowledgment of the hospitality tendered him he sent a "runner" with a basket of fish to his host of the night before. The distance, allowing for short-cuts, was forty miles across a mountainous country; yet the "runner" made it inside of ten hours—leaving at 7 o'clock at night, and arriving at the rancho (as my friend subsequently was informed) at 5 o'clock next morning. Taking into consideration the time lost between collection and shipment, and between receipt at the terminal point and actual delivery to consignees, the best regulated express company in the world could not have made this shipment more expeditiously. Moreover, as these "runners" are absolutely trustworthy—there are cases on record of their dying in defense of their freight—the express facilities which they afford in a small way scarcely can be improved upon.

Appearance of Fluoro-Pneumonia

A Washington dispatch says: The appearance of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in this vicinity is causing much uneasiness to dairymen and stockmen. Thus far only five cases are positively known to have occurred all at a place called Bennett's Bridge, the suburbs of the city, but a number of others have been reported to the authorities. Most of the infected animals in the cases above referred to have died and the fifth has been removed to the experimental veterinary station recently established here under the direction of the Agricultural Department. No effort will be made to prevent the spread of the disease, but there is much anxiety as to the danger for the nation when pleuro-pneumonia appeared here in a precisely similar way in 1872, spread to Maryland and Virginia, and was with difficulty stamped out.

IMPERIAL CIGARETTES can now take
 small that they can be carried in a
 coat pocket. The DeLorel Five Pro-
 dently gives this feature, serving for
 variety. When you see a new one
 as it is mounted in the latest road
 for the new one.

THE ONLY VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.
Published Every Thursday Morning.
CLANTON, ALA., JULY 12, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

The View second the action of the Selma Times to get up an editorial excursion to the Louisville Exposition. Why not go to Boston also?

We hear of plenty of corn for sale in various localities, but of no one who wishes to buy. This is the best state of the market for several years at this time of the year.—*Exchange.*

They tell of a Brooklyn statesman who, ordering Charlotte russe, blew the froth off the top of it, and then, asked to explain why he did so, said he thought it was a new kind of beer.—*Exchange.*

A Wisconsin fire believer in a hell of actual fire for sinners has fitted up his cellar with painted flames, wooden demons, and other horrors. Here he takes his children for whipping.

A tree standing perpendicularly has been discovered at a depth of 280 feet in boring an artesian well at San Bernardino, Cal. Great pieces of wood, which appear to be yewmore, are brought up.

Emerson writes that a weed is a plant, the virtue of which have not been discovered. This was doubtless the excuse Mr. Emerson put up when Mrs. E. used to say: "Ralph, why don't you go and weed that onion bed?"

The Tuscaloosa Gazette makes the suggestion that the rotunda of the State University be rebuilt. This is a good suggestion, and now that an appropriation has been made for the benefit of the University, we hope the Gazette's suggestion may be carried out.

Georgia girls are leading the world in reform. A remarkable feature at the commencement of Wesleyan Female College, at Macon, Georgia, was the beautiful simplicity of the dresses worn by the young ladies themselves and which cost from \$1.50 to 3.00.—*Auquata Chronicle.*

Only seven of the Northern States hold elections which are of any importance this fall. They are Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and Minnesota. They all vote in November except Ohio, which votes in October. These States all supported Garfield except New Jersey, which barely went to Hancock.

A female correspondent of the Greensboro Beacon complains that women do not get credit for one half they do. They superintend the flower and vegetable gardens, and when a bouquet or squash is sent to the editor he gives Mr. and so credit for it. True enough. A fellow often struts up town and brags about his garden, when the truth is the wife has been the real gardener.

A Maiden who lived at Accord, But her lover made bolder, Brushed one from her shoulder, And she gave him a kiss in reward.

Next night as she sat by his side, And he let his arm artfully glide, "Round her trim, belted waist— "Oh, George, now make haste And pretend there's a spider?" she cried.

Some medical friend of the newspaper, as a sufficient disseminator of useful knowledge, has set forth in the London Lancet the theory that there is no more powerful apparatus for the conveyance of disease than a book. The diseases most likely thus to be contracted are measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, sore throat, whooping cough, bronchitis, and, perhaps, phthisis. Those desirous of retaining health and happiness while in pursuit of knowledge, will hereafter be restricted to the newspapers. Now is the time to subscribe.

A traveller describes the average porter of the hotels in Germany as a remarkable being. He is asked more questions in one day than an ordinary man can answer in two days. He must reply to one question in Spanish, another in English, a third in dialect Italian, the next second he must assume all the various politenesses of the mercantile class; and before the taste of the last French nasal adjective has left his mouth, he must twist his tongue about the many spirals of a Russian compound noun. His gold-banded cap is ever ready to be lifted, his learned head eager to head itself in a bow, and his linguistic tongue willing to answer any and all questions in almost any and all languages. But even this magnificent man of varied attainments, decked out though he is in a sherry uniform, does not refuse to take what is offered him, be it gold, silver, or copper.

Ohio, one of the principal agricultural states, is to hold an election for State officers early in the fall. The canvass in the state by the nominees of the two great parties is exciting considerable interest, principally from the fact that Ohio is considered a doubtful State. The Republican candidate for Governor is Judge Foreaker. The Democratic candidate is Judge George Hoadley. The principal issue in the State will be the whiskey license question, but greater interest is felt outside of the State in the position of the Ohio Democracy upon the tariff question. The platform adopted reads in regard to this question:

"We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of a government economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

This action of the Ohio platform seems to have settled the tariff question to perfection. The protectionists think it is in favor of protection; while the great apostle of revenue only doctrine, Henry Watterson, says that it is "just the thing" and declares that it is for a tariff for revenue only. It is well that the question is settled, if it really is, but the first speech of the campaign made by Judge Hoadley, makes a declaration that may cause Henri to go back on his enthusiastic adoption of the section quoted. Judge Hoadley said:

"Now, it is out of the line of my discussion this evening, to engage in debate upon the tariff question. At some suitable time during the campaign, and that right early—for I have never yet been accused of dodging an issue, and I do not intend to be at this time—I purpose to discuss the tariff question in the light of the democratic resolution on that subject, which has been accepted as a clear, concise, and accurate statement of democratic doctrine throughout the length and breadth of the land, and which, as I believe, contains the God's truth on this subject. A tariff for revenue, with incidental protection which shall not foster or encourage monopolies, and shall not unsettle or disturb labor in fields to which it has been invited by past legislation of the country—this is, in substance, the democratic doctrine, and I will pass on with this brief remark, which I intend to enlarge upon a good deal the first chance I get."

Thus the Democratic candidate for Governor declares himself in favor of a "tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, which shall not disturb labor in fields to which it has been invited by past legislation." This is an excellent doctrine. But heretofore the Hon. Henri has denounced it as robbery of the people. However, it is safe to say that he will discover something about it to cause him to publish to the world that the national Democracy "could not do better than copy it." If he does all is well, if he does not all is likewise well. The chances for the success of the Ohio Democracy are good.

We gather from the tenth census that Mobile and Macon are the only counties in the State that lost in population since the census of 1870. Macon's loss from 1870 to 1880 was 356. The total population is put at 17,371, of which 4,587 are white, and 12,784 are colored; giving a majority of 8,197 to the negroes. The State's gain was 265,513, of which 140,701 were white and 124,812 colored, giving the whites a gain of 16,208 over the colored. The number of whites in the State was 662,185, colored 600,103 an excess of 62,082 whites. Total number of both races 1,262,288, which goes to make up the 50,155,783 inhabitants of the United States, which are composed of 43,402,970 white and 6,752,813 colored; a majority of 36,650,157 for the whites. Mobile's loss was 658.

Here are a few bright answers to examination-questions by English students: "What was the Star Chamber?" Answer: "An astronomer's room." "What was meant by the year of jubilee?" Answer: "Leap-year." "What was the bronze age?" Answer: "When the new pennies became current coin of the realm." "What are the hours of Juniper?" Answer: "Set the wheels in the mouth of Juniper." "What is the age of Reason?" Answer: "The time that has elapsed since the person of that name was born."

Advertisement of the Alabama Mineral Land Company, Owning 450,000 Acres of Valuable Coal and Iron Lands.

Birmingham Age, July 17th.] Birmingham is, to-day, more than any other city in the south, the seat of "enterprises of great pith and moment." Scarcely a week passes but the Age has information for its readers of the organization here of stock companies, with millions of dollars of capital, to be expended in the industrial development of the region of which Birmingham is the center. A few years ago this statement would have appeared like the dreaming of an enthusiast.

To-day the Age has the pleasure to announce the starting of one of the greatest enterprises yet begun in Alabama.

The Mineral Land Company of Alabama was organized here yesterday by the election of Mr. Wm. Henry Woods, of New York, as president, and Messrs. E. D. Randolph, R. T. Wilson, Jno. J. Crane, Dan S. Appleton and Wm. H. Woods, all of New York, as directors.

The company owns all the lands formerly belonging to the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad company, comprising 450,000 acres, a great part of which contains a considerable variety of valuable mineral lands.

Mr. Woods, the president and principal stockholder, is a native of Eufaula, Ala., and is a brother-in-law of Hon. Jno. M. McKleroy, of Eufaula, and is a member of a wealthy firm of cotton and stock brokers—Woods & Murphy, New York. Of the directors Mr. Wilson is of R. T. Wilson & Co., bankers; Mr. Randolph is president of the Continental Bank of New York; Mr. Appleton is a large capitalist and a director in the Continental Bank; Mr. Crane is president of the New York warehouse company.

In conversation with President Woods, an Age representative asked if this company meant to confine itself solely to the business of selling the lands in their possession. He replied certainly not, they had great confidence in the future of this region, and wherever they saw any enterprise of mining or manufacture that promised to pay they would invest, and had money in the bank for that purpose. He said the headquarters of the company would be established at Birmingham.

How to Make Scandal.

Take a grain of falsehood, a handful of rumormongering, a quantity of nimble tongue, a sprig of the herb backbite, a teaspoonful of don't-you-tell-it, six drops of malice and a few drachms of envy. Add a little discontent and jealousy, and strain through a bag of misconstructions, cork it up in a bottle of malevolence, and hang it up on a skein of street yarn, keep in a hot atmosphere, shake it occasionally for a few days, and it will be fit for use. Let a few drops be taken before walking out, and the desired result will follow.

Poker in the army on the frontier: Colonel to lieutenant—"What do you mean by appearing on duty in that dress? Where's your uniform coat and hat?" Lieutenant—"Lost 'em at a game of poker, sir; the major won 'em." Colonel to big-drummer—"Where was your drum at this morning's parade?" Drummer—"I ha'losted him—bet him at poker last night." Indian scout—"Me big Injun; me lost gun, knives and jug whiskey at poker. Me sorry about whiskey."

The New York World, in an article on General Lee, which is most creditable to it, has the following: "No one doubts that the Southern people would have delighted to honor General Lee in any manner possible had he remained in public life. But he was one of those who believe that when a man has held the highest honors the people can bestow and has filled a position through which his name must be handed down to posterity in the history of his country, it is unbecoming to step into Wall street as a speculator in stocks or land on margins and a dabbler in puts and calls. The time will come when history will do justice to his simple virtues as well as to his military ability. Time, with its clear light and its cool judgment, removes all unjust prejudices, and will accord to Robert E. Lee all the honors to which his high character entitles him."

VERY LOW RATES.—During the continuance of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days,) the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These Tickets will be on sale every day, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and will be good 15 days, allowing ample time to visit the Exposition and see all the sights of the city. The tickets will be sold at the following rates: From Nashville, \$1.00; from Knoxville, \$1.25; from Chattanooga, \$1.50; from Memphis, \$1.75; from St. Louis, \$2.00; from Cincinnati, \$2.25; from Philadelphia, \$2.50; from New York, \$2.75; from Boston, \$3.00; from Portland, \$3.25; from San Francisco, \$4.00; from Honolulu, \$5.00.

Verbena, Chilton Co., Ala.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$5 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.
A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table
IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.
ALA. DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:58 " Calera Lve. 5:33 " "
" 1:10 " Talladega " 3:30 " "
" 2:07 " Anniston " 2:07 " "
" 4:50 p. m. Rome " 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 " Dalton " 9:44 " "
" 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:00 " "
" 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.
Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 10:35 a. m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:58 " "
Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

The Aultman-Taylor is Best.



This Thresher will clear from \$100 to \$300 more than any other. It threshes in bad weather and bad conditioned grain. It costs less for repairs. Intelligent farmers prefer it, and will wait on you for weeks. It is the most durable and is guaranteed.

Save your stock with an Aultman-Taylor Horse-Power.



NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Threshers, Horse Powers, Portable, Traction and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills cheap for cash and to farmers on easy terms. For circulars, prices and terms, write a postal card to J. P. VANDERVEER, Clear Creek, Ala.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first class in every respect. I promise to deliver lumber at mill or to ship by rail free of charge. I will be pleased to furnish estimates and to answer all inquiries. J. P. VANDERVEER, Clear Creek, Ala.

The Place to Buy Goods:

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CALL ON R. EHRMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PRICES.

I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see if you are in need of supplies. Respectfully, R. EHRMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World.

ENGINE

OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO TWO

HUNDRED HORSE

POWER,

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE

—AND—

Stationary, on Sills and on Wheels.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND DURABLE; THE SAFEST

SIMPLEST AND BEST.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS, GINS, COTTON PRESSES, &c.

FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES ADDRESS

S. A. BLASSINCAME,

jun14-3 Agent for Chilton County, Clanton, Ala.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circular or

Feb. 8 BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these affections; they increase and renew all the secretions healthy.

Numberless testimonials from sufferers who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL Taint the effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

AND POTASH

may3] FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say, with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, so that our old patrons and to secure many new ones. (Sends one, terms all, but not all at once.) J. W. CORDERIE.

NOTICE NO. 2416.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., June 25th 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof was made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 1st, 1883, viz: Mary Williams, Homestead for the e 1/2 of n 1/2 section 16, township 21 north, range 16 east, the following witnesses to continuous residence upon section of said land, viz: Jack James Motta, Berry Cull, George all of Verbena, Ala.
June 25th T. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2405.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., June 25th 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof was made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 1st, 1883, viz: Henry Homestead for the e 1/2 of n 1/2 section 16, township 21 north, range 16 east, the following witnesses to continuous residence upon section of said land, viz: Jack James Motta, Berry Cull, George all of Verbena, Ala.
June 25th T. J. Scott, Register.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 19, 1883

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—J. E. Cramham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cramham.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cramham.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshie.
Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Register—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Cordier.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honn, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES & N. A. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at 6:36 a. m.
No. 3 at 7:40 p. m.
No. 9 at 1:05 a. m.
No. 11 at 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 at 8:45 a. m.
No. 4 at 10:40 p. m.
No. 6 at 7:10 p. m.
No. 12 at 12:18 p. m.

*Don't stop.

LOCALS.

London—Regular communications.

Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 1, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Warm days are still "numerous."

A delightful rain visited this section on Tuesday evening.

A farmer was in town with full grown cotton bolls on last Thursday.

J. C. Lawrence is authorized to collect and receipt for moneys due this office.

The editor is absent from his post this week but will return shortly.

The young people of our village are enjoying numbers of sociables this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Warner, of this place, are visiting relatives in Columbus, Georgia.

Watermelons will soon be plentiful, the number brought to town is increasing daily.

Some interesting communications too late for this issue. We will publish them in our next.

Mrs. R. H. Knox is visiting relatives in Montgomery this week. We wish her a pleasant visit.

The Chilton View and the Louisville Courier-Journal will be sent to any address one year for \$2.00.

The junior of the View, who has charge this week, returns thanks to the Shelby Sentinel for its kind compliment of last week.

Thanks for an invitation to attend a dance, at the residence of Mr. A. J. Hall, to-night. We anticipate a pleasant time.

Rev. Mr. Calhoun preached at the Methodist Church, in this place, last Wednesday evening. He was on his way to the district conference at Verbena.

Married, near Cooper's, on the 18th inst., by Squire Traywick, Mr. George Tidwell and Miss Lizzy Cramham. We wish the couple a life of prosperity and happiness.

The View returns thanks to Mrs. M. Burton for a lot of fine apples—the best we have seen in many a day. We reiterate our thanks.

See notice of the incorporators of Alabama and Mexican Gulf Railroad. A new road which is to traverse our county. Books will be issued at this office, on the 20th of August.

We are giving an excellent farm journal—the American Farmer—to every subscriber to this paper who will pay past dues and one year's subscription in advance. New subscribers can likewise have the benefit of this offer.

A little excitement was created in the city, the other morning by a runaway horse, belonging to Mr. Chandler. The horse received several cuts on the legs from a plow and was attached to him.

The View office returns thanks to Mr. Willie Lowe, for the delightful treat brought to our office on Sunday last, in the shape of a nice watermelon. The finest that we have seen this season.

Judge B. S. Bibb of Montgomery, who was in Clanton on last Friday, and around the View with a pleasant visit. He is now nearly 55 years of age, and his days have been full of work. May he see many more such visits with his vision and spirit.

We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Jemison Institute, which appears elsewhere in this paper. Prof. A. E. Burns, the principal of this institution, for the past two sessions, has been unanimously re-elected by the Board of Trustees, and this of itself speaks well of his ability and efficiency. He is in every way a fit instructor of mind and morals.

On Monday last several military companies passed this place on their way to the encampment of the Second Regiment near Mobile. Among them were the Warrior Guards of Tuscaloosa. We had the pleasure of shaking hands with many of our old friends, during the short time that the train stopped. The Guards present a fine appearance in their handsome uniforms, and it is a company of which Tuscaloosa may well feel proud.

The steam saw mill, of Mr. T. M. Ternan, about two and a half miles from this place, was destroyed by fire on last Tuesday. The fire broke out while the hands were at dinner, and the alarm was given too late to save it. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have originated from the engine. Mr. Ternan's loss is about \$1,000. We understand that he intends to rebuild right away.

Mapleville Dots.

Cotton growing well. Stalks small but fruiting finely. Corn rather poor, nothing like last year same date.

The watermelons are now ready for the moonlight attacks of those without a patch.

A few visitors continually on the move, mostly from the malarial regions of the lower country. They are all pleased with our healthy climate.

Miss Annie Goodwin is off on a visiting tour of a few weeks.

The hot weather appears to have a depressing effect on our sabbath school. The attendance is rather slim now. We would like to see a greater interest manifested. The co-operation of all is desired.

The Selma road, near this place needs work badly. Attention overseers.

Benson Dottings.

Capt. Rufus McCary and lady, in company with Miss Mattie McMath, are visiting the family of Capt. Joseph Vandever, at Clear Creek.

Miss Fannie McMath and her mother have just returned from Tuscaloosa, where they have been on an extended visit to friends and relatives, and attending the closing exercises of the State University. Miss Fannie will soon resume and complete her school at Isabella Academy.

Rev. J. W. McCord preached a rousing sermon at the Baptist church, at this place, on last Sabbath.

Crops are very promising now, notwithstanding the farmers got in the grass on account of the rains.

From the grumbling we hear among the farmers in regard to the disappearance of watermelons, we imagine that there are several cases of kleptomaniacs, of a bad type, in this country. JERE.

Not any of us are so good as we might be, and we of the South, especially, have grown accustomed to being considered especially wicked by our golly neighbors in the highly-cultured North, but there are some things that we are not guilty of. For instance, when we open a tannery down here, only the skins of the lower animals are manipulated. They do things differently in Massachusetts. Gov. Butler said the other day:

"I have got specimens of five different skins of human beings—only one of a negro—and I have presented here a pair of shoes, all ready to be put on to the feet of some person, cut out from the breast of a white woman (applause), and I have got the whole skin of the back of another woman."

These ghastly specimens are the results of what have been apologetically referred to as the "franks of students" in dealing with the deceased paupers of the Tewksbury Almshouse.

A Cleveland robber, caught at work, said that he had been sent to America by the St. Charles Christian Society of London. He had been in Portsmouth prison for robbery; after leaving prison he was on ticket-of-leave for eighteen months, and under police surveillance for five years. Therefore, when the society proposed to give him \$30 "for good conduct" if he would emigrate, "of course he came at once." Four other convicts came over in the same ship. To the question whether many rogues were sent to America in that manner, he replied: "A good many. They don't like to leave the country, but they are allowed more money by the Government if they do, and get a free passage from the ship."

But this is a very interesting comparison with the ticket-of-leave and police surveillance.

We learn that Mr. James Allen, of Jemison, has had his sight restored by the skill of Dr. E. J. Baldwin, of the Montgomery Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary. Mr. Allen, who was blind from cataract, can now read with ease. We are glad to chronicle this first step which Dr. Baldwin has made on the road to fame.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You may nurse an old sore till the crack of doom and you will never get it to heal over one whit sooner, unless you place the blood in a healthy state by a thorough-going course of Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

A Newfoundland dog seeing a three year old man's precious darling tumble into the duck pond, promptly lay hold of his incipient trowsers and drew the boy to land. Moral: Mothers ought to keep a Newfoundland dog and Wilder's Mother's Warm Syrup.

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September the 17th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Intermediate " " 2.00.
Common School " " 2.50.
Academic " " 3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved 1st. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as principal of the Jemison Academy.

2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.

3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can trust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business and we hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 19th Jemison, Ala.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against S. A. Blasingame, and in favor of J. W. Hardie & Co., I will proceed to sell on the first Monday in August, 1883, at the courthouse door of said county, between the legal hours of sale for cash, the following described property as the property of said S. A. Blasingame to-wit: Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 32 township 22 range 15, southwest quarter and the northeast quarter, the east half of northeast quarter, and the north half of northeast quarter, all of section 29, township 22 range 15, the southeast quarter and east half southwest quarter the southwest quarter of southwest quarter and west half of northeast quarter, section 31 township 22 range 15, the south half section 21 township 22 range 15, the east half northwest quarter, and the west half of northeast quarter and southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 21, township 22, range 15. This 20th day of June, 1883.

J. E. LOWE, Sheriff.

NOTICE NO. 2426.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., July 4, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on August 6th, 1883, viz: William H. Mitchell, Homestead 710 and 1255 for the e 1/4 of s 1/4 of n 1/4 of n 1/4 of section 23 township 22 range 15, and n 1/4 of s 1/4 of s 1/4 of n 1/4 of section 23 township 22 range 15, and n 1/4 of s 1/4 of s 1/4 of n 1/4 of section 23 township 22 range 15. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Averett Oden, David A. Friday, William Price, Thomas Cole, all of (Chilleville, Ala.). THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the ALABAMA & MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY CO., will be opened at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 20th day of August, 1883, by W. H. Lawrence, Esq., and stand open two days. W. C. BIBB, T. A. FRIERSON, WM. CRENSHAW, Corporators.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me. H. R. ARTHURSON, Mapleville, Ala.

G. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house painting, sign painting, and ornamental painting, and to do all kinds of painting and decorating work. My prices are low and my work is guaranteed.

H. Houpt.

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere. Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings. nov10-11 REV. J. G. GURLEY.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices. "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

Bookwalter Engine

IS THE BEST MADE.

It is the best engine for cotton gins, wool-working, planing, grist mills, cane and cider mills, threshing machines.

Burch, Logan co., W. Va., 1882.

The 41 horse-power Bookwalter Engine bought March 31, 1882, is complete. We are well pleased with it. It drives a 24-inch grist mill, and grinds eighty bushels a day. It is easily run; anyone can run one of them. It gives entire satisfaction; it is the thing for a farmer to have.

A. D. FERREL & CO.

I have the exclusive right to sell this engine in Chilton county, and will sell to farmers and others on easy terms. I mean business.

B. T. RASBERRY, Strasburg, Ala.

June 7-3m

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES!

Bradfield's Female Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Partial Proflaps. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Holmes' Liniment.

Is an INESTIMABLE BOON to all child-bearing women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true MOTHER'S FRIEND. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Pryor's Ointment

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Eyes, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer

J. BRADFIELD, 108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE NO. 2401.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., June 30, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 4th, 1883, viz: Abram Cook, Homestead 12933, for the s 1/4 of n 1/4 of s 1/4 of s 1/4 of section 23 township 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. Nelson, Henry C. Church, Ole Craft, John Ferguson, all of Wadsworth, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottoms Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEALERS IN

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-11

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JENKINS.

ONLY \$20.

Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn. feb22-6

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

DEALER IN

General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited. Jan7-0m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying the same. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Testimony, Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS, County Surveyor.

A scholarship in the Southern Polytechnic College, Louisville, Ky., is offered to the student who obtains the highest grade in this school during the year 1883-84. The student who obtains the highest grade in this school during the year 1883-84. The student who obtains the highest grade in this school during the year 1883-84.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. G. & Co.

Printed and Published by J. C. G. & Co.

Clanton, Ala.

Feb 15-11

WELLMAN & CO.

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The Death of Little Children.

I recently know how it is, but the deaths of children seem to me almost less premature than those of older persons. Not that they are in fact so, but it is because they themselves have little or no relation to time or maturity. Life seems a mere which they have yet to run entirely. They have made no progress toward the goal. They are born—nothing further. But it seems hard, when a man has totted high up the steep hill of knowledge, that he should be cast, like Sisyphus, downward in a moment; that he who has worn the day and wasted the night in gathering the gold of science should be, with all his wealth of learning, all his accumulations, made bankrupt at once. What becomes of all the riches of the soul, the piles and pyramids of precious thoughts which men heap together? Where are Shakespeare's imagination, Bacon's learning, Galileo's dream? Where is the sweet fancy of Sidney, the airy spirit of Fletcher, and Milton's thought, severe? Methinks such things should not die and dissipate, when a hair can live for centuries, and a brick of Egypt will last a thousand years! I am content to believe that the mind of man survives, somewhere or other, his clay. I was once present at the death of a little child, and when its breath was gone, its life (nothing more than a cloud of smoke) and it lay like a waken image before me. I turned my eyes to its moaning mother, and sighed out my few words of comfort. But I am a beggar in grief. I can feel and sigh and look kindly, I think; but I have nothing to give. My tongue deserts me. I know that I should weep were I the lower, and I let the tears have their way. Sometimes a word or two I can muster; a "Sigh no more!" and "Dear lady, do not grieve!" but further I am mute and useless.

Saving Her Husband's Life.

Saturday afternoon a young man, who occasionally gets under the influence of intoxicants, told his wife that he intended visiting the dentist and have some teeth extracted. Not returning at the time anticipated, fearing that he might have poured too large a quantity of spirits down to keep his spirits up during the trying ordeal of tooth-pulling, she went in search of him, passing down the railroad track near the Blue Bridge. Here she saw, in the dim light, a man lying directly across the track. Not paying any particular attention, and fearful of being molested if she troubled him, she walked on. Just then a whistle of the train at West Gloucester was heard, and, knowing that if the man was not instantly removed from his perilous position he would certainly be killed, she overcame her fears of being molested and immediately went to the rescue. She was obliged to roll him over by main strength, and succeeded in getting him into the water course alongside the track, and had just time to get into a safe position herself when the train went thundering by. Upon further examination of the man, imagine her surprise upon finding him to be her husband. Her feelings at this disclosure cannot be imagined as the thought came into her mind how unwittingly she had come so near passing him by, and what a fate would have been his had she not, upon hearing the whistle, listened to the impression which its startling sound made upon her hearing and turned back just in time to save a life! It was a trying ordeal, and, with our informant, we hope that the lesson may result in making the man a staunch teetotaler during the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage. —Cape Ann Advertiser.

Did Not Forget a Kindness.

An anecdote worth relating is told of John Moore (archbishop of Canterbury, 1783). Early in life he was a poor curate of Brockley, in Northamptonshire. A well-to-do plumber named Watts kept an open table on market-days for neighboring gentry and clergy. Moore ate of this board; but at last Watts noticed that he ceased to come, and bluntly questioned him about it. "I am at this time already \$10 in your debt," was Moore's reply, "and as I cannot pay it, I do feel a little delicacy in further intruding at your hospitable table." But Watts begged him to return, assuring him that there were 200 more there at his service. Later, Watts became very poor; but Moore, who had in the mean time "risen to the mitre," sought him out, placed him in comfort, and settled an annuity on his widow, which, until her death, at the age of ninety-seven, was regularly paid by his family.

How to Save.

A singular expedient for saving money is reported from Dresden. An artist of that city, having received a check for several thousand dollars in payment for a picture, went to the Government Bank and deposited the money. On receiving the certificate of deposit he immediately cashed it in. "What have you done?" exclaimed the horrified bank clerk. "It will be two years before you can get another." "That is the reason I have deposited the money," coolly replied the artist. "The money is now safe for that length of time at least."

The New York Times recently have raised the necessary \$250,000 for the purchase of the Martholdi statue if the statue of Liberty had been a "little better" to the inhabitants of the city.

A MALARIAL VICTIM.

The following circumstances, drawn from my personal experience, are so important and really remarkable that I have felt called upon to make them public. Their truth can be easily verified. In 1851 I moved from Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., to Florida, which State I intended to make my future residence. I purchased a house on the banks of the St. John's river and settled down, as I thought, for life. The summer following the first winter of my residence, I felt a sinking at the pit of the stomach, accompanied by occasional diarrhea and nausea. My head ached. My limbs pained me and I felt a general sense of weakness. I had a thirst for acids and my appetite was weak and uncertain. My digestion was impaired and my food did not assimilate. At first I imagined it was the effort of nature to become acclimated, and so I thought of it. But my troubles increased until I became a victim of malarial fever. The physicians informed me I was suffering from malarial fever. This continued in spite of all the best physicians could do, and I kept growing steadily worse. In the year 1850 my physicians informed me that I could not survive another summer in the South. I determined to return North, but not to the extreme portion, and so I took up my residence at Upper Sandusky in Central Ohio. The change did work the desired cure, and again consulted physicians. I found they were unable to effect a permanent cure, and when the extreme warm weather of summer came on I grew up and down. At that time I was suffering terribly. How badly, only those who have contracted malarial disease in tropical regions. It seemed as if death would be a relief greater than any I was receiving. But notwithstanding all this, I am well and healthy man. How I came to recover so remarkably can be understood from the following card voluntarily published by me in the Sandusky (Ohio) Republican, entitled:—

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. EDITORS REPUBLICAN: During my recent visit to Upper Sandusky, so many inquiries were made relative to what medicine or course of treatment I had brought such a marked change in my system, I feel it to be due to the proprietors and to the public to state that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure accomplished for me what other medicines and physicians had failed to do. The malarial poison which had fastened on me for five years residence in Florida had brought me to the verge of the grave, and physicians had pronounced my case incurable; but that is not to be wondered at as it was undoubtedly one of the worst on record. Though Brothers, of your city, called my attention to the medicine referred to, and induced me to try a few bottles. So marked was the change after four weeks' trial that I continued its use, and after three months the cure is complete. This is not written for the benefit of Warner & Co., but for the public, and especially for any person troubled with malarial or bilious attacks. Such is the statement I made, without solicitation, after my recovery, and such is the standing of the medicine. I am convinced that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is all it is claimed to be, and as each deserves the great favor it has received. A remedy which can cure the severest cases of tropical malaria, and of five years standing certainly cannot fail to cure those minor malarial troubles which are so prevalent and yet so serious. ALFRED DAY, Pastor Universalist Church, Woodsbury, O., May 10, 1863.

Peace and War.

The members of the Fifth Virginia Regiment lately attended the reunion of the Twenty-eighth New York, at Niagara, N. Y., and the two commands enjoyed themselves. The circumstances which led to the invitation issued by the Twenty-eighth to the Fifth Virginia, which was promptly accepted, were that at the battle of Cedar Mountain, while busily engaged in driving back a Confederate regiment, the Twenty-eighth was suddenly overwhelmed by the Fifth Virginia, which swept in upon the flank of the unprepared Federals, killing their commander, Col. Dudley Donnelly, and Adjutant Charles P. Sprunt and a large number of the men. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, lately Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, lost an arm. The colors of the Twenty-eighth were captured, and a large number of officers and men were made prisoners and taken to Libby Prison. The colors were never heard of afterward, until Colonel Brown, to his astonishment, recognized the old flag in one of the rooms of the War Department at Washington in 1865, having been brought with other trophies at the close of the war from Richmond, where they were found in the archives of the Confederate War Department. Secretary Lincoln promptly honored the recognition of Colonel Brown for the old battle flag, which was presented to the survivors of the regiment at its reunion at Lockport, N. Y., last year, and formally presented by its former captors at Niagara, N. Y. This was the first time in the history of the world that a regiment has presented to another in time of peace the flag captured from it in time of war.

Woman's Work.

The Boston Globe says that in 1840, when Harriet Martineau visited this country, she showed that only seven vocations were opened to women who wanted work. These were keeping boarders, setting type, teaching needlework, labor in cotton mills and folding and stitching in book binderies. Now there are 284 occupations opened to women in Massachusetts, and 551,158 members of the gentler sex in that State alone earn their own living, receiving from \$150 to \$3,000 each per annum. This does not include seamstresses and mothers and daughters in the household. As there are 70,000 working women in Massachusetts there is a vast amount of employment are widely appreciated.

A roving correspondent good-by: Brooklyn young man came to bid his sweetheart good-by. "Well, Lizzie, I am off for Cincinnati tonight," he said, "and I am counting on your coming to the depot to see me off." "Oh, no," said Lizzie, "I cannot do that. I have just been told that you are going to be a doctor."

How to Get a Surge.

A citizen, or one who has declared his intention to become such, can hasten his 100 acres by filing his application and affidavit and within six months commencing settlement and improvement and continuing for five years. A soldier having served in the army or navy during the war of the rebellion over ninety days can obtain 160 acres of any of the public lands by filing a declaratory statement and within six months thereafter filing his affidavit and application, beginning settlement and cultivation, and continuing the same for five years, less the time he served in the army or navy. A soldier's widow is allowed a similar privilege. If her husband died while in the army his term of enlistment is deducted.

For Twenty-five Years.

Even before the war Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury, wrote: "I have found it to be a most capital remedy in bowel affections. It has acquired an extensive popularity, so much so as to have become a regular family medicine." For a quarter of a century with the most astounding results, Dr. Worthington's Cholera and Diarrhoea Medicine has been a standard cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, and pains of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Summer Complaint, Colic, etc. Dr. Levi S. Yates, of North Carolina, also endorses it. Sold for 25 and 50 cents a bottle, by druggists and dealers.

INDIGESTION.—Sufferers from certain common forms of indigestion forget the effects of loading the stomach with cold liquids. "Cold drinks are often depressing," says the *Lancet*, "and the peculiar form of indigestion just now very prevalent, in which food is retained an unreasonable time in the stomach, is in a large proportion of instances the direct effect of persistent chilling of the gastric organ by copious draughts of cold drink."

RHEUMATISM.—Gentle, Dr. Elmore's 103 William St., N. Y., is the only real cure ever discovered for rheumatism, and best remedy for kidney, liver and stomach diseases. Abundant proofs. Send for circular.

WELL-OFF.—For some time two Italian orange girls had called daily at a certain office in Boston. Recently one of them failed for several days to appear, and when her companion was asked about her she said that the missing one had been married. "Married, indeed! and to whom?" was asked. "Oh, she married very well." "Who is her husband?" asked the other. "Oh, he is very well off; he owns his own monkey and hand organ."

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure eradicated my pimples. They used to break out continually." Steve T. Harrison, Rochester, N. Y. \$1.

POTATOES should have early attention to save them from the beetle, and the more thoroughly the first brood of insects are poisoned, the smaller the next.

Colonel Seller's Eye Water.

The Colonel never made a success of the Eye Water business, but Carboline struck a bonanza with Petroleum as its base. If your hair is thin and falling out, try it.

THE WHITE FEATHER.—The Mayor of Milwaukee, after determinedly ordering all saloons to be closed at midnight, has relaxed the rigidity of his dorsal vertebrae, and made a complete backdown. He now says that persons who begin to drink before 12 o'clock need not stop then, but the proprietor must close the doors, and that drinking at societies or clubs may go on all night if the members choose. A very accommodating sort of a rule.

AT AN evening party one of the guests preserved a strict silence, no matter what might be the subject of conversation, Theodore Hook at last advanced and said: "If you are a fool, you are wise man; if you are a wise man, you are a fool." —London Society.

Ladies & children's boots & shoes can't run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used. BROTHEN GARDNER'S philosophy: "What we don't know we often try to make up for in argument. What we lack in argument we try to make up for in blab. It is easier to call a man a fool than to produce facts and figures to convince him that he is in the wrong. It is safer to call an old man a liar than to wink at a young man's wife." —Detroit Free Press.

WOLFSPVILLE, N. C. D. I. C. McLaughlin says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for vertigo and I now feel like a new man."

ONE man was asked by another, with whom he was on the best of terms, where he had taken up his abode. "Oh," he replied, "I am living by the canal! I should be delighted if you would drop in some evening."

ELKTON, KY. Dr. E. B. Weathers says: "I regard Brown's Iron Bitters as a medicine of unequalled worth."

A SWEDISH.—A Louisville lottery project, in which the Willard Hotel was the principal prize, has collapsed. Of the \$50,000 taken in for tickets, only about \$18,000 remains for division among the purchasers.

IT is 700 feet depressed in mind and body, or have a touch of general debility or malaria, try GARDNER'S. It gives tone to the stomach and promotes thorough digestion. Druggists.

THE favorite diet of the trout is the fly and the favorite diet of the fly is the trout fisherman. The latter tries to even up matters by catching and eating the trout, but the fly still accomplishes his destiny in the most thorough way of all three. —Lowell Citizen.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Colery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure and will cure Headache of all kinds, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Proved and endorsed by physicians.

Did you ever notice the warning, "Paint," posted on a door, that you didn't test the matter with your finger just to find out if it was a dry drop? Take down the sign! You probably never do. It would be necessary to be

When your wife looks to bed, when your children are sick, when you feel worn out, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

Speaking of the avocations of the heavenly bodies, there is no doubt that the sun is a tanner.

Another Life Saved.

J. C. Gray, of Deddsville, Ia., writes me: "I have been using your Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and I can say, of a truth, it is far superior to any other Lung preparation in the world. My mother was confined to her bed four weeks with a cough, and had every attention by us good physicians as there are in the county, and they all failed to effect a cure; but when I got one bottle of your Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, she began to mend right away. I can say in truth, that it was the means of saving her life. I know of five cases that Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam has cured, and my mother is better now than she has been before for twenty years."

A. N. Meals, of Moberly, Missouri, recently sold a circus man a cow weighing over 3800 pounds.

FOR dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphate of Eisler of Calisyra" made by Cassell, H. & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever and other sickness, it has no equal.

THE Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, founded by United States Consul Page in 1866, with \$12,000, has now a capital of \$2,000,000, and turned out 80,000,000 cans last year.

Lord Beaconsfield used to address his wife at dinner as "My dear Mary Ann."

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VORZAG BROS. Co., Marshall, Mich. will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young and old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

North Carolinians who try to raise sheep are discouraged by the refusal of the Legislature to pass a dog law.

DR. WORTHINGTON'S Cholera & Diarrhoea Medicine.

THE GREAT CHOLERA CRAMP AND DIARRHOEA CURE.

OTHER USES. The best remedy for Cholera, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, and other affections of the stomach and bowels. Instructions for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, U. S. A., recommended by Gen. Warren, Parry, General, Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury, and others. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. One penny if sent in a box in bottle. Sole proprietors, THE CHARLES A. V. BROS., N. Y. & S. A.

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named begot others, and a delay is therefore disastrous. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chills and Fever, etc. Hostetter's Bitters cures all these troubles. It is a medicine. Use no time in using this effective and safe medicine.

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"Should the Old Willing?"

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NEW IMPROVED WATCHES. Largest Stock, finest Timekeepers, lowest prices. J. P. SIEVENS WATCH CO. ATLANTA, GA.

WE SEE WILL DUDLEY COLEMAN & BROTHER MACHINERY NEW ORLEANS MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES COTTON PRESSES WATER ELEVATORS SHAFTEPULLEYS IRON COLUMNS HOUSE FRONTS SANDCAST FOUNDRY SONERAT STREET EXTEND FROM MAGNOLIA TO CLARASTREET IN NEW ORLEANS. MAIN OFFICE 8 SALES DEPOT TWENTY-ONE EIGHTEN UNION ST. FORGET IT NOT WHEN YOU BUY

Agents Wanted Everywhere. The Machine Company, 101 N. 1st St., New Orleans, La. Agents for the sale of all kinds of machinery, including steam engines, cotton presses, water elevators, shaft pulleys, iron columns, house fronts, sandcast, foundry, sonerat street, extend from magnolia to clarastreet in New Orleans. Main office 8 sales depot twenty-one eighteen union st. forget it not when you buy.

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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1883.

NO. 36.

WIND AND DAFFODIL.

A wind came up one summer day—
A south wind, swift and bold,
Fair with a hint of sapphire skies
And jasmine's starry gold.
And lay at the feet of a daffodil white,
And all her with blue untold.
"Oh, daffodil! spill me your fragrant breath,"
And she gave it, in sigh on sigh;
"Oh, stoop from your stately purity,
And kiss me where I lie!"
But, "Nay, dear wind! I'm a nun!" she said;
"That wish I must deny."
"Then you love me not," cried the eager wind;
"The tremble where she stood;
I know a clime where the crimson rose
Will meet me in warmer mood."
"Then go, then go!" said the daffodil,
And tightened her snow-white mood.
As the sweet south wind had fled,
And the daffodil stood alone;
He lay at the heart of a musk-rose red,
Where the west wind scarce had flown,
And the one pure tear the daffodil shed
To the moonlight only was known.
—Boston Transcript.

THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND IN THEM TO SMILE OVER THIS WEEK.

A TURCOMAN TRICK.

Not even the Shah's life is altogether a happy one. A short time ago that monarch sent some music-boxes and mirrors to the Khan of Bokhara. The Khan in return sent the Shah half a dozen particularly pretty girls, not one of whom was more than sixteen years old. On the way they were captured by some Turcomans. The Shah first tried to recapture them, and then offered as a ransom for them a number of decorations, including the great Sun and Lion order. These the Turcomans scorned, saying they preferred odalisques to jewels every time. Finally the Shah offered 4,000 francs apiece for the girls, which the Turcomans accepted. But after the money was paid and the odalisques brought to the palace the Persian monarch fairly howled with fury at discovering that the perfidious robbers had kept the "sweet sixteen's" and sent him in their stead some of the veterans of their harem who were more remarkable for age than beauty.

OLDED AN OFFENSE.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says a "hired man" who has been employed on a farm in that county for several months entered suit against his employer the other day for the balance of wages amounting, as he claimed, to thirty-two dollars. The suit came to trial, and it looked at first as if the plaintiff had a clear case. He gave dates and figures in a straightforward way, and seemed a very honest man. When the farmer took the stand he said:

"I claim an offset for that thirty-two dollars. No man need sue me for what I honestly owe."

"What is your offset?" asked the lawyer.

"He is an unbeliever."

"In what?"

"Why, in the Bible."

"What has that to do with your owing him thirty-two dollars?"

"It has a heap to do with it. I had six hands in my employ, and we were rushing things when I hired this man. He hadn't been with us two days when they stopped the reaper in the middle of the forenoon to dispute about Daniel in the lion's den, and in three days we had a regular knock-down over the whale swallowing Jonah. The man who ran the mower got arguing about Samson, and drove over a stump and damaged the machine to the tune of eighteen dollars, and the very next day my boy broke his leg while climbing a fence to hear and see the row which was started over the children of Israel going through the Red Sea. It wasn't a week before my wife said she didn't believe Elijah was fed by ravens, and hang me if I didn't find myself growing weak on Noah and his flood. That's my offset, sir; and if he was worth anything, I'd sue him for a thousand dollars beside."

The court reserved decision.

CONTRACT TO KILL.

Old Uncle Isaac, the well known colored ragpicker, has just made his appearance after having been confined to his home for several days.

"Where have you been?" asked the critic this morning. "I haven't seen you for a long time."

"Oh, I've been in sequestration after that argument I had with the Washington boys."

"What argument?"

"Why, that 'famous' argument we had last week, when the biggest Washington boy called me a liar, and said that I was a fool and ignorant. Don't you see him now, and that sneaking Jim Washington hit me 'cross the head with a wooden mallet?"

"And you've been..."

SUGAR-CANE CULTURE.

A Danger that the Planter has to be on His Guard Against.

Sugar-cane produces no natural seed, but is propagated from cuttings placed in shallow trenches through the fields two or three feet apart. The young plants spring from the joints of the buried cane, and continue thus to grow for several years without new plantings, somewhat after the manner of the asparagus of our Northern climes. But each year the growth becomes inferior, until the planting has at last to be renewed. Though at first having to be weeded, while the ground is kept clear, the cane is soon left to itself when once it begins to shade the soil so as to prevent the growth of obstructive plants. Most curious of all is the change that comes as soon as the cane begins to ripen at its lower joints. Then the long, sword-like leaves that surround the under part of the stalk loosen one by one. Finally they drop off, and as joint after joint softens the dry leaves make a tangled thick mat on the ground covering thousands of acres and highly inflammable.

Readers of this letter will many of them recall the frequent reports telegraphed during the late Cuban rebellion of the immense destruction caused by firing the sugar plantations. The explanation is to be found in the ease with which a whole sugar crop can be set in flames by a touch of the match to this jungle of dry leaves that underlies and penetrates the standing cane. Fire is the Cuban planter's nightmare. A careless toss of a half-burned cigarette, a spark from a negro's cabin, an ignited match, may signify the loss of a year's crop and absolute ruin. Most dangerous of all, a revengeful negro has it in his power often to inflict a loss of tens of thousands of dollars on his employer. I have heard of one of the clever devices which the negro uses to fire plantations and at the same time prove an alibi.

He takes a light box, with a candle set within it. Equipped with this and a bunch of matches, he crawls to the center of a sugar-cane tract. He then so fixes the candle that it must burn through the box before the flame can reach the matted cane leaves. A touch of the match does the rest, and the fugitive has time to escape and appear among the working hands long before the distant smoke and spreading flames warn the planter of the impending calamity. "A sugar crop has to be watched like a baby," said a Cuban planter recently speaking to me of cane culture. If danger is apprehended, the watchers guard it at every point, and short shrift is given the black man ever caught in the incendiary act. If he reaches the courts, his chances are far better than those given him by the quick bullet of the guard.

Among the Congos.

Lieutenant Wissmann, who explored the Congo country with Dr. Togg, found the old doctrines of metempsychosis an exceedingly valuable and convenient one when traveling among the Tuschis, one of the Baluba tribes. The two chiefs, Tschingenge and Munkenge, each wanted the stranger, and each threatened to make war upon the other unless Togg and Wissmann visited him. To prevent this it was decided that Togg should visit Munkenge, while Wissmann went to stay with the young chief Tschingenge. Here the two travelers were made the objects of an extraordinary worship. The natives have a belief that all the pretty things that come to them from abroad, such as beads, ornaments, bright-colored stuffs, and so on, are fished out of the sea in the far west by superior white beings. Now, the predecessors of the two kings had gone to the west and not been heard of any more, and the natives believed that their defunct king's spirits had in the course of transmigration entered white bodies, and that they were revisiting their old countries in the shapes of Togg and Wissmann, who were treated with royal honors accordingly. Tschingenge put Wissmann on a high chair, while he himself took a low seat, covered himself with dust, and addressed him as Kabasa Babu. A few days later, an old negro woman, arrived to greet her son, who had come back from the dead. Wissmann of course received her affectionately. As kissing is not the fashion with the negroes he gave her a broad necklace of beads, in return whereof she promised to send him his property as soon as possible. This consisted in forty or fifty wives and some ivory. He told her not to hurry, and to keep his treasures under her care for the present.

AN AMERICAN PAPER SAYS THERE TWO chief reasons why farmers are poor. This statement is true, and the two chief reasons are: First, that the farmers are not in a very good financial condition, and second, they haven't any money.

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A DESPERATE EXPLOIT.

An Attempt to Seize the Confederate Ship on Island No. 10.

One night about the first of April, says M. Quad, in his War Sketches, a band of fifty Federals left the fleet under cover of darkness, bent upon such a desperate undertaking as is seldom planned outside the realms of fiction. Every gun upon Island No. 10, which Commodore Foote could disable before his fleet was called upon to push down, increased his chances of success, and this little band of men started out with the intention of landing on the island and spiking as many guns as possible before being discovered.

The Confederates had a picket boat out to discover and check any such attempt, but on this night the darkness was intense, the rain was falling steadily, and when the lightning came it was so vivid that men were blinded for the moment. The Federal launches from the fleet passed within 100 feet of the picket-boat without discovery, and made a successful landing upon the island. The first guns were planted about 350 feet from the head of the island, and the ground between was covered with small bushes, rank grass and weeds, and considerably broken. Between the landing spot and the guns were two or three low spots full of water, and an attack from this direction did not seem probable.

The Confederate sentinels were struck along the ditch in front of the battery, covering in the storm and hearing nothing but the war of the elements. Had the party of Federals halted and sent three or four men forward, the smaller number could have passed the sentinels and perhaps had plenty of time to spike every gun. But the bolder plan of marching the whole command straight up to the ditch and into it was adopted, and a flash of lightning betrayed them to a sentinel. His musket had scarcely sounded the alarm before it was taken up all around the battery. Then in the midst of a furious storm, the thunder making the island tremble and the lightning striking trees along the river all every moment, the Federals dashed into the battery itself. Muskets were cracking and men shouting, and it was a situation to try the nerve of the bravest man living.

Every fifth man in the command was provided with a supply of rat-tail files, to be driven into the vents of the guns and broken off. The Federals had come for a certain purpose—the Confederates could not determine at once what that purpose was, and were naturally surprised and confused by the sudden attack. One writer says that seven guns were spiked; another says five; a third says that only one large pivot gun was disabled. Confederates on duty in the battery at the time agree that four guns were so thoroughly spiked that they were rendered useless for three or four days, or until the broken files could be drilled out.

After the first moment of surprise the Confederates rallied and began an attack which forced the little band out of the battery, leaving three or four dead and as many prisoners. Three or four others were wounded in making their way to the boats, and two who became separated from the command and did not reach the boats were made prisoners next day. It was an exploit full of nerve and daring, but the results were without real value to Foote.

A Telegraph Joke.

A well-to-do young man recently married and started West on his bridal tour. The happy young couple were breakfasting at a station eating-house. During the repeat two smart Alek's came into the dining-room and seated themselves opposite the contracting parties. They were telegraph operators. By delicate pointing of their knife and fork they were able to make sounds in close imitation of telegraphy. In the mystic language of the key one said unto the other:

"Ain't she a daisy, though?"

The party thus addressed replied by clicking off:

"Wouldn

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Editor.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., JULY 26, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

Wild mint will keep rats and mice out of the house.

Mr. J. H. Butt, formerly of Columbus, Ga., died at his residence in Montgomery, on Sunday last.

Two thousand young men have graduated from American colleges this summer. Of these about one thousand expect to be at least a Senator.

Mobile Register: Mr. D. T. Parker, who goes to Anniston to establish a National Bank, is of the opinion that Anniston is the coming town in Alabama.

A New York farmer declares that an acre of the Hubbard squash will fatten more hogs than the corn that can be raised on the same ground. He has gathered from six to eight tons from an acre.

A class of young ladies in Wesleyan Female college, which lost one of its number by marriage on graduating night, has had a brilliant example set it.

Capt. Andrew L. O'Brien, of Montgomery, died in Birmingham, on the 21st inst. He was captain in the 17th Alabama Regiment during the late war, and lost a leg in the service.

McDonald and Hendricks are friends as well as neighbors, and visit each other almost daily. And one of their standing jokes is the rivalry the Republican newspapers insist exist between them.

The Rev. Father O'Haran, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, has ordered the Sunday-school children, of his congregation, to abstain from wearing bangs or frizzes while attending divine service.

The encampment of the Second Ala. Regiment is now ended, and the several companies, composing it, have returned to their homes. The Warrior Guards, of Tuscaloosa, are said to be the best drilled company in the Regiment.

Superstitious residents at Newtown, Conn., believe that Sherman W. Pratt is possessed by a devil, because he lay several weeks in a coma-like stupor, and has since spoken in an unintelligible jargon, which to them is some unearthly language.

A handsome woman, calling herself an Italian countess, made a conspicuous figure for awhile in Paris. A priest was among her visitors. He recognized a fine painting on her wall as one that had been stolen from him in Rome by an adventurer, and then the police identified her as the thief.

Prof. Schele de Vere, who has written on "The English of the New World," says that the sherry cobbler was known in England long before it was revived in this country; but the practice of sucking in leisurely the delicious beverage by means of straws or slender glass tubes is a genuine Americanism.

Ruskin says: "There is in every animal's eye a dim image and gleam of humanity, a flash of strange light, through which their life looks out and up to our great mystery of command over them, and claims the fellowship of the creature if not of the soul." Mr. Ruskin would be a good man to train a bad bull.

The members of the Massachusetts Legislature are paid \$500 a year each. A majority of the House thought it was worth \$700 to work seven months for the State in Boston, and board themselves; and they passed a bill to that effect. The Senate regarded this as placing too high a value on their services, and rejected the bill.

"A short time ago a discussion arose in Chicago as to the relative duty of lawyers and newspapers, and the following query occurred: 'What would be said of any respectable journal that would take a fee trying to make black appear white—that should undertake the defense of a notorious murderer, for instance?—Not secretly, and while pretending to be impartial—that, of course, would be hypocritical and dishonorable—but openly and notoriously?' The accused party would say: 'I want defenders, I will hire lawyer Such-a-one and newspaper So-and-so.—What an outcry would go up, and yet what is that makes such an act highly dishonorable on the part of a newspaper and proper and permissible on the part of an attorney? Is newspaper honor held too high, or is legal honor too low? I believe the time will come when a lawyer's duties will be confined to seeing that murderers and highway robbers have a fair and just trial according to law, and when no amount of money will be allowed to convert them into paid eulogists of dangerous men.'

Atlanta, Birmingham and the Georgia Pacific.

Editorial Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, GA., July 26, 1883.

Here we are in busy, bustling Atlanta. No matter if the thermometer does stand at 104 in the shade all Atlanta seems to be on the go—and little heed is paid by her busy people to the "reflections of old Sol." I came here over the Georgia Pacific Railroad from Anniston. This road is in fine trim—with excellent coaches and a road bed so compact that one does not catch half the dust that flies into his eyes and ears when he is on older roads.

There is positive evidence on every hand that the great cotton exposition has done much for Atlanta. I was here in 1881, and I find many new buildings already erected and many others in course of erection, in various portions of the city. The new courthouse, the foundation of which was laid in August, 1881, is now completed and is a model of architectural skill and beauty. It would be a good idea for Atlanta to build a capitol on the site of the old courthouse, and I am not quite sure but that such a movement is thought of here.

Atlanta is still a city of expectations—that is she expects future greatness. Like Birmingham she looks forward to a great and prosperous future—though I don't suppose her hopes run so high as Birmingham's and don't believe that any American town ever had her hopes to run so high as does our magic city. Atlanta has realized many of her hopes of greatness—while Birmingham is just beginning to realize hers. In comparing the two places further, I should say that in regard to health Atlanta has the advantage, while in the matter of material resources Birmingham leaves her sister city far in the lurch. I compare the two places because I think they are very much alike—though the fact is recognized that Atlanta has ten years the lead of Birmingham. If the latter place will go to work and build such a hotel as the Kimbal House her greatness will not be long in the coming. There is no doubt that the Kimbal House has worked wonders for Atlanta—and Birmingham should follow an example—the good fruits of which are so apparent.

The Georgia Legislature is in session. Last Saturday was observed as memorial day in honor of the late Alexander H. Stephens. Several fine addresses were made. One of the chief events of the session is the refusal on the part of the Senate to confirm an appointment made by Gov. McDaniel to the office of Solicitor for the Atlanta City Court. The Georgia Senate evidently has backbone enough to think for itself—a characteristic which should be cultivated by other Legislative bodies.

This is the town of "Uncle Remus" and "Old Si." Will hunt them up before I leave, though whether they particularly wish for me to do so is not apparent.

Excursions and negroes are all the rage. About 2,000 are at the depot now "waitin' fur de train." Where all these darkies come from and where they are going to is a question "the wisest man in Canaan" could not satisfactorily answer. Meanwhile the crops are in the grass. "What can't be cured must be endured."

I forgot to mention the weird uniqueness of the stations out on the Georgia Pacific Railroad. Some of them consist of a pile of lumber and a station house (and by the way a good one), and they remind one somewhat of the proverbial station out west where they first consisted of a pile of lumber and a hole in the ground as a station house with a half-naked red skin as station agent and postmaster. But the Georgia Pacific stations are going to grow—"verboten," as the fellow said who didn't have anything else to say.

W. H. L.

The Selma Times, of the 10th inst., says:

"Reports still come in from various directions of the satisfactory condition of the crops in this section. And not only are they good, but diversification is more prevalent than heretofore. Dr. A. S. Woolley, who has just returned from a trip by private conveyance through parts of Perry and Chilton counties, says that he saw only two grassy crops, and that there are more small crops of food products, such as rice, sugar cane, peanuts, chufas, etc., than he has ever observed before. On Ocmulgee creek many acres of low-lying lands are devoted to rice culture. Irrigation is successfully practiced and the rice will yield handsomely. The industry in that locality began a few years ago on a very small scale, but is now one of such magnitude that large quantities will be marketed therefrom next season. All these things mean prosperity and thrift for the country, and we herald them with delight."

Verona View.

The Prattville District Conference of the Methodist Church convened here on Thursday, the 12th inst., and there were business sessions, morning and evening, with preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

This district embraces all of Autauga and Chilton counties, and parts of Elmore, Bibb, Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox and Monroe counties. There are fourteen pastoral charges within the limits of this district, and eleven of the fourteen pastors were present at this gathering, and there were three local preachers and twenty-eight laymen present, making in all forty-two members of the body who were in attendance.

Reports were made from the different charges, on the spiritual state of the church and attendance upon its ordinances and social meetings; on missionary interests; on Sunday Schools and education; on financial systems and the condition of the houses of worship and parsonages.

These reports were full of interest, and furnished evidence of the growth and progress the church is making, touching the various matters reported on. To the thoughtful and careful observer, it is evident that this church is doing a very commendable work in fostering and promoting the interests they have in hand,—interests that must do much for the weal of general society.

The ministers of the body are certainly men of such intelligence and qualifications as to give them favor among the people in the exercise of the function of their holy calling, and the laymen gave abundant proof that they are from among the foremost citizens of the different sections of the country from which they came; and then the consecration and devotion evinced by both ministers and laymen, to the church's claims and demands, will cause them to be felt in their labors to forward the interests of Christianity.

The people of our town, maintained the character which they have established by the generous hospitality with which they entertained the Conference, during its session.

Dr. John Massey, president of Ala. Conference Female College; Rev. Dr. A. S. Andrews, president of the Southern University; and Rev. G. R. Lynch, publisher of Ala. Christian Advocate, were present, representing the interests under charge. One draw back, was the sickness of Rev. O. R. Blue D. D., Presiding Elder of the district, and who was thereby kept from being in attendance. In his absence the Rev. Dr. H. D. Moore, of Prattville, was elected to preside over the body. The following were elected delegates to the Annual Conference: P. T. Graves, of Lowndes; Drs. S. P. Smith and C. M. Howard of Autauga and J. L. Claghton, of Dallas. The preaching on the occasion was of a high order, and afforded instruction and edification to our people.

The next session of this conference will be held in Clanton, and the citizens of your town may congratulate themselves that it is so. EYES AND EARS.

The Negroes in Convention.

Columbia, S. C., July 19.—At the evening session of the State Colored Convention, the committee on the penitentiary reported that the Governor said he intended to have cruelty to convicts stopped. The committee on education reported. The Superintendent of Education heartily sympathized with the movement to educate the negroes and would attend the National Colored Convention at Louisville, to urge that body to recommend to Congress a bill giving National aid to schools. An address was adopted denouncing the Republican party for its course toward the colored race during the last six years, and for conferring every office of honor and trust to white men, denouncing the State Government as the most damnable to which a free people were ever subjected, asserting that trial by jury was denied defendants, and that verdicts and sentences are determined by the condition or color of the accused; denouncing the lynching of colored men suspected of offenses; complaining that the public school system is inefficient, condemning the system of farming out convicts and calling for its abolition. Debate on the address was quite heated.

VERY LOW RATES.—During the continuance of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days), the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These Tickets will be on sale every day, from L. & N. stations and will be good 15 days, allowing ample time to visit the GREATEST EXPOSITION ever held in the South, and second only to the Centennial at Philadelphia.

Verona Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION: Primary department, per mo. \$1.50. Preparatory " " 2.00. Intermediate " " 3.00. Academic " " 4.00. Music " " 3.00. Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$3 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verona Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BUCKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South Live, 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr 8:30 p. m. 10:50 " Calera Live, 5:30 " 1:10 " Talladega " 5:30 " 2:07 " Anniston " 2:07 " 4:30 p. m. Rome " 11:20 a. m. 6:30 " Dalton " 9:44 a. m. 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:40 " 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ATL. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward Arr. 10:30 a. m. Selma Lv. 2:30 p. m. Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:58 " Leave 4:30 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

The Aultman-Taylor is Best.

This Thresher will clear from \$100 to \$300 more than any other.

It thrashes in bad weather and bad conditioned grain.

It costs less for repairs.

Intelligent farmers prefer it, and will wait on you for weeks.

It is the most durable and is guaranteed.

Save your stock with an Aultman-Taylor Horse-Power.



THE AULTMAN-TAYLOR

DOUBLE BEAR HORSE POWER.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Threshers, Horse Powers, Portable, Traction and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills cheap for cash and to farmers on easy terms. For circulars, prices and terms, write a postal card to J. P. VANDERVEER, may 31 Clear Creek, Ala.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed. T. M. EHRMAN, Clanton, Ala.

The Place to Buy Goods.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CALL ON R. EHRMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PRICES.

I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully,

R. EHRMAN,

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!

Engines

OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO TWO

HUNDRED HORSE

POWER,

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE

—AND—

Stationary, on Sills and on Wheels.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND DURABLE; THE SAFEST

SIMPLEST AND BEST.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS, GINS, COTTON PRESSES, &c.

FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES ADDRESS

S. A. BLASSINCAME,

Agent for Chilton County, Clanton, Ala.

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SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SASSAPARILLA and POTASH

The three gigantic evils of civilized man are Scrophulous, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. EDWARD

WILDER'S SASSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they increase and renew all these secretions healthy.

Numberless testimonials from suffering men and women who have been cured by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of IMPROVED TUBERCULAR effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

NOTICE NO. 2415.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof was made before the Register and Receiver at Montgomery, Ala., on August 10, 1882, viz: Mary Williams, claiming 7888 for the e [of n e] section 20, township 21 north, range 16 east. He claims the following witnesses to prove the continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jack (name), James Motte, Berry Cain, George (name) all of Verbena, Ala.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. M. LAWRENCE, Editor.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 2, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

Col. Stanley, President of the Press Association of this state, is maturing arrangements for the association to visit the Louisville Exposition on Sept. 3d.

Quite a strike has occurred at Birmingham among the iron operatives. It appears they are not willing to work for such wages as are paid to the operatives at Pittsburgh.

Hon. Montgomery Blair died at his residence near Washington City, on the 27th ult. The cause of his death was inflammation of the membrane of the spine from which he had been long a sufferer.

Statistics show that while the population has increased but 19 per cent in the last 30 years in the seven counties of England, suicides have during the same period increased 68 per cent.

The Sunday closing law went into operation at Kansas City last Sunday, but the drug stores did a large business on the following prescription: "Spts frumenti q. s. Soda water, six ounces. Take at once."

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, who gets \$5000 a year, countersigns all warrants drawn on the treasury or directing the payment of public moneys. He can legally reverse the decision of any member of the Cabinet or of the President himself.

Judge Hoadley, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio is a blatant infidel and a disciple of Bob Ingersoll. He is also a whisky ring candidate and in politics is something of an acrobat, having once been a Republican. Verily the Ohio Democracy must be gifted with a cast-iron stomach to justify it in swallowing such a dose.

According to the census, the number of farms in Alabama has nearly doubled in the past ten years. The corn crop has increased 50 per cent., the cotton crop 60 per cent., wool crop doubled, and hog crop nearly quadrupled, and hogs have increased over 70 per cent. This is a fine showing and we predict the five years will show equally as great an increase.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the result of teaching both sides of the tariff question in Dartmouth College. Of the last class of 60 members, 37 favored protection, 25 free trade, and seven were Republicans, six independents, and one a Democrat; of the free-traders, 12 were Democrats, eight Republicans, and five independents. Four independents, two Republicans, and one Democrat were undecided.

The defaulting ex-treasurer, of Tennessee, Marshal T. Polk, has been convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine equal to the full amount of the embezzlement, \$366,540. This was the heaviest penalty that the law against embezzlement could inflict. The case has been appealed, and a new trial is likely to be granted.

An old operator thus tells how cable messages are received: "I don't suppose you know how the messages are received over the cables? No. Well, it is altogether different from the tick, tick, tick. The operators there sit in dark rooms. The messages come as little electric sparks; the letters are known by the length of the flash. These men go blind at the end of fifteen years, and are pensioned in England; but nothing is done for them here. They are not even paid any better than we are."

The Midway Progress tells us that Mr. Comer the State convict contractor, in order to save a work day carried the convicts from a farm in that county to the mines near Birmingham on the Sabbath day, passing the church in Midway while the people were at worship, with their clanking chains and iron fetters shaking their limbs as they drag their weary bodies along the dreary road. And they say this is a christian country; and maybe it is, but there are some heathens living in it.—Nat. Independent.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, a leading lawyer of Baltimore, has written a letter to the striking telegraphers, endorsing their movement. In it he says that when a number of working men and women demand higher wages from a corporation which pays 2 per cent dividend on \$80,000,000 of watered stock, and the stock does not represent \$80,000,000 of real money, the case is too plain for argument. No corporation has the right to tax the public at its own discretion, to shirk a mass of taxes thus levied, and to refuse to pay just compensation to the people from whom its enormous profits are gathered.

The dispatches that have been read up to the present, written show no signs of weakening on the part of either the striking telegraph operators or the companies. There will probably arise soon a serious legal question as to whether the telegraph companies are justified in maintaining their present position, which prevents them from complying with their obligations and entails such considerable losses upon the commerce of the country.

The American Rapid Company has conceded to the demands of its employees—or rather a compromise has been effected. This has been done more for the purpose of getting ahead of the other telegraph companies than for any other apparent motive. But the American Rapid represents only a small portion of the telegraphic communication of the country, and its action will be of little moment. It has been rumored that another company—the Baltimore and Ohio—will follow in the wake of the American Rapid.

What the final and general result will be is yet to appear. We publish the foregoing that our readers who do not see the daily papers may know how matters now stand. A telegraph strike occurring in the fall of the year or during the busy season would entail immense losses upon the commercial interests of the country, and it is fortunate that the strike has occurred during the dull season when there is not much business going over the wires. The fact that the strikers did not wait until the busy season set in may result in the failure of the strike to accomplish the purposes had in view by the managers of the Telegrapher's Brotherhood.

Several labor organizations are assisting the strikers with money and encouraging telegrams.

The Louisville Exposition.

The Atlanta Exposition of 1881, revealing to the people of the South what they had already accomplished, and thus further stimulating them to the astonished industrial revival of the last two years, marked an era in the history of Southern progress. The Louisville Exposition will have the no less useful role of revealing to the North the vast changes that are taking place in the condition, productions and occupations of the Southern people, showing that the South is rapidly becoming "solid" in senses other than political. This cannot fail, however, to act politically to the South's benefit, giving more fully to the people of that section the weight and consideration in national affairs to which their numbers and intelligence, alone considered, would justly entitle them. In The Sun to day is represented an impressive picture of the resources of the country to be illustrated at the Louisville Exposition, and of the energy and rapidity with which these resources are being developed. An area of 900,000 square miles makes the South a vast empire. It produced in the census year farm products worth \$760,000,000, more than one-third of which is the value of the cotton crop. More interesting, however, is the roll of new industries and enterprises compiled by our correspondent. The raising of early fruits and vegetables for the northern markets, the production in Florida of tropical fruits, the cattle-raising industries of Texas, the multiplication of farms and diversification of crops in the cotton States, increasing use of agricultural machinery and fertilizers; the disappearance of the credit system of doing business, the appreciation of price of Southern land, which is still but one-fourth as costly as in the West, the enormous profits made by Southern cotton manufacturers, the demonstrated ability of Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama furnaces to turn out pig iron at under \$12 a ton, the large area of fine timber yet to be cut, and finally the great system of railroads reaching from Maryland throughout the South to Mexico and San Francisco. The Louisville Exposition will do a great work in impressing upon the world a due sense of the actual and prospective wealth and power of so considerable a section of the United States.

Queen Victoria's reign of forty-six years is longer by a year than Elizabeth's, and exceeded in length only by those of Henry III., Edward III., and George III. During her sovereignty the world has gained cheap newspapers, cheap postage, telegraphs, transatlantic steamers, and a score of revolutionizing inventions and discoveries. The Queen scarce ever misses a book of note that comes from the press in England, and, as says a writer in Harper's Bazar, is fond of George Eliot's works, and keeps a set at hand. A lady in waiting reads the newspapers, and marks what she thinks will interest the mistress.

Mighty changes have taken place in the South since the close of the civil war, and especially since the infamies of carpet-bag government ceased to oppress and outrage the impoverished people. The return of home rule inspired hope and faith in the future, and renewed affection for the Union.

The material development in nearly all the Southern States in the last five years has excited wonder and admiration. This is but the beginning of an era of prosperity as sure to follow the march of industrial enterprise as any result that may be anticipated from human hands.

One of the best signs in the South is the recognition of the new conditions that have arisen from the fall of slavery and the desire to conform to them, while able and sagacious leaders courageously advise the course that duty should pursue. The Hon. W. M. Robbins, of North Carolina, in a recent address before the Literary Society of Erskine College, gave the young men about entering on the busy stage of life some excellent counsel, which seems all the more impressive when compared with the utterances before the rebellion. "The dignity of labor must be respected," said Mr. Robbins. "The young men must discard the old models, pull down the ancient idols, put away false pride, and go to work. In this way they would make the fair Southern land what God and nature intended it to be—the world's garden of beauty, a treasure house of wealth, the dwelling place of power, the home of science and of humanity's best and noblest civilization."

These are wise and practical words, worthy to be cherished by every man as full of the best instruction. This is the tone of intelligent sentiment all through the South, and operating as it does on the rising generation, the future may be regarded as abounding in the richest promise.

Labor was once esteemed disreputable, because it was chiefly performed by the slaves of the rich, or by poor whites who were unable to own slaves. But now the great cotton crops are produced in part by white men who would formerly have thought themselves degraded by such toil. In other branches of agriculture, in thriving manufactures, in railroad building, and in various other industries white labor is efficient; and, with a higher intelligence than that of the black field hand, it is constantly developing new sources of wealth. Waste and extravagance, that under the old system ate up much of the revenues of the South, are no longer visible. Stern necessity has taught the millions who emerged almost penniless from a four years' war, the value of money, and the survivors are making the most of this useful education.

The old secessionists, who will never forget slavery and never learn the value of liberty, are passing away. The little boys who were toddling when Fort Sumter was fired upon, are grown to man's estate, and they are fast stepping in to the places of those who precipitated that event. Let us all welcome the new South to the destiny of wealth, intelligence, and power that is open before her.—Sun.

Don't Play With Snakes.

"Big Joe," the only name by which one of the pudgiers at the rolling mills is known in town, was bitten by a rattlesnake yesterday afternoon. The reptile was in a box with a glass slide on top, at Gayle's saloon, on First avenue. Big Joe, boasting he could handle any snake, reached into the box for the back of this one's head. The thing struck out before the man realized it, and when he withdrew his hand the marks of the rattlesnake's deadly fangs were on one of his middle fingers. Excited friends gathered around, and all plied the unfortunate man with whisky until he fell into a stupor. Meanwhile his arm, from the bitten finger to the elbow, had swollen considerably. Big Joe was taken home, and at last accounts was still in a stupor, drinking whisky whenever he was conscious enough to realize what had happened to him. The snake is about three feet long, and has seven rattles and a button. It was sent to Mr. Gayle by a friend in Texas.—Birmingham Age.

The Apache Indian may be susceptible of civilization, but it seems to be of a crude sort thus far. A traveler who writes about that warlike race to the Boston Post tells of a buck who was called "a bad Indian" because he had killed his mother, wife, and papoose. He explained to the Indian agent: "They say I killed my mother. Yes, I did, but I did it because she was too old to work. Then they say I killed my wife. I did that because she was too sick to work. They talk about my killing my papoose. Well, I did that too, but it cried too much and I couldn't sleep. I am 'good Indian,' not 'bad Indian.'"

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

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This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 8.00.
Contingent fee per term 25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$3 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. (Nov 16)

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND

GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr. 8:30 p. m.
Arr. 10:50 " Calera Lve. 5:30 "
" 1:10 " Talladega " 3:40 "
" 2:07 " Anniston " 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m. Rome " 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 " Dalton " 9:44 "
" 8:10 " Chattanooga " 8:00 "
" 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 10:38 a. m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:58 "
Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

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The Place to Buy Goods:

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE

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THE CHILTON VIEW.

CHILTON, ALA. AUG. 2, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—J. A. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Edwards.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Edwards.
Representative—J. B. Edwards.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Member Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—W. H. Poshee.
Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Recorder—James M. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Cordier.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. H. H. R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

WEEKLY S. & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Chilton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
No. 1 at 6:36 a. m.
No. 3 at 7:40 p. m.
No. 5 at 1:05 a. m.
No. 7 at 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
No. 2 at 8:45 a. m.
No. 4 at 10:40 p. m.
No. 6 at 7:10 p. m.
No. 8 at 12:18 p. m.

*Don't stop.

LABORS.—Regular communications of the Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 1, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

File-flying seems to be epidemic in Chilton, a la Hong Kong.

Mr. H. A. Wilson and family, of Montgomery, are summering at Chilton.

A delightful rain Sunday evening laid the dust and benefited the farmers no little.

A printing office is not the place for loafers. We herewith request you to give us the "go by."

We learn that a number of improvements are going on at Mountain Creek. This is good news to all.

The Chilton View and the Louisville Courier-Journal will be sent to any address one year for \$1.

The Baptists of our town, have organized their Sunday School, Mr. J. H. Chandler is Superintendent.

A protracted meeting at Jemison during the past week resulted in conversions, and a most satisfactory religious revival.

A sale of land will be made at the courthouse on next Monday, by the Sheriff, and one at the same time by the Register in Chancery.

Some of our farmers tell us that some are made in this section, and the best corn crop has been raised that they have ever seen.

One of our citizens, near Macdonia church, Chilton Co., Mr. Benjamin Glass, a highly respected citizen of the community. He died on the 1st inst.

The colored citizens, of Chilton, are regular services in the grove cemetery on Sunday.

They are endeavoring to raise money to build a church.

The Sunday School Convention of the Baptist Association, will be held at Verbena embracing the 10th and 11th of August.

A runaway team in the Sewell neighborhood did some damage. Mr. J. C. Sewell who was in the wagon was thrown out and had an arm broken. Hope will soon get over the mishap.

Mr. R. Ehrman has returned from a trip to the Eastern markets, where he purchased a splendid lot of goods, which will shortly be on hand and ready for inspection by the customers.

We regret to learn that our fellow citizen, Mr. J. O. Smith, will shortly remove to Tusculum, with his family, where he is going to business. Our loss is Chilton's gain.

The advertisement in another column of Mr. H. Houpt, jeweler, jeweler and optician, Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Houpt has extended experience, he has no apprentices, and insures well done.

There has been plentiful in this neighborhood. A refreshing shower during the past week has cooled the atmosphere and settled the dust. A more delightful season than this it would be difficult to find.

We understand that Rev. J. C. Edwards, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, has recently removed to Jemison, and on behalf of the members of Jemison, a cordial welcome to a higher latitude.

The Crop.

During the last ten days we have passed over some four lines of railway in Alabama and Georgia. Our attention was directed to the condition of crops along the roads. The whole of north Alabama from Calera to Blount Springs is suffering for rain. From Blount Springs to Birmingham the corn and the cotton are literally "burn up," and from Birmingham to Tuscaloosa the prospect is little better. On the Georgia Pacific road the crops are not only needing rain but are at least eight or ten days behind the crops in the neighborhood of Chilton. So far as we were able to observe, the prospect is better in Chilton and through a portion of Shelby than through any other section visited. The Selma Times publishes a number of telegrams from various portions of the State, in regard to the crop outlook, and nearly every section of the State seems to be suffering with drought. In several counties in South Alabama the worms have appeared, and taken as a whole the outlook in this State is rather gloomy. However, we are to be thankful that our immediate section will be blessed with plenty. Old farmers tell us that a better corn crop has never been raised in this neighborhood.

Prof. W. U. Acreo

will shortly make a tour of Chilton and Autauga counties in the interest of Verbena Academy. He will be engaged in a landable work. He will make addresses to the people at the following times and places:

Oak Grove Academy, August 8.
Shiloh Church " 9.
Big Spring (Autauga) " 10.
Salem Cam. Gr. " 12.
Independence " 14.
Milton " 16.
The foregoing addresses will be delivered at 8 o'clock p. m.
Mulberry, (Autauga), August 18, 10 a. m.
Robinson's Sprgs. " 20.
Providence Church " 22.
Bivings & Duke's Mill " 29.
Lomax " 31.
Mullins' September 3.
Benson " 5.
The foregoing to be delivered at 8 o'clock p. m.
He will make addresses at Maplesville and Dixie, September 7th and 8th, at 10 a. m.
This list will be published twice. Parties wishing to remember the appointments should cut it out.
A representative of the View will be along in the interest of the paper.

Maplesville Dots.

A good shower last week. More needed.

Coon hunting is all the go. Twenty coons in ten days on Mr. Waterworth's place.

A fish fry on the creek last Saturday. Plenty of fish and a fine time reported.

Mr. C. O. Giles and his sister, Miss Mattie, of Shelby are on a visit here. They report crops in their neighborhood considerably injured by drought.

Mr. Leonard DuBose and his sister Miss Luta are on a visit to relatives near Orrville, Ala.

Miss Margaret Walker, of Mississippi, is visiting her brother Mr. Wm. Walker.

BLOT.

VERY LOW RATES.—During the continuance of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days), the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be on sale every day, from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m., and will be good 15 days, allowing ample time to visit the GREATEST EXPOSITION ever held in the South, and second only to the Centennial at Philadelphia.

Prof. A. E. Burns, principal of Jemison Academy, was in to see us yesterday. He reported things on a boom in his town, which we were very glad to learn. A Presbyterian church is soon to be erected and several other enterprises are on foot.

Read the advertisement of Messrs. Allen, Bethune & Co., Warehousemen, Montgomery. This is a reliable firm, and parties having cotton to ship cannot do better than place it in their hands.

Judge Headly will deliver an address before the State Bar Association at Blount Springs to-day. He will probably not mention the South and the great Southern, or the north and the "wretched" nothings, until he returns to a higher latitude.

Mr. Pink Robinson, son of ex-Probate Judge Robinson, was killed Wednesday inst., at Pine Hill. He was sawing logs at Hand & Callen's mill when a falling limb from a tree fell upon him and crushed him to death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Among the fine and intricate structures of our mortal frame the eyes stand pre-eminent, serving as windows to the wonderful economy at work within; do you want yours to be bright, frank and beaming? Then keep the system cleansed; and the soul consequently at peace by the use of the sovereign healer, Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," as the amiable housewife remarked to her believing mate; and with true poetic fervor she seized the silver-triple-plated dessert spoon and poured out the evening draft for each of her tender darlings from the rose-hued contents of a comely phial bearing the significant legend, Edwards' Wilder's Mother's Warm Syrup.

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.,

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September the 17th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Intermediate " " 2.00.
Common School " " 2.50.
Academic " " 3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved 1st. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as principal of the Jemison Academy.

2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.

3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can entrust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business and we hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 19th Jemison, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 2426.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 4, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Chilton, Ala., on August 9th, 1883, viz: William H. Mitchell, Homestead 7710 and 12533 of the e 1/2 s e 1/4, s 1/2 of n 1/2 and n 1/2 of s e 1/4 sec 8 township twenty, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Averett Olen, David A. Friday, William Price, Thomas Cole, all of Chiltonville, Ala.

Tnos. J. Scott, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Under and by virtue of a mortgage, extended to the undersigned, by Isaac Warren and Jane Warren, and recorded in Book No. 12, pages 363 and 370, in the office of the Judge of Probate, of Chilton County, I will proceed to sell on MONDAY THE 6th DAY OF AUGUST 1883, at the court house at Chilton, in said county, within the hours of legal sale, the following described property: One house and lot, situated in the village of Pine Hill, Chilton county, Ala., and containing three acres, more or less.

ROBT. H. KNOX, Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
To satisfy a. f. n. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against F. M. Davenport and D. H. Davenport, and in favor of J. W. Foshee, I will proceed to sell on the first Monday in September, 1883, at the courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property as the property of said D. H. Davenport, and Wilson Davenport, to-wit: The west half of southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of southeast quarter and north half of northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 16, township 22, range 13, the west half of northeast quarter of southeast quarter of north quarter of section 21, township 22, west quarter of section 21, township 22, range 13, part of east half of northeast quarter section 20, township 22, range 13, as to D. H. Davenport's land; the south half of southwest quarter, the north half of southwest quarter, the northwest quarter of southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 20, township 22, range 13, the west half of northeast quarter of section 20, township 22, range 13, as to Wilson Davenport's land.

Dated this first day of August, 1883.

J. E. LAWE,
Sheriff Chilton County.

NOTICE.
Books of subscription to the capital stock of the ALABAMA & MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY CO., will be opened at Chilton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 20th day of August, 1883, by W. H. Lawrence, Esq., and stand open two days.

W. O. BIBB,
T. A. FRIERSON,
W. H. CHENNAV,
July 19th.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER AND OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eye. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience. I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-11 REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

of

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

OR

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The Best is the Cheapest

THE

Bookwalter Engine

IS THE BEST

MADE.

It is the best engine for cotton gins, wood-working, planing, grist mills, cane and cider mills, threshing machines.

Burch, Logan Co., W. Va., 1882.

The 41 horse-power Bookwalter Engine bought March 31, 1882, is complete. We are well pleased with it. It drives a 24-inch grist mill, and grinds eighty bushels a day. It is easily run; anyone can run one of them. It gives entire satisfaction; it is the thing for a farmer to have.

A. D. FERREL & CO.

I have the exclusive right to sell this engine in Chilton county, and will sell to farmers and others on easy terms. I mean business.

B. T. RASBERRY,
Strasburg, Pa.

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES:

Bradfield's Female

Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful menstruation, the Whites and Partial Pains. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Holmes' Liniment.

Is an INESTIMABLE boon to all child-bearing women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true MOTHER'S FRIEND. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Pryor's Ointment

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Elicers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Eruptions, Scabies, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer

J. BRADFIELD,
108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Surveyor's Notice

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATKINSON,
Maconville, Ala.

C. W. Edwards,

House Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, interior and exterior painting and painting on reasonable terms, and furnish material and work. Particulars at a distance can be ascertained by photo.

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEALERS IN

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash-Prices.

Feb 15-11

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.

Dear Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON.—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1

THURSDAY JENKINS.

ONLY \$20.

Philadelphia

Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. Wood & Co., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

DEALER IN

General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

June 7-8m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Testimony: Chilton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.

A scholarship in the Southern Business College, Louisville, is offered for sale at a sacrifice. An opportunity is offered for any one to obtain a business education at this excellent institution at small cost. Call at this office for circulars and information.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being so easily prepared it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

Prepared by

B. P. WILSON & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

L & N

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.)

THE GREAT

Through Trunk Line

Without Change and with Speed Unrivalled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to

NORTH, EAST & WEST

PULLMAN CARS

Without change to Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, with but one change to all

NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.

THROUGH COACHES

From Chattanooga and Nashville to St. Louis, connecting direct for Cities in the Northwest.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the line of this road will receive special low rates.

See Agents of this Company for rates, routes, etc., or write C. P. ATKINS, G. P. & T. A., Louisville, Ky.

HALLE'S

VEGETABLE

SICILIAN

HAIR

RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public

for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its falling out, and thus AVOID BALDNESS.

It cures itching, eruptions, and dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the hair clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

Prepared by

B. P. WILSON & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Chilton View.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION"

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

NO. 38.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1883.

H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. II.

OLD SHOES.

There is a man in like old shoes! The man: Both a soul and a body; both have been tanned; both are made tight; both need healing, off are soled; both are made to go on feet. They both in time turn all to mould; both shoes the last in first; when the first shall be the last; and when the shoes wear out they're mended new; when men wear out they're mended dead, too. They both are trod upon, and both will tread on others, nothing loth. Both have their ties and both incline when printed in the world to shine; and both get off—and would you choose to be a man or be his shoes?

THE STORY OF MY FAITH.

We were standing on the piazza, Alice Grayle and I, on that summer morning when I first saw the woman whose face I had seen as a flower does, and who had kept the warmest corner of my heart ever since, as her own.

I was saying, "Graceful nothing to my companions, and she was smiling at my face with that expression in her eyes so few men had been able to resist. Alice Grayle had a passion for playing with men's hearts, I knew, and I flattered myself she was willing to take me as the next victim of her charming wiles. As we stood there, I saw a graceful figure going down the avenue of elms, and I felt my pretty speeches to watch it. "Who is it?" I asked.

"Faith Farley," Miss Grayle answered. "She is the daughter of an old friend of my father's. He died some years ago and left Faith alone and penniless. Father brought her here, and she has lived with my sister ever since. A sort of charity child, you see."

Just then, the girl under the elms turned and looked toward us. Her face was fresh as the roses, with soft, brown hair framing it in. Though she was too far away for me to see her eyes very plainly, I felt the beauty of them. "Do you think her pretty?" asked Miss Grayle, with a little ring of vexation in her voice.

She was not used to a division of honors. She must be "all in all, or not at all."

"Yes," I answered, watching the girl down the avenue, "I think her more than pretty. There is real beauty in her face."

"I never heard anyone else say that," said Miss Grayle. "It is a trifle strange that others have been so blind to the beauty you have just discovered."

"Faith, come here," called Miss Grayle. "Mr. Ascott wants to look at your eyes!"

The girl stopped, as Miss Grayle called her name, and the sweet, wild rose face turned toward us questioning. She was so near, now, that I could see that her eyes were brown, deep and shadowy, and as expressive of feeling as the little pool of light and shade, or cloud or sunshine pass over it.

A quick, scarlet flush stained her face as Miss Grayle explained why she had called to her. She turned away with a laughing lift of her head and a flash of her beautiful brown eyes.

Later in the day I met Faith Farley walking in the grounds back of the house. She flushed red when she saw me, and would have avoided me. But I prevented her from doing that.

"Miss Farley," I said, putting out my hand to stop her, "I want to tell you that I am sorry for what Miss Grayle said this morning. I assure you that I was not at all to blame for her rude speech. I said I liked your face, and would like to paint it if I were an artist, and ventured the assertion that your eyes must be brown to harmonize with your features. I asked her if I was not right, and then she called to you. You are not offended at that, I hope?"

"No," she answered, frankly, with her clear, sweet eyes on my face, to make sure of my sincerity—the sweetest eyes, I thought then, that I had ever seen—I think so still; "no, I am not offended at that, but I was offended at Miss Grayle's words. However, that is nothing now. I ought not to have minded them; but, somehow, I couldn't help it."

"And we will be friends, will we not?" I asked, holding out my hand.

"Yes, if you wish it," she said, and took my hand.

And so began a friendship that will last only with life.

After that I saw Faith Farley often. I learned something of the disagreeable life she led from her own lips; but that little I learned without her being aware of the fact. She evidently was not one who wore her heart upon her sleeve. She would not tell the world the slightest insult she was obliged to endure, but now and then a stray word would be let fall that gave me a glimpse of her soul. It was plain to see that she was far from being happy.

I found out much about her from one of the servants. Mr. Grayle had expressed the wish before she died that Faith should have a home there as long as she needed one, and he had made his promise to remain until she was eighteen. Then she was to teach. But, though a member of the household, she had never been taken into the home. Neither of Mr. Grayle's daughters had any special friendship for her. It was plain to be seen that they would have been glad to have her go, but they could not very well disregard their father's wishes.

Miss Farley's plan was to become a music teacher, and she spent the time—waiting for her eighteenth year to come, bringing freedom—in perfecting herself in the art she was to teach.

It was not long before I learned to love Faith Farley. Indeed, I think I loved her from the first. But it was not until later that I understood the nature of her feelings.

Alice Grayle saw the truth before I did. I knew that I had offended her in some way, for she was cold and distant at times and made taunting little speeches when we were thrown into each other's company. But for them or for her I cared little.

One evening we were sitting in the parlor together, and one of the group, said something about Faith.

Miss Grayle turned to me, with a scornful flash of her eyes.

"Perhaps you will be so kind as to tell us what you think of Faith?"

I knew then that she was jealous of Miss Grayle's influence over me. I do not suppose for a moment that Miss Grayle cared for me only as a means of amusement. But she had set her heart upon bringing me to her feet, and she could not brook a rival. She was not used to failure, and it stung her to think she must fail now. I saw the truth when she asked me that question about Faith and I saw, too, that the interest I felt in Miss Farley was love.

One afternoon I went to the city and was detained there a week.

On my return I missed Faith. I asked for her.

"She's gone away to stay," the servant answered.

"Where to?" I asked.

"He did not know."

"Why did she leave so suddenly?" I asked.

That her departure must have been sudden I felt sure, for she had never said anything to me about going away until her eighteenth birthday came, and released her from her promise to Mr. Grayle.

"I can't say for sure," was the reply; "but I shouldn't wonder if there was something back of it all that we don't know. I'm sure they"—with a jerk of his thumb in the direction of Miss Grayle and her sister, who were sitting on the veranda—"I'm sure they just the same as turned her out of the house. They never was friendly disposed toward her, and I guess they're glad she's gone. It looks that way to me. I think they used her shamefully, and I've been here enough to know pretty well how things go."

That afternoon I asked Miss Grayle about Faith.

She protested that she could not tell me where she had gone to. Indeed, she hardly thought Faith knew herself.

"She had some queer notions of independence in her head," Miss Grayle said. "She wanted to earn her own living and the like. I didn't pay much attention to what she said. We asked her what plans she had formed, and we could learn nothing about them, for the simple reason, I think, that she had told you before, though you won't believe it, I know; but some day she may be glad enough to come back."

Beyond this I could learn absolutely nothing. Faith had disappeared wholly from my world. I sought her everywhere, but I could find not a trace of her. I had lost my faith.

Miss Grayle exulted over my defeat. She could not wince my heart in the way she had set out to, but she could in another, and nothing pleased her so well as to keep a man's heart on the rack.

Then she tried her blandishments on me again. I suppose she thought there was still some chance of success in throwing her fascinations about me. All at once she became tender, and played the part a loving woman to perfection. If my eyes had not been opened to her true character, she would have deceived me into the belief that I could have her for the asking. But I did not want her, and I knew she was acting a part. So the arrows of her fascinations glanced off my armor of indifference, and she finally gave up in disgust.

At first I felt sure I should find Faith somewhere. But as time went on, and I heard not one word from her or of her

I began to believe she was dead. Surely, unless she was dead, she could not have dropped out of my world as she had. But if she was dead, I would search until I found her grave.

The war broke out, and I enlisted.

I was in many battles before a bullet touched me. But at last it came my turn to suffer, and one day I fell on the field of battle.

They took me to a hospital. Fever set in, and that and my wound brought me down to the gates of death. But I lingered on this side of them loth to go through.

For many days life was an utter blank to me. But one morning a dim ray of consciousness crept in across my bewildered brain, and I opened my eyes feebly and looked about. I saw long wards, with narrow cots ranged along them, on which men lay, and nurses coming and going here and there in a quiet, noiseless way.

Looking down the room I saw a woman standing by a cot, in a dress of sober gray. A sudden thrill went tingling along my veins. The figure was wonderfully like Faith's—slender, supple, graceful. The hair was brown, too, like burnished gold in the sunshine that came into the room, and seemed to make a halo about her head.

Suddenly the woman turned and I caught sight of her face.

I cried out with all the strength left me. It was the face of my Faith, grown more womanly since I had seen it last, but the same sweet, patient face I had loved so well.

She heard me and came toward me. But my excitement was too strong for my weakened vitality to bear up under, and a kind of half-unconsciousness came over me. Yet I knew enough of what was going on about me to know that Faith bent over me, thinking I was dying, and that she cried out to the gruff old doctor to save me.

Then I felt a warm thrill of life stealing back into my veins, and I opened my eyes and whispered her name faintly.

She heard it, and bent down, while her warm tears fell upon my face like rain.

"You know me," she said, softly. "I was afraid you would die without knowing that a friend was near you at the last. I am so glad!"

"Give him this wine," said the doctor. And I swallowed the draught from her hand, and it gave me a new lease of life.

"I shall not die now," I said. "How can I? I have found my Faith again!"

"He mustn't talk," said the doctor, peremptorily. "Keep him perfectly quiet, and there is hope of his pulling through yet."

But I clung to Faith's hand and would not let go of it. And she, to quiet me, sat down by my bed and took both my hands in hers, and smiled upon me through her tears.

There was something restful in her smile, and I felt drowsiness stealing over me soon, and then I slept a deep, sweet, refreshing sleep, from which I awoke, to find her sitting by my bed still.

"I thought I had lost you," I said. "I searched everywhere for you. Where were you?"

"Earning my bread," she answered, "and trying to forget you!"

"Forget me?" I cried. "Why did you want to do that, Faith?"

Then she told me that Miss Grayle tried to make her think that I was amusing myself with her. She had not believed the story then, but she thought it better to go away. And she went, but not without telling Alice Grayle where she was going to. She had thought it quite likely that I would come to her, but as time went on and I did not come, she began to believe that Miss Grayle was right, and that I had not cared for her.

"Forgive me for doubting you!" she said. "But I was so lonesome, so friendless, that I doubted everybody—everybody!"

"Let us forget the past, dear," I said, and drew her cheek down to mine, and kissed her.

And she answered, softly: "Yes, dear, we will forget."

I hardly think we have succeeded in quite forgetting everything that we would have had otherwise. But we have been so happy, Faith and I, that there has been no room for regret in our lives. So happy! There never was another woman in the world, I think, like my Faith, and because my life has been so full of happiness, because of Faith, I pity those who are faithless.—*The Illustrated World.*

WAX, OR, WHY?—Why, asks an exchange, do postoffice clerks and carriers so often steal? They always get caught. One would think the certainty of discovery would prevent their guilty covetousness. But it doesn't seem so.

Bergham Sweets and Seed.

In the second annual report of seagull tests at the Experimental Farm of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison—eighty-eight pages—Professor Magnus Svenson says that of twenty-six varieties of cane planted last year Early Amber was about the only one to mature. Different fertilizers appeared to have no effect on the yield of sugar. The rapid deterioration of the cane when cut and exposed to weather was shown in one case, when a ton worked the day it was cut gave seventy pounds of sugar, but three days later it gave barely fifty pounds per ton, but if the weather is cool and the stalks are ricked up under cover they can be kept for a long time without notable loss. The defection of the juice must take place also as soon as possible after it is expressed; lime only was used for this purpose, about a quart to sixty gallons of juice; sulphurous acid was found to be not only unnecessary, but a source of loss unless very carefully applied. Allowing forty cents a gallon for the syrup the sugar cost 44 cents a pound, and could have been sold for 8 cents, and this favorable result was obtained even under many disadvantages.

Professor W. A. Henry reports that the experience of farmers throughout the State as well as on their own College Farm has pointed conclusively to a sandy soil as best for cane growing for sugar, the reasons given being that it is warmer, contains less organic matters to impair the sugar-producing qualities of the cane and is more easily cultivated. From such a soil, too poor to produce paying crops of corn with the same manuring and culture, one hundred gallons of syrup per acre and twenty bushels of seed may be expected, on richer sandy loam one hundred and fifty gallons may be depended upon, but the richness must not be the result of a recent application of stable manure if a high grade of syrup is desired. The land must be much more carefully prepared for planting, and in finer tillage, than is required for Indian corn; seed should be most carefully selected, and its germinative power should be tested. No variety has yet been found so good for Wisconsin as Early Amber.

The young plants are more tender than corn, but with a properly prepared soil can be cultivated in about the same way—with a harrow at first till high enough for the cultivator. Stripping the stalks was most easily done with a quick blow with a heavy lath. Topping the stalks to save the seed was best done an armful at a time with a hatchet, and a plank for a chopping block. Considerable care in drying the heads is required in order to avoid mouldiness; an arrangement of a series of open shelves, like that for curing broom corn, answered the purpose best; or the seed heads can be profitably fed directly to fattening hogs. The skimmings, of which a large quantity is produced in reducing the juice to syrup or sugar, and usually wasted, was experimented with as food for pigs and found to be quite valuable if some dry food is given also, such as meal or cane seed. The yield of syrup in the State for the year 1882 is estimated by Professor Henry at 600,000 gallons.

A Boy's Torments.

"My boy, be sure your sin will find you out." Crime and its punishment go hand in hand. The fates may be delayed, but they never can be stopped; their judgments are sure and their punishments certain. For a time you may avoid them, but sooner or later you will drink the dregs of the cup even as you torment you; the money you wronged will haunt you; the pleading faces and the piteous eyes of the "little ones" you have offended will pursue you with curses that will sink you "lower than the grave." Whatever crime you commit, whatever wrong you work, whatever evil you do, look to it; you will wash away the record with penitent tears, and you will make reparation with a sorrowful heart, and even then your sin will punish you, and the law will threaten you, and for your sins "the baptism of pardon will be mingled with tears and the cup of thanksgiving with penitent tears." There is a crime you can commit with safety in this world, my boy. Unless it is murder. You can go to Kentucky and shoot some body, anybody, from an upright Judge to a libertine; there is no punishment for that sort of thing. But be careful that you don't do anything else.—*Summers.*

"Why did you run away from your wife?" "Because she poisoned my very existence." "Then, how did you come to take a second wife, if the first one poisoned your existence?" "I—I took her in an antitoxin."

CROWN OF THE CZARS.

HOW THE FASHION OF IMPERIAL CORONATION HAS CHANGED.

Something of interest about the Wearing of their Crowns.

The fashion of Russia's imperial coronations has changed almost as often as the spot where they were celebrated. Boris, the first Russian sovereign, fixed his capital at Great Novgorod, about 100 miles from the present site of St. Petersburg. In the ensuing century it was superseded by Kiev, on the Dnieper. Kiev in turn gave place to Vladimir, between Moscow and Nijni-Novgorod. Moscow itself ranked as the metropolis of Russia from the middle of the fifteenth century to the foundation of St. Petersburg at the opening of the eighteenth. In the eyes of all true Russians, "Mothor Moscow," as they affectionately call the great city, is still the real centre of national life, and the fitting place for the coronation of their sovereigns and the consecration of their Archbishops. In fact, the bulk of the population rank their "Belo-kamennaya Moskva" (White-walled Moscow), as far above St. Petersburg as the Italians rank Rome above Florence, or as the Afghans rank Kandahar above Cabul.

The gorgeous ceremonial which has just drawn upon Moscow the eyes of the whole civilized world has certainly but little in common with the barbarous rite of the tenth century, when the fierce spearman of the Dnieper raised their "Great Prince" upon a buckler of hide, and swore "by their weapons"—the customary oath of these wild warriors—to be true to him and to each other. But the various coronations of the House of Romanoff undoubtedly form a very gloomy retrospect. Its founder, Michael Fedorovitch, was crowned amid the ruins of Moscow, which had been destroyed by the Polish invasion of 1612, and but for the devotion of a Russian peasant his reign would have been ended by treacherous murder before it had well begun. A similar fate overtook his third successor, Peter the Great, who signalled his accession by beheading hundreds of his insurgent Lifeguardmen close to the gate by which Alexander III. entered the Kremlin. Peter's daughter, Elizabeth, owed her crown to the violent disposition of her predecessor, Anna Ivanovna. Catherine II.'s coronation was celebrated while the corpse of her murdered husband, Peter III., lay unburied in the gloomy old palace of Oranienbaum, 20 miles away, and the very hands which held out the crown to Alexander I. at the opening of the present century, had strangled his father, Paul.

But even more sinister omens attended the accession of Nicholas in 1825. Only a few months before it two-thirds of St. Petersburg had been laid in ruins by the overflowing of the Neva, and to the fury of the elements was added the yet more fatal rage of civil war. In December, 1825, the capital was convulsed by a deadly conflict between the adherents of the Grand Duke Constantine—known in history as the Decembrists—and those of his brother Nicholas. The Decembrist party fought desperately, but the powerful artillery and ruthless determination of Nicholas speedily crushed all resistance. Thousands were slain, thousands more dragged away to Siberia, and not a few hanged or shot after the fight was over. Among these last was a Russian poet of some note, who defied his doom in a caustic parody of one of Nicholas's proclamations, often remembered and repeated during the thirty years' tyranny that ensued:

"To the soul said he: 'Into darkness flee, Thus I decree.'"

Alexander II., coming to the throne amid the accumulated disasters of the Crimean war, found his crown a thorny one indeed. It was noticed by many that during the ceremony of coronation his handsome face was clouded with deep sadness, and that on the same night a terrific storm broke over the city, shattering a magnificent monument which bore his name. The sinister omens were only too truly fulfilled. His eldest son Nicholas, was snatched from him by death in the very midst of those mighty reforms which marked the nine years between the serf emancipation of 1861 and the "Moscow conspiracy" of 1879, while his own life was ended by the hand of an assassin at the very moment when he was about to give to Russia the Constitution for which she had so long waited in vain.

TIPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At the session of the International Typographical Union in Cincinnati the annual reports of the officers were read, showing that the Union is in a strong condition and has 22,000 surplus in the treasury. Twenty-five new unions have been added during the past year, and there are now 175 unions in the international organization, represented there by eighty-five delegates.

THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND IN THEM TO SMILE OVER THIS WEEK.

A CASE OF DURETY.

Moss Schaumburg always charges two per cent a month on all the money he lends. A few days ago Gus De Smith and Gillyhooly happened to be in Schaumburg's store, and Gus said:

"Mr. Schaumburg, I would like to speak to you privately for a few moments."

"Don't, don't, Gus," whispered Gillyhooly; "he'll charge you two per cent a month for the use of his ear."—*Austin Siftings.*

GOOD GROUNDS FOR A DIVORCE.

"What ground for a divorce have you got? Has your husband ill-treated you, or been unfaithful?" asked an Austin lawyer of a lady who applied to him for a divorce.

"I've got the very best ground in the world. Ill-treated me? I should say so. If he hadn't married me I could have married Mr. Smithson, who wanted to marry me when I was a girl. He has got back from Colorado, where he struck it rich. If my husband didn't treat me badly by marrying me, I'd like you'd trot out a specimen of bad treatment. I want to see what it's like."—*Texas Siftings.*

AN INVESTMENT.

Last fall a narrow-gauge road twenty-two miles long was planned and a company organized in Wisconsin, and an Eastern man who scented a chance for a profitable investment called upon the president to make some inquiries.

"How is the new line getting on?" he asked, after some general conversation.

"Splendidly. We have the right of way for the first five miles, and have taken steps to gobble it for the other seventeen."

"How much stock have you issued?"

"Two hundred thousand dollars."

"And how much has been sold?"

"Well, you see, it has all been preliminary thus far. We have sold enough stock to buy blue uniforms for all the general officers, furnish up several rooms with mahogany desks and moquette carpets, and as soon as we can work off sufficient to purchase horses and carriages for president, secretary and treasurer, and furnish the superintendent with a yacht we shall begin the real serious work of building up a grand trunk line."—*Wall Street News.*

NOTHING TO DO.

What a tiresome business it must be to be a queen, anyway, says a Western paper after commenting on some of the ills which Queen Victoria is afflicted with. How vastly better it must be to be even a daughter of a poor American farmer, and have nothing to do but milk fourteen cows night and morning, do the housework, cook for thirty harvest hands and threshers, read novels and idly dream away the long lonesome days of summer. It is strange that some girls ever yearn to be a queen, if they know how full of disease and remorse such a position really is.

GENEVIEVE.

I courted Genevieve, a comely maid;

My love was hot, and yet a gentle fear

Did all my trembling bones and stammering

tongue pervade;

When she, my worshiped Genevieve was

near,

Oh! I courted man, to fear a maiden so!

Oh, foolish craven, holding love so dear!

Oh, wretch unwise, to treat with such a foe—

Trembling, fooming, when Genevieve was

near!

I married Genevieve, a stalwart wife;

My love bath cooled, and still, a generous feud

Doth perma's my troublous matrimonial life.

When she, my vigorous Genevieve, is near.

Sagacious man, respecting woman so!

I'm on my knees when she is on her car—

And meekly through the gloom of wedded life

I go,

Trembling, alas! when Genevieve is near.

—*Dancer's Trivia.*

TWO CAREERS.

Another army officer is in trouble. This

one stands a good chance of being court-

martialled for procuring a divorce from

his wife without her knowledge. Even

army officers should remember that

when they want to get a divorce from

their wives, they ought to speak to them

about it, so as to have no hard feelings

engendered. Perhaps, had this officer

had the presence of mind to mention the

subject to his wife, she would have gladly

consented.

IN HINDOSTAN, when a husband dies,

his widow burns herself to death on a

pile of cord wood. This custom pre-

serves one excellent feature. A Hindoo

doesn't pay the interest on a life insur-

ance policy for \$10,000 for his wife's

and husband to spend.—*Rochester Her-*

ald.

Gen. Sherman kisses every girl to

whom he is introduced. Now if Gen.

Sherman should adopt the same system

with her young gentlemen acquaintances,

how the old war horse would look. What

offer a very poor rule that such high

ways.—*Birmingham Herald.*

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 9, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—J. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Oden.
Chancellor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Oden.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Scriber—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. W. Wall, J. F. Hon-
eycutt, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.
SCHEDULES & N. A. RAILROAD.
Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at 6:30 a. m.
No. 3 7:40 p. m.
No. 9 1:05 a. m.
No. 11 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 8:45 a. m.
No. 4 10:40 p. m.
No. 8 7:10 p. m.
No. 12 12:18 p. m.
Do not stop.

Notes.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 1, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Watermelons are plentiful and cheap ditto.

The Clanton Baptist Sunday School is growing.

The family of Capt. E. A. Graham, of Montgomery, are summering in Clanton.

Rev. L. W. Shores filled his regular appointment at this place on last Sunday morning and evening.

Quite a number of persons were in Clanton on last Monday to attend the land sales as advertised.

The CHILTON VIEW and the Louisville Courier-Journal will be sent to any address one year for \$2.00.

Kinchon, the name of the new medicine at Wells's Gin, seems to be on a boom. It has a writing school.

Remember that we will send the paper, one year free to any one getting up a club of five cash subscribers.

In reply to an inquiry from Clear Creek, our information is that green husks of green apples make a bushel of dried apples.

Mr. W. H. Mills, who lives on the Little Mulberry, reports good crops in the neighborhood of Kinchon. The cotton is fine.

Mr. Stanley, one of our Clanton farmers, has brought us the first new boll of cotton. The crop is a good one in this section.

Misses Reed and Sarah Hilde, charming young ladies of Louisville, are visiting their aunt Mrs. O. A. Duke, near this place.

We understand that Mr. J. Fox Hall, of Loumax, will plant walnut trees on his land for timber purposes. This is an enterprising move, and one we hope will succeed.

The next meeting of the Chilton County Agricultural Association has been postponed until the first Saturday in September in order to prevent conflicting with the meeting of the Baptist Sabbath School Convention which is to be held at Verbena, commencing Friday, 24th inst.

We again call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Allen, Beane & Co., proprietors of the "old reliable" Central Warehouse, Montgomery. This firm offer special inducements to those having cotton to ship. They are prepared to make liberal advancements, and further commendation on our part is unnecessary.

A pleasant affair was the gathering of the young people of our neighborhood at the residence of J. M. Bivings, on last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of fittingly celebrating the sixteenth birth day of the flower of the family, Miss Annie. Illumination and decorations gave a gay appearance to the place. Over the entrance to the drawing-room was worked in green the word "Sixteen" in a red background, were the words "Many happy returns." And in the midst of a "rosebud garden" with rounds of refreshment and the tripping of "the fantastic," time sped on until the party were laughing and singing and many happy returns to the charming accomplished young hostess.

A. J. Hall lent no little to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Maple Valley Dots.

There are many reasons to fear that Capt. J. C. Sewell will lose his leg.

Corn unusually good. Cotton weed a little smaller than usual, but better fruited than we ever saw it. It is now beginning to open. No worms except the grass worm, which in many places is damaging corn fodder seriously.

Kleptomania is on the increase. Some of our farmers have been forced to cut up the watermelon vines in their cotton field to keep the crops of cotton from being destroyed by ungodly fellows who even have cheek enough to lay claims to respectability.

Mrs. McMath, widow of the lamented William McMath, of Columbiana, in company with her three interesting children and Mrs. Nabors, of Montevallo, are visiting relatives and friends at this place.

Maple Valley Dots.

Weather hot. Nights cool. Rain needed. Fodder pulling. No corn reports. Some fish. Poor crops. Good farmers. No news.

Buzor is not always reliable, our attention was called to an error recently. We represented a young man as a benedict whom we fear is as far distant from that happy state as we ourselves. We believe him to be still susceptible to the charms of the fair sex, and for their benefit make this correction.

We had a good attendance at the quarterly meeting. A protracted meeting is now in progress. We hope that much good will result from the labors of the earnest ministers engaged in the work.

Stanton is in need of a good teacher, one who knows the work and will labor for the advancement of children. Such a one is needed.

We are happy to note some improvement in the road near here. Let the good work go on. Buzor.

Prof. W. U. Acree

will shortly make a tour of Chilton and Autauga counties in the interest of Verbena Academy. He will make addresses to the people at the following times and places:

Oak Grove Academy, August 8.
Shiloh Church " 9.
Big Spring (Autauga) " 10.
Salem Cam. Gr. " 12.
Independence " 14.
Milton " 16.

The foregoing addresses will be delivered at 8 o'clock p. m.

Mulberry, (Autauga), August 18, 10 a. m.
Robinson's Springs, " 20.
Providence Church " 22.
Bivings & Duke's Mill " 29.
Lomax " 31.
Mullins' " September 3.
Benson " 5.

The foregoing to be delivered at 8 o'clock p. m.

He will make addresses at Maplesville and Dixie, September 7th and 8th, at 10 a. m.

This list will be published twice. Parties wishing to remember the appointments should cut it out.

A representative of the View will be along in the interest of the paper.

The Concert.

The musical concert by Mrs. Knox's pupils, for the benefit of the cemetery, will take place tomorrow evening, at Clanton Academy. Several visiting ladies will be present and will aid in making the entertainment most enjoyable. Admission will be twenty-five cents. Let everybody attend.

Mrs. Paratine Jones, of Green county Ark., is visiting friends and relatives, near Macedonia church, in this county. We wish her a pleasant stay.

One of Grant's Obituaries.

The rural exchanges with obituary notices of General Grant are beginning to come in. The following is from the Arkansas Agitator:

General U. S. Grant is unquestionably dead. A special dispatch from New York, dated the 19th of July, announces this fact. There is no use attempting to write a history of Grant. He made his own history. In history he would have lived longer and his name would have been surrounded with more laurels had he never been President. "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." Grant was a good soldier, yet the most overrated one the sun ever shone upon, and would have made an honest President had not the tempter invaded the Presidential halls with gold in one hand and a crown in the other. Pence to his ashes.

"Ah! I'm saddest when I sing," She sang in plaintive key, And all the neighbors yelled— "So are we! so are we!"

Gov. Butler has a bay window big enough to hold a Tewksbury pauper, hide and all.

Very Low Rates.

During the continuance of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days,) the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These Tickets will be on sale every day, from 1. & N. stations and will be good 15 days, allowing ample time to visit the GREATEST EXPOSITION ever held in the South, and second only to the Centennial at Philadelphia.

When Minnie Palmer, an American actress of the Lotta variety, appeared in Edinburgh, a number of students in the gallery became boisterous. They sang the songs with her, and threw kisses, until she burst into tears. Others in the audience cried "Shame!" and the students grew more boisterous. The police arrested them, and the next morning they were all condemned to fine and imprisonment. The faculty of the University issued a decree expelling every one of the students implicated, though Miss Palmer, mindful of the valuable advertisement which she had gained, wrote a letter begging them to take no such severe proceeding on her account.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Among the fine and intricate structures of our mortal frame the eyes stand pre-eminent, serving as windows to the wonderful economy at work within; do you want yours to be bright, frank and beaming? Then keep the system cleansed; and the soul consequently at peace by the use of the sovereign healer, Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," as the amiable housewife remarked to her believing mate; and with true poetic fervor she seized the silver-triple-plated desert spoon and poured out the evening draft for each of her tender darlings from the rose-hued contents of a comely phial bearing the significant legend, Edwards Wilder's Mother's Warm Syrup.

JENISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September 17th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Intermediate " " 2.00.
Common School " " 2.50.
Academic " " 3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved 1st. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as principal of the Jemison Academy.

2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.

3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can trust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business and we hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 19th Jemison, Ala.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against F. M. Davenport and D. H. Davenport, J. L. Raseberry and Wilson Davenport, and in favor of J. W. Foshee, I will proceed to sell on the first Monday in September, 1883, at the courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property as the property of said D. H. Davenport, and Wilson Davenport, to-wit: The west half of southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of southwest quarter and north half of northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 16, township 22, range 13, the west half of northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of north quarter of section 21, township 22, range 13, part of east half of northeast quarter section 20, township 22, range 13, as to D. H. Davenport's land; the south half of southwest quarter, the north half of southwest quarter, the northwest quarter of southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 20, township 22, range 13, the west half of northeast quarter of section 23, township 22, range 13, as to Wilson Davenport's land.
Dated this first day of August, 1883.
J. E. LOWE,
Sheriff Chilton County.

NOTICE.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the ALABAMA & MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY CO., will be opened at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala., on the 20th day of August, 1883, by W. H. Lawrence, Esq., and stand open two days.
W. C. BIBE,
T. A. FRIERSON,
Wm. CRENSHAW,
July 19-4t. Corporation.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience. I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

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CLANTON, ALA.

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New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this

House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and

Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-1t

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver,

Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in heal-

ing the above named diseases, and pro-

nounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

THURSDAY JENKINS.

ONLY \$20:

THE

Bookwalter Engine

IS THE BEST

MADE.

It is the best engine for cotton gins, wood-working, planing, grist mills, cane and cider mills, threshing machines.

Burch, Logan co., W. Va., 1882.

The 41 horse-power Bookwalter Engine bought March 31, 1882, is complete. We are well pleased with it. It drives a 24-inch grist mill, and grinds eighty bushels a day. It is easily run; anyone can run one of them. It gives entire satisfaction; it is the thing for farmer to have.

A. D. FERREL & CO.

I have the exclusive right to sell this engine in Chilton county, and will sell to farmers and others on easy terms. I mean business.

B. T. RASBERRY,

Strasburg, Ala.

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES!

Bradfield's Female

Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Partial Prolapus. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Low Prices and Fair

Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

June 7-6m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering of crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS, County Surveyor.

A scholarship in the Southern Business College, Louisville, is offered for sale at a sacrifice. An opportunity is offered for any one to obtain a business education at this excellent institution at small cost. Call at this office for circulars and information.

HALK'S

VEGETABLE

HAIR

RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent the itching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures itching, dandruff, and itching. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

THE State Assessor and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

It cures itching, dandruff, and itching. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.00 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1883.

NO. 39.

THINGS I HATE.

I hate to see the world go wrong—
I mean the people in it—
I wish they would sit down and think,
If only for a minute,
And try to act like honest men
And faithful, loving women:
Oh, what a blessing it would be
To all in our dominion.

I hate to see a churchman,
With face so long and grave,
With tears a rolling down his cheeks,
Pray God for soul to save.
If I ask him for a dollar
To buy my babes some bread,
He'll very soon dry up his tears,
And shake his saintly head.

I hate to see a man that looks
With longing eyes the while
Up in the boat's face, in hopes
From him to draw a smile;
And if perchance the boat should laugh,
And that way turn his eye,
This miserable, crawling thing
With joy would nearly die.

I hate to see a checkweighman,
That is paid two dollars per day
By his humble fellow workmen.
Turning from them away,
And weighing for the operator,
At the very same machine,
For a dollar and fifty cents a day,
Does he think the men are green?

I hate to look upon a man
Taking himself a wife,
And bringing her to his mother's house,
To make her sad for life.
Saying, "My darling, you must do
All that your mother may say,
Because you took a solemn vow
Your husband to obey."

What shall we do with all such men?
'Tis enough to make one swear;
But it takes all sorts to make a world;
Then let us all beware.

JAMES LAYTON.

THE SEYNE SAPPHIRES.

"Yes, sir, I worked twenty years in my last place, and a better mistress a poor girl never had! Of course, she was a bit hasty now and then, being of French blood, you know, and when anything crossed her, why, instead of being cool and dignified like a lady in her station ought to have been, she just scolded like a fish-wife! And when the vexed feeling passed away, or she found out that she was wrong, Lor' bless you, sir, she was as humble and kind as could be!"

"Her name was Madame Seyne—the rich Madame Seyne, of Cedarcroft, do you say? Yes, to be sure! You've heard of her, I see; but did you ever hear tell about her wonderful sapphires being stolen? No? Well, it's no wonder, for they tried to hush it up. Even Miss Ethel did. But I just wish you could have seen the jewels! Such a dazzling bit of beauty I never laid my eyes on! They were kept in a big silver box, all fancy-work on the outside, and white satin on the inside. And you don't know how lovely they looked against the pure lining—those great, purple stones, every thing dropping like a bit of summer evening sky with a star set in it. A whole set, sure—necklace, earrings and bracelets, to say nothing of ornaments for the hair. And Madame did look for all the world like a queen when she wore them."

"Let me see, the last time she had them on was at the grand ball given in honor of Master Ance's twenty-first birthday. He was her only child, you know, and heir to the big property. He was the very apple of her eye, you can better believe, and had been watched over like a prince of the blood. He had been educated at Eton or Oxford, or some other of those places, and a finer young man it would be hard to find—always pleasant spoken to everybody, in spite of his pride and dignity."

"He was very fond of Miss Ethel. I haven't told you about her, have I? She was a distant relative of the family. Her father, Guy Seyne, had been an artist and gone away to France, and had there married a girl who had nothing but a pretty face and an aristocratic name, for her ancestors—the most of them—had lost everything, even their lives, in that awful fuss they had over there in France—I mean when they cut off the heads of the king and the poor, pretty queen."

"Guy and his wife managed to get along somehow; but, as ill-luck would have it, both were taken sick and died, and when on his death-bed he sent a letter to Madame, who was his favorite cousin, begging her to take care of his daughter."

"It seems he had put the child in a school called a pension in France, and she could stay there until her education was finished; then he wanted her brought to Cedarcroft. And Madame, who was, I must say, as generous as sunshine, was perfectly willing to do as her poor cousin asked."

"Miss Ethel was only seventeen when she came to us, but such a marvellous girl that you would have thought her younger. Charming in her manner, too,

but very graceful and a perfect lady, from the crown of her shining, chestnut hair to the tip of her dainty foot."

"Handsome? Well, one wouldn't be likely to say so at first, for her face was so small and brown; but when she began talking, or got interested in anything, my! a color as rich as a damask rose crept into her cheeks, her pretty, white teeth peeped out from between her red lips, and her big brown eyes sparkled like diamonds. And when the grand ball I told you about was held she was the most beautiful there, and that was saying a good deal, because two of the belles of the county were there—Miss Adeline Plympton, a great, showy creature, dark and rich as a Spanish lady, and pretty pink-and-white Dora Davidson."

"And, my, how grand they were dressed! Miss Adeline in ruby velvet and Miss Dora in blue satin and lovely point-lace. Miss Ethel wore a plain, white silk, with ropes of pearls around her neck, and a wreath of holly-green leaves and red berries twined in her shining, brown hair; but I can't describe how perfectly lovely she looked; there was something just dazzling about her, and young Master Ance was bewitched from the very first."

"Did his mother like this? Bless you, no! She looked as black as a thunder cloud every time they danced together—which was so often as to attract attention, I can tell you."

"You see, she had planned for him to marry either Miss Adeline or Miss Dora—for both were great heiresses—and she had never dreamed that the little brown-eyed lassie, the dependent, would overturn her plan."

"But true love is often willful, you know, and I rather guess that Miss Ethel and Master Ance both found out at that birthday ball that they loved each other."

"And for the next month there wasn't much peace at Cedarcroft, you can better believe. Madame was so cross that none of us servants knew whether we stood on our heads or our feet. And finally, when Master Ance was off in Scotland hunting with some friends, Madame and Miss Ethel had a dreadful quarrel, which ended in the young lady packing her trunk and leaving the house."

"And that wasn't the worst of it! The next morning, early, I was called into Madame's room by a sharp ring of her bell. I knew the minute I got in there that something unusual had happened; for Madame was standing in the middle of the room, her face pale with anger and her great, black eyes sparkling."

"The daring hussy!" she cried. "Look, Martha! The sapphires are stolen!"

"And with her long, lean fingers, trembling with excitement, she held out the silver casket."

"Not a solitary sapphire sparkled on its white-satin lining."

"Oh, ma'am!" I screamed out, for I was dreadfully startled; "however do you suppose the thieves got in? There wasn't a door nor a window left unfastened last night—I saw to them myself! And all the silver is untouched—not a spoon gone!"

"Don't be an idiot, Martha!" Madame snapped out. "It wasn't a common house-breaker that robbed me. It's that viper I've been warning in my bosom—it's Ethel—Ethel Seyne! I'm sure she's taken the sapphires!"

"And in spite of what everybody said, she still stuck to this belief, and before Master Ance came back to hinder her, she had sent for detectives to find Miss Ethel, who had gone, nobody knew where."

"But, my stars! I never saw a madder man than young Master Ance when he returned and found out what had happened!"

"He was just as fiery-tempered as his mother, only his was burned to white-hot instead of being only piping red!"

"He told Madame that if she didn't dismiss the detectives he would leave Cedarcroft and she should never look upon his face again, and he fairly scared her into quiescence."

"Of course, his next business was to find out the real thief. He questioned and cross-questioned every one of the servants, but he couldn't find out anything that pointed to the guilty party."

"There's some mystery about it, Martha," he said to me, one day, "and I mean to find it out, even if it takes all my life! Poor Ethel! I wonder where she is? I'd stake my soul on her innocence!"

"And he brooded over the matter so much that he grew pale and haggard and his mother got real worried about him. To tell the truth, Madame herself was half-sick about it, and had begun to repent that she had been so hasty."

"And now that Miss Ethel, who, with her bright smile and merry laugh, was gone, Cedarcroft was anything but a pleasant place. It was so dismal day-

times and had such strange noises nights, that the servants really began to think the house was haunted."

"One night, as I lay awake listening to the rain-drops pattering on the roof, there came a gentle tap at the door. "Thinking that it was Mary Jane, the house-maid, who had been pestered of late with an awful tooth, and who had now, perhaps, come for some creosote, I hurried out of bed and opened the door."

"There stood Master Ance, his face pale and excited."

"Hush, Martha!" he whispered; "don't make any noise. Slip on your dress quickly and follow me. I think I have found the thief who stole the sapphires!"

"Hardly knowing whether I was awake or dreaming, I did as he bade me, and then followed him down the long hall to the end where the door to the garret was."

"We must go up the stairs," he whispered. "They creak a little, but be as careful as you can, and don't make any more noise than you can help."

"It was quite dark, but when we had got nearly half-way up I saw a dim light, and when we reached the top he pointed to the farther end of the garret and there crouching among old dusty spinning-wheels and trunks, boxes and barrels of all kinds, was a woman, wearing a long, trailing night-gown."

"I knew by the short, gray curls straggling from out the lace-trimmed night-cap, that it was Madame Seyne! But what was she doing up there at that late hour of the night?"

"It was a great mystery, and I stood there staring first at her and then at Master Ance."

"Do you see what she has in her hand, Martha?" he whispered.

"I looked, and by the dim light of the nightlamp she carried in her hand I saw something sparkling. It was a diamond bracelet!"

"She's going to hide that away, young master whispered. 'See, she is opening that old trunk! Now, look and see if she has anything else in the trunk.'"

"And, peering from behind the huge chimney in the middle of the garret, we both watched, breathlessly, as slowly and carefully Madame unlocked the trunk."

"And what do you suppose we saw? Bits of lace and ribbons, and odds and ends of all sorts, even to a china teapot which, six months before, Madame had been ready to swear was broken by Mary Jane."

"But, greatest of all, there, amid the rubbish, were the sapphires, flashing out their purple splendor from the dingy depths of the trunk!"

"Lord a massy!" I gasped staggered against the chimney. "Madame took the sapphires and hid them there herself!"

"That's just it," said Master Ance. "My mother is a sleep-walker. I suspected it this week, and have been on the watch. But, hush! We must not wake her now, or it might do some injury to her brain. Come down quietly, Martha."

"Of course, Madame was dreadfully angry the next morning when her son told her. She declared up and down that she wouldn't believe it. But when he took her up to the garret, and the trunk was unlocked and everything she had stored away there lay revealed before her, she was forced to give in; and then she broke out into such a violent fit of crying that even Master Ance was frightened."

"Poor, poor Ethel!" she cried. "I can never forgive myself for misjudging her! Do try and find her, Ance. I want to ask her to forgive me!"

"And did they find Miss Ethel? Oh, yes. She was a teacher in the French school where she had received her own education. But it didn't take much teasing on the part of the young master to get her home again."

"And Madame never said another word against the marriage, and even went so far as to have the pretty bride wear the Seyne sapphires."—*Mary E. Brush, in Illustrated World.*

THE OATH.—Mr. E. Williams, of Finsbury, London, tells of the laxity of morals of the people who take oaths. He says that "some time ago he was on the jury in a case which lasted for seven days, and they heard evidence for the plaintiff and defendant, and at the end of the seven days he ventured to say that there was not a single man, on the one side or the other, who had given evidence, who had not perjured himself."

"What influence has the moon on the tide?" the teacher asked John Henry. And John Henry said it depended on what was tied; if it was a dog it made him howl, and if it was a gate it untied it just as soon as a cow or the young man came along. It is such things as this that make school teachers lie down and cry every day at five o'clock.

A New Type of Iron-Clad.

Sir Edward Reed has recently invented an improvement in armor-plated men-of-war which is expected to render them to a large extent secure against the attacks of torpedoes.

Instead of placing the engines and magazine in the lower part of the hull, where they could be injured by the explosion of a torpedo, Sir Edward Reed places them in the upper part of the hull of his newly designed vessel. To this vessel he gives great breadth above the water line, and he covers her with a dome-shaped turtle-back deck, intended to be entirely shot-proof—partly in consequence of its inclination. The hull of this vessel is intended merely to float the armored upper part, and is not to be used either for engines, stores, or quarters for the men. It is to be furnished with a vast number of small water-tight cells, and even if the whole of it is blown to pieces by torpedoes the upper part of the ship will float like a vast raft. The hull can be made with lines adapted for great speed, and no matter what breadth of beam may be given to the vessel above the water line it cannot affect her speed except by the resistance its surface may offer to the wind.

Of course, the value of this invention can be determined only by experience. It certainly promises well, and it is of peculiar interest to Americans just at this time. As we have neither ships nor guns, we are accustomed to console ourselves by assuming that we can defend our harbors with torpedoes against a hostile fleet. If, however, a man-of-war can be made practically impregnable to assault by torpedoes, there is nothing to hinder one of Sir Edward Reed's vessels from steaming up our Bay and bombarding New York city at short range.—*New York Times.*

The Continentals in Boston.

The Boston Lancers gave the Continental Guards of New Orleans a right royal time. In the course of his address Gov. Butler said:

A word to our guests. You come to us with the best pledge that you belong to us. You come in the uniform of our Revolutionary fathers, as they were clothed who fought on Bunker Hill, and we could not do otherwise than receive to our hearts that uniform, whomsoever may wear it. You come to us with the pledge that, between North and South, all combat is ended, all rivalry crushed out, except the rivalry in well doing, springing from the arts of peace and the prosperity of our several sections, no one of which can be harmed without assailing the other. You come to me with peculiar relations. You came from the city of New Orleans, where once I entered as your enemy, but I left it your friend. Read, if you will—if you have not forgotten them—the words of our parting, when I told you that there was but one curse which had been the bane of your prosperity, and that was the curse of slavery. You doubted me then. You know it now; for New Orleans, under free institutions, with equality of all men before the law, is now springing into that position which belongs to her as the chief metropolitan city of the South and this nation, which ought to and will soon rival the metropolitan city of New York.

The Governor's remarks created a furor of applause among the guests.

How They Married in Boston.

The Boston Gazette says:—The statistics of marriage in Boston the past year are interesting. The number of marriages registered during the year was 4,631, an increase of 261 over the previous year. The most marriages occurred in November and the smallest number in March. There was 3,098 grooms who were married for the first time. Of this number 245 married widows, and 3 married brides who had been twice widowed. There were 538 grooms who were married for the second time. Of these 418 married spinsters, 160 were united to widows, and 5 married brides who had been twice widowed. Of the 46 grooms who had been twice widowed 28 married spinsters, 14 married widows, and 4 were united to brides who had lost two husbands. Of the 4 remaining grooms who were over 70 years of age, 3 married spinsters and 2 married widows. Of the 84 minor grooms, 4 were 16 years of age, 26 were 19 years, and 61 were 20 years old. Of the 62 minor brides 4 were 15 years of age, 18 were 16 years, and 45 were 17 years of age. There were 114 marriages of which both grooms and brides were colored, 26 of which the grooms were colored and the brides white, and there was an instance of the marriage of an Indian to a colored bride.

PROF. MR. HOBBS.—"If my boy ain't going to be President signs don't count. Why that boy will run away from school every day to go to school."

A CHINESE PRISON.

A VISITOR'S DESCRIPTION OF THE SAME.

Misery, Dirt, and Squalor Reign Supreme—Continental City for Backbock from the Immense.

As we entered the yard fifty or sixty men swarmed out from the dark doorways which led into their dens, all heavily chained, with long, coarse, matted hair, hanging in wisps, or standing on end round their death-like faces, in filthy rags, with emaciated forms caked with dirt, and bearing marks of the torture; and nearly all with sore eyes, swelled and bleeding lips, skin diseases, and putrid sores. These surrounded us closely, and as, not without a shudder, I passed through them and entered one of their dens, they pressed upon us, blocking out the light, uttering discordant cries, and clamoring with one voice "Kum-sha," i. e., backache; looking more like demons than living men, as abject and depraved as crime, despair, and cruelty can make them.

Within the blackness, the filth, the vermin, the stench, overpowering even in the cold weather, the rubbish of rags and potsherds cannot be described. Here in semi-starvation and misery, with nameless cruelties practiced on them without restraint, festering in one depraved mass, are the tried and untried, the condemned, the guilty and innocent; the murderer and the pirate; the debtor and the petty thief, all huddled together, without hope of exit, except to the adjacent judgment seat, with its horrors of "the question by torture," or in "the field of blood" not far away.

On earth can there be seen a spectacle more hideous than that of those abject wretches, with their heavy fetters eating into the flesh of their necks and ankles (if on their wasted skeletons, covered with vermin and running sores, there is any flesh left), their thick, matted, bristly black hair—contrasting with the shaken heads of the free—the long, broken claws on their fingers and toes, the hungry look in their emaciated faces, and their clamorous cry, "Kum-sha! Kum-sha!" They thronged round us clattering their chains, one man saying that they had so little rice they had to "drink the foul water to fill themselves;" another shrieked, "Would I were in your prison in Hong Kong," and this was chorused by many voices saying, "In your prison in Hong Kong they have fish and vegetables; and more rice than they can eat, and baths, and beds to sleep on; good, good is the prison of your queen!" but higher swelled the cry of "Kum-sha;" and as we could not give alms to several hundreds, we eluded them, though with difficulty; and, as we squeezed through the narrow door, execrations followed us; and high above the heavy clang of the fetters and the general din rose the cry: "Foreign devils! (Fau-Kwa), as we passed out into sunshine and liberty, and the key was turned upon them and their misery."

We went into three other large wards, foul with horror and seething with misery, and into a smaller one nearly as bad, where fifteen women were incarcerated, some of them with infants devoured by contagious diseases. Several of them said that they were there for kidnapping; but others are hostages for criminal relatives who had not yet been captured. This imprisonment of hostages is in accordance with a law which authorizes the seizure and detention of persons of families belonging to criminals who have fled or are in concealment. Such are imprisoned until the guilty relative is brought to justice, for months, years, or even for a lifetime. Two of these women told us that they had been there for twenty years.—*Illustrated L. Brad.*

A Falling Off in Revenue.

A comparative statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department showing the revenues of the Government for the first eleven months of the fiscal years 1882 and 1883. It is as follows:

Eleven months ending May 31, 1882: From customs, \$302,880,059; from internal revenue, \$188,323,593; from miscellaneous, \$84,249,662; or a total of \$575,453,214. Eleven months ending May 31, 1883: From customs, \$192,363,866; from internal revenue, \$183,710,906; from miscellaneous, \$86,728,054; or a total of \$462,802,826. This shows a decrease in receipts for the present fiscal year to June 1, of \$7,178,940. After the first quarter of the present fiscal year ended September 30, 1883, the receipts were about \$5,000,000 in excess of the receipts for the corresponding period of the year 1881. There has been a gradual reduction since that time, however, which it is estimated will amount to nearly \$10,000,000 by the end of the present year.

There are thirty divorced wives in one Lynn shoe factory. They are only half-shod now.

RATHER TOO RISKY.

A FARMER WHO TOOK TOO MANY CHANCES.

He Strive to Show How Smart he was by Crossing the Track in Front of the Cars, and had a Narrow Escape of his Life.

The number of railroad accidents, at crossings where farmers' wagons are smashed and horses and drivers killed, are not as plenty as they were a few years ago, but they are plenty enough. One occurred a few weeks ago, and the horses were killed, and the driver escaped. Two engineers were drinking coffee and eating doughnuts at a lunch counter that evening, when one said to the other:

"Who was the farmer, Dick, that you run into out there at the crossing? It wasn't that smart Aleck that wears the wide brimmed gray hat and drives the bay colts, was it?"

"It was the same fellow, Ed, the one that always tries to get across the track ahead of a train, and then drives off with his hat on one side, and looks up at the engine as much as to say, 'you can't fool your Uncle Ike.' I have expected some of the boys would kill him the last year. It is always some smarty that gets smashed. Why, that fellow has run those colts across my bow fifty times, and several times I have come within four feet of knocking him into kingdom come, and I have been in a cold sweat every time. He got so he would run his colts a quarter of a mile to cross the track ahead of the train, and seemed to think the passengers were admiring his bravery, but they thought he was a blasted fool. Several times he has had a girl with him in the lumber wagon, and he seemed to think it was a big thing to drive across right ahead of the train and scare the girl."

"I have expected the air would be full of people and bay colts, and this afternoon he got it. But I guess he has learned a lesson. When we picked him up out of that plowed field, where he hit under the wagon box, with a crate of live chickens, and a keg of crankrant he was taking to town, he was awfully wilted. He saw the train, and I whistled and rung the bell, but he whipped the team, and just as they got on the track one of the colts stopped, and the cow catcher struck right between the horse and wagon, and the colts were both killed, and thrown in the culvert, and the wagon was strung all along the track, and the wagon box and the smarty went over the fence. I stopped the train and backed up, expecting to find him dead, but when we lifted up the box he was all right, only he was as white as a sheet. The first thing he said was that he would sue the company for damages. Well, it was all I could do to keep from taking him by the neck and dragging the plowed ground with him. I told him he had been playing smart for two years, and now he had got it, and I hoped he would have a little sense after this. He bellowed like a calf when he saw the colts dead, and said his father would whip him, because he had always warned him against his trying to be a hero. If it hadn't been for killing the colts, I should be glad the thing happened."—*Peck's Sun.*

After Thirty-seven Years.

In the police court recently, the Hartford Post says, an accident occurred which for years has never had a parallel in that place. An old man over seventy years of age, prosecuted his wife for drunkenness. They have been married over thirty-seven years, and until lately have lived most happily together. For the past few months, however, the woman has been drinking, and has almost destroyed the once happy home. The old man was placed on the stand, and with quivering lips and tear-dimmed eyes told the wretched tale. "She is a good woman and I love her, but I want her to stop drinking. We have a little adopted girl at the house, and she," pointing to his wife, "makes her life terrible. I can stand blows myself, but I can't and won't see that motherless and fatherless child beaten. She is my only joy and hope, and I won't see her abused. Judge, please talk to her, and urge her to reform. I will do anything to make my wife's life happy, but I can't stand it when she is drunk." Judge Eggleston called the old woman to his desk and gave her most excellent advice. When asked to sign the pledge she refused, giving as her reason that her father and ancestors had never done anything of the kind; but after threatening her with a term in jail she consented, and a moment later both left the court-room.

Dinner.—Dinner given in Washington is a good deal like "treating." When one man gives a dinner, everybody present has got to give one to one of the others, and in the course of a winter that takes on the human condition.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 16, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—W. B. Graham.

Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cook.

Recorder Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Smith.

Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.

Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.

Representative—J. S. Edwards.

Probate Judge—H. J. Colten.

Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.

Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.

Treasurer—James E. Lowe.

Tax Assessor—James M. Parish.

Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.

Superintendent of Schools—James M. Cordier.

Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honegret, R. C. Lanolt, Buckner Harris.

CHILTON & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at 6:30 a. m.

No. 4 at 7:40 p. m.

No. 8 at 1:05 a. m.

No. 11 at 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 at 8:45 a. m.

No. 4 at 10:40 p. m.

No. 8 at 7:10 p. m.

No. 12 at 12:18 p. m.

Don't stop.

LODGING.—Regular communications

Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 10, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Dances are quite numerous.

Lightning rod men were in town last week.

Our merchants are now busy getting up their new fall goods.

A considerable amount was raised for the benefit of the cemetery.

The Baptists of Clanton have purchased a new Estey organ for their church.

We learn that Mr. A. J. Hall, of this place, has opened a dancing school, at Calera.

Another house of merchandise is now opened in Clanton shortly by Messrs. Gullahorn.

There will be a dance, at Lomax, next Friday night, at the residence of Mr. Fox Maull. Thanks for an invitation.

We are glad to see Mr. Will Robinson up and out again. He has recovered from a severe spell of sickness.

A protracted meeting has been begun at Shiloh Church, near Calera. A number of conversions were the good results.

We have been placed under obligations to Mrs. H. W. Barnes for a beautiful treat in the shape of a quantity of excellent grapes.

If you can arouse curiosity by an advertisement it is a great point gained. The fair sex don't hold the curiosity in the world.

Rev. S. M. Adams, of Bibb county, preached an interesting sermon at Pleasant Grove Church, near Calera, Sunday last.

Mr. Robt. Robuck, the oldest man in the county, aged 97 years, died at Maplesville, on last Friday. He has been a citizen of this county for 65 years.

Merchants having wool to card will find their interest by reading advertisement of Col. E. G. Walker, Montevallo, Ala., appearing elsewhere in these columns.

We received a pleasant call from Herbert Warner, on yesterday evening. He is on a visit to his home for a week or two. We wish him a pleasant visit.

A large pine tree, in the cemetery, was struck by lightning recently. The bark was split up, and the tree in large pieces, from the top of the tree to the ground.

Chas. Hannon, has opened a stock of goods in the store in which the post office is kept. Clanton is getting to be a business like now.

Miss Augusta Evans, one of our most charming and accomplished young ladies, is on a visit to Talladega this week. We wish her a pleasant visit and a safe return.

On Saturday, while Mr. A. Craney was cutting down a pear tree, he fell and broke his house, completely demolishing one end of it, and breaking a bedstead and a chair.

Mr. and Mrs. Craney had a very bad escape, having left that house only a moment before the accident.

The strike of the telegraph operators continues. Quite a number of wires have been cut, and some of the strikers have returned to work. The Brotherhood deny having anything to do with the cutting of the wires.

We are now offering a premium to subscribers, an interesting farmers monthly magazine. The subscription price of this magazine is one dollar a year. By paying \$1.50 in advance you can get two papers for the price of one.

To make a man realize an idea as you realize it, is what is necessary to make him understand his needs. Advertisements must aim to place a matter so clearly before the public that they see it as clearly as the advertiser does.

We are requested, by Mrs. Knox, to state that she has turned over to Judge Callen, nineteen dollars and thirty-five cents (\$19.35), net proceeds of the concert of last week; said amount to be held by Judge Callen, subject to order of committee on disbursement for benefit of cemetery.

Dr. J. P. Robinson has informed us that out of 153 patients, prescribed for and treated by him, most all of them since the 4th, of July, but one death has occurred, namely: Mr. Charles Edwards's infant, which died before it received treatment from him; living only about five minutes after his arrival at the house. A strict clinical record has been kept, and a list of names will probably be published next week.

We understand that Mrs. Knox will shortly remove to her old home, Montgomery. Her departure from our midst will be greatly regretted by the many friends she has made while with us, who will miss her much. We are glad to announce, however, that she has consented to give another entertainment with the assistance of her pupils and others, before leaving, which will be announced in due time.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the dance on last Monday night, at Mrs. Adams', was a decided success. All present spent a most delightful evening. The boys are under many obligations to Mr. Steele and Mrs. Knox, for the excellent music furnished by them. They are also under obligations to Mrs. Adams for the use of her house. The only thing that detracted anything at all from the enjoyment of the occasion, was the rain, which prevented the victims of cupid's darts from "star gazing."

Our Jamison correspondent asks why the VIEW does not have a correspondent in every neighborhood in the county. We have had a correspondent from nearly every section of the county, but they seem to have lost interest in the affairs of their own neighborhood, and have been very irregular in their correspondence. We hope they will do better in the future. We would like for all of our correspondents to send us a few items every week, and let their neighbors know what they are doing and what they intend to do next.

Pass 'em Round.

There is not a printer in Athens, Ga., that touches intoxicating liquor.—Columbus Times.

There is not a printer, editor, local editor, or any person connected with the printing business in Opelika, Ala., that drinks intoxicating liquors of any kind.—Opelika Times.

There is not a printer, editor, devil, wife sister or any one in anywise connected with the News or Temperance Herald, printed in Roanoke, that drinks any stimulants in any of its various forms.—Roanoke News.

There is not a printer in Montgomery, not one, that will enter a saloon in this city, on Sunday.—Montgomery Advertiser.

There is not an editor, printer, devil, man, woman or child, that ever enters a saloon in Clanton.

Jemison Jottings.

Health of our people good.

Fodder pulling the order of the day just now.

Why don't the VIEW have a correspondent in every neighborhood in the county.

A grand barbecue, at Bogus Light, on the 11th. A glorious time was reported.

Mr. J. O. Smith and lady, have returned from a visit to Troy.

The crops so far as we have seen are good. More sugar cane this year than ever before.

A Cumberland Presbyterian church, was organized at this place, last Sunday, by Rev. J. C. Armstrong, of Birmingham.

Miss Patton, of Shelby county, is spending sometime in Jemison, in hopes of recruiting her health. We hope she may be cured.

Progress, thinks it would be a good idea, for Jamison, Clanton

and every other neighborhood, to organize a spelling society, and challenge each other and have spelling matches, instead of base ball matches. This would be equally as pleasant and at the same time it would be very profitable. Let us hear from other neighborhoods.

P. S. The Progress will be out about the 18th.

Young Billie Smith, living near town, accomplished a feat of great daring not long ago. While he was "muddying" a pond for fish he discovered an alligator about five feet long. Instead of leaving the monster in possession, as most of us would have done, bold Billie seized his gatorship by the tail, drew him to land and killed him. Truly a deed of derring-do.—Greenville Advocate.

VERY LOW RATES.—During the continuance of the SOUTHERN EXPOSITION, at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days), the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These Tickets will be on sale every day, from L. & N. stations and will be good 15 days, allowing ample time to visit the GREATEST EXPOSITION ever held in the South, and second only to the Centennial at Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Among the fine and, intricate structures of our mortal frame the eyes stand pre-eminent, serving as windows to the wonderful economy at work within; do you want yours to be bright, frank and beaming? Then keep the system cleansed; and the soul consequently at peace by the use of the sovereign healer, Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," as the amiable housewife remarked to her believing mate; and with true poetic fervor she seized the silver-triple-plated desert spoon and poured out the evening draft for each of her tender darlings from the rose-hued contents of a comely phial bearing the significant legend, Edwards Wilder's Mother's Warm Syrup.

ATTENTION!

A lie goes out every year that this FACTORY has stopped. WHENEVER WE STOP WE WILL LET YOU KNOW. Bring in or send your wool and we will do our best to please you. Mark your wool to E. G. WALKER, Montevallo, Ala.

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September 17th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.

Intermediate " " 2.00.

Common School " " 2.50.

Academic " " 3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved 1st. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as principal of the Jemison Academy.

2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.

3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one whom we can trust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business and we hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 19th Jemison, Ala.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands, issued from the circuit court of Chilton county, against F. M. Davenport and D. H. Davenport, J. L. Rieberry and Wilson Davenport, and in favor of J. W. Foshee, I will proceed to sell on the first Monday in September, 1883, at the courthouse door of Chilton county, between the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property as the property of said D. H. Davenport, and Wilson Davenport, to-wit: The west half of southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of southwest quarter and north half of northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 16, township 22, range 13, the west half of northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of north west quarter of section 21, township 22, range 13, part of east half of northeast quarter section 21, township 22, range 13, as to D. H. Davenport's land; the south half of southwest quarter, the north half of southwest quarter, the northwest quarter of southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 21, township 22, range 13, as to Wilson Davenport's land.

Dated this first day of August, 1883.

J. E. DOWE,

Sheriff Chilton County.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-11 Rev. J. G. GURLEY.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

OF

DRY GOODS, CROCKERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

OF

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OF

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this

House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and

Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-11

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver,

Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in heal-

ing the above named diseases, and pro-

nounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian

Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved

me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1

THURSDAY JENKINS.

ONLY \$20.

THE

Bookwalter Engine

IS THE BEST

MADE.

It is the best engine for cotton gins,

wood-working, planing, grist mills,

cane and elder mills, thrashing ma-

chines.

Burch, Logan co., W. Va., 1882.

The 4 horse-power Bookwalter En-

gine bought March 31, 1882, is complete.

We are well pleased with it. It drives

a 24-inch grist mill, and grinds eighty

The City View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1883.

NO. 40

THEN AND NOW.

All the years of longing, waiting,
All the hours of loving, hating,
All the dreams of hope, and
All the tears of sorrow,
That have borne me as a river
Down the years, I give her—
A lifetime back, I give and strive
At the time 'twixt then and now.

Days of summer warmth and gladness,
Moments of delicious madness,
And the nights of tearful sadness,
That have ruled my brow with care-lines,
Gladled me when the noonday sun shines,
Pained the thorns where memory still twines
Round the time 'twixt then and now.

What the tumult of life's hurry
Did the bloom become a berry?
What the bird became a flower?
What the shell some sheltered bower?
What a word now perfumes shower?
Shall the then be lost in now?

PATTY HOSKWOOD.

OLD "LIFE."

Old "Life" Edwards, as I remember him, was a jolting cartman. I presume he had been christened Eliphaz; but nobody ever called him by the full name, and for aught I know, he may have forgotten it himself. He drove an old nag, noted for a most astonishing docility of the spine, which brought his saddle deep down in a valley. Such a conformation was consistent with no beauty, but it might have been available to a beginner practicing gymnastics.

But it was not of the old horse that I proposed to speak; but of Life himself, who had been a nautical adventurer in his younger days. For the ancient mariner, in our parts, if he has been a devotee of fortune, and quit the sea as young as he began, gravitates as naturally to the alternative of a fishing-boat or a jolting-cart as does the broken-winged pelican to a public-house.

Life told me the story himself, but I will not attempt to give it in his language, for I never admired his style, and do not think my readers would. His was a great many knots in it. It was interlarded with "you know's" and "don't you see's" until the result was that at times the hearer didn't see or know anything; and it became necessary to begin back and clear away the fog that enveloped his statements, even as it did the old Sirius when Life deserted her so suddenly. But I am anticipa-

ting. It was in the year "ninety-nine," according to Life's reckoning, when he, then nineteen years of age, was a boat-steward in the Sirius, on the Brazil route. Joe Pinkham, who commanded her, was not the most agreeable man in the world to sail with; and Life found his position on board anything but a comfortable one. The routine of a subaltern's duty under such a skipper was a continuous martyrdom, but our hero saw no prospect of escape from it. The ship was fitted only for one season, and Captain Pinkham did not intend to drop his anchor except in a home port.

But relief from thralldom arrived to him in the most singular and unexpected manner. The Sirius was lying to on the banks, one thick, murky night, and, for the avowed purpose of "working up" the boat-stewards, the captain had ordered that they should take turns to patrol the "house" overhead, as a kind of supplementary addition to the regular lookout on the bows.

The house was simply a rude covering of boards laid over the skids or boat-lumbers, and extending nearly the whole length over the quarter-deck. Life, stationed to his nose in a monkey-jacket, and roofed down to the eyes with a sailor's cap, mounted his post when his turn came at midnight, and fell into a mechanical movement fore-and-aft his beat. It could not be called a march; but it was only that unconsciously easy straddle known only to the possessor of flexible "legs." He was communing with his angry thoughts, and wishing himself anywhere but on board the Sirius, when he suddenly awakened to a sense of his remoteness by a rushing sound of water, and an overshadowing cloud darkened the air. He cried out something, he knew not what, but there was no time to do anything to avoid the impending collision.

The strange ship's jib-boom came in directly over Life's head; a terrific snap and crashing followed; he felt the sensation going from beneath his feet, involuntarily clutched in the air above his head. The boards were torn from under him, and the next moment he was hurled into the void, still hanging on by the stranger's jib-martingale-stay, amidst the wreck of her head-gear. The two vessels were clear of each other, and Life was able to drop back to his own, he was resourceful but in a climb-up and down his footing on the other. By the time he had succeeded in doing this, the Sirius had vanished into impenetrable mist and darkness.

Luckily, the stranger, who was running free, was under no great head-way, there being more swell than wind at the moment of the collision. Hence, no serious damage was done to the hull of either vessel, and they had separated at the first recoil. Thankful at having escaped with his life (I do not mean his name), the young fellow scrambled through the snarl of wreck, upon the forecastle of the ship, where her crew and officers were all rallying now, to examine into the extent of the disaster.

"Qui va la?" shouted the hoarse voice of some one in authority, as he jumped in on the comparative terra firma of the deck.

But the French mate got no reply to his hail. "Because, don't you see," said Life, "I didn't know nothin' about 'par-voisin,' you know." So the next minute the interloper was surrounded by a ring of astonished mariners, and a great stock of breath was expended, for which neither party was any the wiser. At length a little fellow was pushed into the ring, who spoke the only language which Life had considered worth spending time and labor to learn. Through the medium of this interpreter he was informed that he was on board the Providence, merchantman, bound to Bordeaux. But there was not much time to spend in explanation. To think of restoring their new recruit to his own vessel was quite impossible. She was already far to the windward, and to return the dead-spars it was necessary for the French ship to keep off before the wind.

When Life came to consider the matter, he decided that he had little or nothing to be sorry for. He had escaped unhurt, almost by a miracle, and his situation among his new shipmates was not likely to be more unpleasant than under the tyranny of Joe-Pinkham. He had left a few old clothes on board the Sirius, but not much money was due him, as the ship had taken but little oil.

There was one matter which haunted his thoughts more than all others. Rhoda Joy would suppose him dead; and it was quite uncertain how long it would be before he could inform her of her mistake, for the political affairs of the whole world were at that period, in a most unsettled state. It was no easy matter for those living under different flags to communicate, either in person or by letter. It was in the midst of the quasi-war between the United States and France, and although this was confined merely to naval operations, the beligerent state of affairs was well known to the crew of the Providence, as well as to Edwards himself. Under a false impression, Rhoda Joy, though she loved him as her life, might, after a proper season of mourning, unite her fate with that of some other man. But at nineteen no youth is long despondent, if his conscience is clear; and our hero, being well treated, merged in with the rest as one of the crew of the Providence, and, for the present, at least, had no reason to sorrow at the change of vessels. With the aid of the interpreter he made rapid progress in acquiring the language orally, as he thought it might be of great advantage to have such knowledge at some future time.

He was not destined to see the port of Bordeaux at all, for the Providence was overhauled in the Bay of Biscay by a French line-of-battle ship, the Tonnerre, and three of her men selected to serve in the navy of the French Directory, one of whom was the poor wretch who had picked up, as it were, on her jib-boom. Little cared the boarding officer in what flag he truly owed allegiance. He was an able-bodied seaman, and such were in demand; that was a good and sufficient warrant.

It seemed to Life now that his identity and individuality were completely lost. For the Tonnerre was one of the clumsy, crowded ships of the day, mounting at least twenty guns too many for her length and tonnage, and feeding a hundred or two more men than were of any earthly use in manning them. Hence, in an action, her battery was too close to be effectively worked, and, action or no action, everybody was in everybody else's way. He was no longer Life Edwards; he was only number so-and-so, a unit in a dubious host of Frenchmen, a single cog or screw of a vast machinery.

The Tonnerre did little but make flying runs from one French harbor to another, and, verify, by her good sailing qualities, the tanning boast of the British fleet, that the French ships were built to run away, and their own to fight. But in a few months the aftermath of the coup d'etat of Bonaparte changed the whole order of things, and infused new vigor into all warlike movements, naval and military. The First Consul could not make up his mind to lose his subjects in Egypt; the Tonnerre, with several other large ships, were ordered to sail, and succeeded in running the gauntlet into the Mediterranean.

But the elements were not so easily awaked as the British cruisers. The

Tonnerre, became separated from her consort in bad weather, and was driven out of her course over toward the Barbary shore. The gale blew itself out at last, and, while in the act of making sail to work off the land, an explosion of her magazine took place, from some mysterious cause which has never been explained. The late proud ship went to fragments, and the nine hundred beings who had been crowded into her were either hurled instantly into eternity, or were left in the sea clinging to pieces of the wreck.

It was merely one of the little accidents of war, such as come dainty down to us, condensed into a single line of chronicles of that period. This was before the age of daily papers and indefatigable reporters, and little was preserved of the details of such matters. What were a thousand human lives, more or less, during that era of human slaughter?

Our adventurer still clung to life and to a shattered star. The sea became smooth and calm; small craft put out from the shore as soon as the thunder of the explosion was heard, and he, with some twenty others, was picked up and carried into Tripoli, to be held to slavery at the will of the pirate sovereign.

Life used to relate many of his adventures while a prisoner among these "Ish'm'ites" as he called them. He was not a little proud of the fact that he was no "servant of servants," but was attached to the personal staff of the great Bashaw himself.

Finding no loophole of escape, he was held five years in the service of the tyrant, who, he admitted, was more merciful than Joe Pinkham. His heart beat high with hope at the first appearance of the hostile American fleet in the year "three"; but hope was destined to be long deferred, and during the wait that ensued, his position and treatment were still less endurable than before.

Among the prisoners taken with Bain bridge in the Philadelphia frigate, he recognized one of his former comrades on the Sirius, and found an opportunity for a short conversation. His appearance in the flesh was, of course, like a resurrection to his astonished companion. It was known that Life had been walking in the hurricane house, and had uttered one cry of alarm, after which no one had seen or heard of him. It was naturally supposed, as the whole foundation beneath him had been demolished, that he must have been killed or knocked overboard at the moment of the collision. They had no knowledge of the name, nation or fate of the ship which had thus come in contact with theirs. Life Edwards, was, beyond all dispute, dead, and was so reported on their arrival home.

It was something of a blow to the poor slave, even though he was not prepared for it, to learn that Rhoda Joy, after giving two years to his memory, had married another; but he did not suffer what might be called a boyish disappointment to weigh long on his spirits. It was only what he ought to have expected, and no one was to blame, on either side. He soon forgot to grieve, as he listened to the music of the Constitution's cannon, and dodged the missiles thrown into the city.

It used to seem strange to me to think that the old teamster, whom I met every hour in the day, shouting his "Git up!" and "G'long!" to the lank hollow-backed steed, had really been an actor in such scenes, had beheld the terrible effects of the bombardment, had looked upon Old Ironsides in a blaze of angry fire, and had listened to the night explosion of the Philadelphia when blown up by Decatur, and of the little sketch in which the devoted Somers and his associates met their mysterious fate. Thrilling incidents which seemed so far away in the past, as I read them in my school history, were brought before me, as if they were but yesterday's events, when the old man talked as carelessly about them as he would of hauling Mr. Smith's ton of coal yesterday.

With the shattered Bashaw and the peace, Life was included in the process with other prisoners, and returned to his country after six years' absence. It does not appear that either he or his old love, already a wife and mother, made fools of themselves, as heroes and heroines are, for the most part, destined to do in similar cases. They accepted the situation, and made the best of it; which course may have been more or less heroic, as the critic may choose to consider it.

Life followed the sea for many years afterward, and, in the time, married. His worthy dame, as also the Rhoda Joy of the story, both honored by numerous grandchildren, were still living at the time I learned these facts from the old cartman's own lips.

Come, come! Let us have peace! said a mild-mannered speaker to the man who was on top in the fight, and who was thumping his opponent, vigorously. "That's what I say," was the response. "And I mean to have peace if I have to kill him to get it."

THE MAGNAT GRADUATE.

A Little Story of Life in a Print Shop.

When the Chicago Tribune.
"Can I come in?"
A young man whose clothes were suspiciously new, and upon whose face there was a complacent, self-satisfied expression, stood in the doorway of the editorial room.

"Certainly, you can," said the horse reporter, "only don't say anything to the effect that we ought to have a pleasant summer after such a rainy spring, or you may find yourself a pallid corpse in the coffin kept beneath the wooden turrets of the castle. If you are looking for the Hartford Sunday Journal, the Owego Record, the Nunda News, or the Batavia Spirit of the Times, you will find them in that pile of papers on that table in the corner. If you want—"

"I don't want to read any exchanges," said the young man. "The object of my visit was to see the principal editor—the one who makes engagements with journalists."

"The what?"
"The editor who makes engagements with journalists."

"Oh, you mean the man who hires the hands. He's in the other room. Do you want a job?"

"Well," said the young man in a rather haughty manner; "I have some thoughts of entering the journalistic profession."

"You mean that you want to hire out as a deck-hand on a newspaper, don't you?"

"Perhaps that is your way of expressing it, sir," said the young man, "my professor of rhetoric always told us that—"

"Oh, you're a college graduate, are you?" said the horse reporter. "I thought you had a kind of I-shall-now-go-forth-and-take-charge-of-affairs air about you. I suppose you graduated last week?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply "and I may say that my oration—"

"I know all about it," said the horse reporter. "You spoke a piece about 'Life's Lesson' or 'Our Country's Future,' or something like that, and when you had finished it the young lady in the percale dress, whom you have been talking to the weekly meetings of the Platonian Literary Society for the last two years, sent a big bouquet up to the platform for you with a little piece of rose-tinted note-paper in the centre of it, with 'From One Who Admires Genius' written on it. There are now more young men who started out to carve a niche high in the temple of fame chasing large red steers over the arid plains of Texas or delivering mackerel to the first families than you can shake a stick at. Your best hold for the next year or two will be checking off barrels of Al sugar for some wholesale grocery house over on River street. Destiny won't get left any in the meantime!"

"Then you do not think I will be able to make my mark in the journalistic profession?"

"You might," replied the reporter, "if you were to go up stairs and fall over some type, but not otherwise at present."

"Good day, sir. I shall keep my eye on journalism and await an opportunity to join its ranks."

"All right," said the reporter, "but in case the street-car conductors get up another strike you had better remove your optic from journalism and head for the car barns."

A Boston Woman Says This.

I am a milliner, and I have made between \$1,500 and \$2,000 a year in my business for some time past. I married four years ago. My husband is kind and good-looking, but he never learned any trade, had no profession, and could not average \$500 a year. I loved him, however, but I say that if it would not do to depend upon him, so I kept on with my business.

After a time I think he got a little lazy, and we were both away during the day we could not keep house and got sick of boarding. Finally I proposed that he should keep house, and I would run the business and find the money. We have now lived very happily in this way for two years. My husband gets up and builds the fire, gets breakfast, and I leave at 7:45 for my place of business. He does the washing and ironing, the cleaning, and I do not know of any woman who can beat him. His tastes are sweet, and can equal to any one in town.

I may be an isolated case, but I think the time has now come when women who have husbands to support should make them do the work; otherwise they are luxuries we must do without.—Boston Globe.

An exchange tells of a woman who was struck dumb while ordering her husband to shoot his first wife. "Wives should make this in the north-west corner, section four (4), range three (3) of their husbands."

THE BELL RINGING BOY.

The Old Story Related with a Few Variations.

"I would like to ring that bell. Say, won't you let me ring that bell? I'll give you fifty cents if you let me ring that bell."

The speaker was a mild-eyed young fellow with an innocent look upon his face that inspired confidence at first sight. He was a Boston boy and was in Waterloo, Canada, with only fifty cents in his pocket. He hadn't had any breakfast or dinner, and when he had offered Charley Hall, the proprietor of the hotel, fifty cents for the privilege of ringing the huge dinner-bell that hung in the office, he was playing for a stake.

Charley gave the youth a casual glance, "raised him up" as a "fresh," and then told him he could ring the bell as long as he wished to for fifty cents.

The young man laid down his last fifty cents, seized the bell and began a vigorous ringing.

As it happened to be about the dinner hour, the proprietor thought this a good joke.

In through the parlors, out upon the veranda and even up into the chambers sounded the clang of the bell. The guests soon became annoyed and then exasperated. "What in thunder have you got that bell ringing for?" asked one.

"Tie a rope to that calf and haul him in," said another. "If you don't put a stop to that confounded nuisance we'll quit your house," said a third.

The landlord, thoroughly bewildered, both by the ringing of the bell and the complaints of the guests, went out to the fellow and said:

"Come, haven't you rung that bell about long enough? The guests are all complaining about it."

"Ring it long enough! Bless your soul, I haven't hardly begun yet. What do you suppose I paid you the last fifty cents that I had in the world for? Long enough? Pah! You must be crazy, man. Just listen to that bell. Ain't that a splendid sounding bell? What a magnificent bell! Listen to the fine tone of that bell, man, and then think how you could ask me to stop ringing that bell. I'd rather ring this bell than eat my dinner. Don't keep bothering me; let me attend to this bell."

By this time the attention of the town officers was attracted to the matter, and the landlord was told he must discontinue the ringing of the bell.

"Condemn it," said the now thoroughly exasperated landlord, "I'm not ringing the bell."

"Well, you must stop it, no matter who it is that's ringing it."

To the bell-ringer again went the annoyed landlord and repeated his request, this time a little more severe. "I want you to let up on this business. You have made noise enough, and I think it's time to stop. Do you want to alarm the whole country?"

"Just listen to that bell; ain't that a daisy bell? That's the best bell I think I ever heard. Where did you get this bell? Oh, it's splendid! Say, just listen to this bell. What an exceptionally fine sounding bell. What will you take for that bell?"

"The question ain't what I'll take for the bell, but what you'll take to let up," said the excited landlord.

"Well, I don't know that I care to stop, but ain't that a fine sounding bell—if it's all the same to you about \$10, I think would be about right."

"I won't give you \$10, but I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll give you \$5 and the best dinner you ever had if you'll stop right where you are."

"Agreed; let's have your \$5. Thanks. Now we'll go to dinner, and in a few minutes the ravenous youth from the 'Hub' was putting away roast beef and chicken salad at a marvelously rapid rate.

Indians With Tails.

The existence of a tribe of Indians in Paraguay with tails is asserted, apparently on good authority. An Argentine domiciled in the Argentine missions has a yerba establishment in the Paraguayan missions in a district called Tuare-Tuay. While collecting the yerba in the yerba woods one day his mules were attacked by some Guayacuyes Indians, who fled after killing several mules. The muleteers pursued, firing on the Indians, one of whom, a boy of seven or eight years, was wounded and captured. This boy was brought to Posadas, the Argentine mission of Don Francisco Guisobon, the Argentine doctor, and he excited much wonder, and some German photographers him, he having a tail six to eight inches long. The boy was very ugly, but his body is not covered with hair. A brother, in possession of Col. Enciso's Room, has also a tail, and he said that all the tribe are similarly adorned. This tale of a tail is repeated by Dr. Luis Pissinatti, an Italian.

The Farm Dairy.

In order to compete with the proprietors of large butter and cheese dairies, farmers have been obliged to give more attention to their own resources for making a good quality of butter and cheese, and only such as do this need hope for marked success. Good cows, well watered, and well fed, will produce good milk, but this is not all. Good milk must have proper care and intelligent treatment, or it will not produce fine butter or cheese. At this time of year, and later, there will be much complaint about the quality of the milk. It is largely attributable to the cows drinking impure, stagnant water. Well watered, means having plenty of good, pure, running water. Cows should also have access to convenient shade in the hot weather. It is not strange that a can of milk is occasionally spoiled in a seemingly unaccountable way when it contains a pailful of milk drawn from a cow in an overheated condition. Cows should not be hurried or worried in going to and from pasture, and when "milking time" comes, let the "thorough work" of cleanliness begin.

In the average farm dairy, too little attention is given to the management of milk. The introduction of what may be termed "the home-made creamery system," has proved a wonderful boon to many farmers. Such as do not invest in the patented creameries, need some artificial method for keeping the milk and cream at a proper temperature. A neighboring farmer has for several years kept milk in a cellar-tank, which is supplied from an adjoining pond of pure water. Into this water-tank cans 20 inches deep, are set so that the water comes to within two inches of the top, and they are left uncovered, to allow the animal heat to pass off. A thermometer, occasionally plunged into the water enables him to regulate the temperature, which should be at about 62 degrees, and as a result, the cream rises, to a depth of from two to three inches, in the can. The tank was built, and water conducted to it, at a small expense, which has been simply repaid, as the quantity of cream greatly exceeds that produced by the old method, of setting in shallow pans. By some such means as this the farm dairy may be made a profitable adjunct to general farming.—Agriculturist.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

The Persecution of Bob Ingersoll, Counsel for the Defendants.

Mr. Ingersoll, in closing up his speech for the defense in the Star Route trial, made a rapid summary of the evidence, as it appeared to him, and concluded with the following peroration, delivered with great solemnity and pathos:

Now, gentlemen, the responsibility is with you. Their fates are in your hands. Everything they hold dear is in your power. With this fearful responsibility you have no right to listen to the whisper of suspicion. You have no right to hearken to the promptings of fear. Beware of prejudice. Look to the testimony alone. Be not convinced by the last argument; listen not to epithets instead of facts. Recall every argument made in this case. Put the honor and the scale and then have the honor and manhood to say which case goes down. We ask from you the mercy of an honest verdict. That is all we ask—the verdict of your honesty. It is for you to say whether these defendants shall live with honor among their fellow-citizens; whether they shall live in the free air or be taken from their wives, from their children, from their friends, from all they hold most dear. It is for you to say whether they shall be clothed with honor or with shame; whether their day shall set without a single star in all the sky of eternal light; whether they shall be branded as criminals. After all that they have suffered, after they have been pursued by the government as no defendants have before been pursued, it is for you to say whether their homes shall be blessed by the lightning of a false verdict. You must say whether their future shall be one of agony, of grief, of tears.

Nothing beneath the stars of heaven is so profoundly and as the wreck of a human being. Nothing is so profoundly mournful as a home covered with shame. The thing is as infinitely sad as the thing that shall cast a stain upon children yet unborn. It is for you to say whether this shall be such a verdict of one in accordance with the law and the facts. This prosecution is heated with the shame, they are excited by the heat, but I will say that in the end they will be a thousand times better pleased with a verdict of not guilty than with what they ask. They would enjoy their victory; they would like success, and they would have you give to those aspirations greater weight than to human and wretched children. I want a verdict that will relieve my clients from the agony of two long years; that will lift from them the cloud; a verdict that will lift from them the days and nights with a wave of joy and of gratitude down to you, and all of the spectators were visibly affected.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 28, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

The number of destitute children in Chicago is 10,000.

Eufaula will have an agricultural fair in November, beginning the 13th.

Ashville is troubled with mad dogs and measles just now; so says the *Argus*.

Cadet Whitaker's father has just died, leaving \$5,000 and a fine farm. He was once a slave.

Charleston celebrated its 100th anniversary, since its incorporation as a city, on the 18th inst.

Wm. Jones was accidentally killed near Huntsville on the 8th inst., by the breaking of a swing.

Tuscaloosa county which has been suffering terrible drought, was visited by good rains on the 13th and 14th, inst.

The New York papers say that the new drink is called a "dude" cocktail, and is made out of mush, gruel, and chopped ice and fresh milk.

One year ago there were not over 200 people in Dickey county, Dakota. Now the population is from 4,000 to 5,000 and rapidly increasing.

Negro horse thieves were captured near Selma, last week, with two mules stolen in Tuscaloosa county. The rascals had stolen 13 horses and mules.

There are four dwellings in course of construction in Tuscaloosa: Mrs. Anderson's, Judge Brown's, Mr. Fred. Turner's and Rev. Mr. Anderson's.

A colored woman having small pox came up the Ala. Great Southern railroad on the 8th inst., and stopped over at Birmingham. It caused some excitement.

North Carolina has four graduates at West Point this year, greater than that of any other southern state. One of these stands fifth in a class of fifty-two.

Georgia is to have a new capital building, at Atlanta. One million dollars has been appropriated for the purpose of erecting it. It will take several years to complete the building.

The Augusta Chronicle says that it is an uncommon thing to find in that city a negro who can not read and write, while there is much illiteracy among the white people.

The Birmingham Chronicle says a miller of German descent who takes in gins and cotton at Wheeler's Station, has become the heir of two and one-third million dollars.

A lawyer was summoned as a witness in a certain case. The judge, finding that the witness was lying badly, interrupted him, saying: "I beg of you to forget your profession for a moment and tell us the truth."—Spanish Joke.

The Age learns from Mr. C. M. Garner, who recently conducted the census of Birmingham taken for the new city directory, that the population of the city is 11,348, and that the directory contains 5,218 names. This is the population within the corporate limits. It is estimated that from 2,000 to 3,000 persons live close to the corporate limits who properly belong to Birmingham. This shows that the popular estimate of a population of 12,000 has been a very safe one. There are 1610 more males than females.

A snake so huge as to suggest the suspicion that the sea serpent has temporarily deserted its native element has been discovered in the Wittenberg Mountains, in South Africa. A resident, who went out to shoot rock-rabbits, was sitting quietly waiting, when suddenly, from a large opening in a rock close by, he heard a great noise among these animals. He sat still, wondering what it could mean, when presently an enormous snake appeared.

He describes it as being scaly, and having a head like a goat, with a neck about two feet and a body of about six feet in circumference, its length about twenty to twenty-five yards. He saw the reptile first draw its hind body forward, then, raising the front part of its body to the height of about fifteen feet, it gradually raised itself over a large krantz and disappeared. He thought of firing, but he was being lashed with very much, and he was afraid of drawing its attention upon him. He also says that he was within fifteen or twenty yards, and had a good view of the snake for about five minutes. A party of hunters went out from the village the evening day to hunt the snake, but did not find it which perhaps was not very surprising.

The Great Exposition.

The Fair City is Getting Ready.

The Exposition is Big Thing.

The Alabama Exhibit, Etc.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 16, 1883. Taking a deeper at Birmingham on Saturday night we spent Exposition ward for about thirteen hours. Being wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, we saw nothing of interest along the route until we reached Nashville where the hotel was had and a large crowd began to jam the cars.

A young woman who got on the train at Nashville sat in front of us all the way to Louisville. We made a note of this because we were trying to read and couldn't, for as a talking machine she was ahead of anything at the exposition. She was accompanied by a young American, who, it seemed, would not have cared if some one had compassionately placarded him: "Talked to Death." We envied him only when passing through the tunnels.

Well, now as to the exposition. We have seen something of everything to be seen at present. It is still incomplete. The building is very much larger and its architectural beauty far superior to that of the Atlanta exposition. It is said to be larger than the main building at Vienna in 1873, at Paris in 1863 and New York in 1853, while it is smaller only than the two London expositions and the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876. So far only three States—Arkansas, Tennessee and Alabama—have separate and distinct exhibits. Of these three fine exhibits it is with no little pride that we say Alabama's surpasses the other two. For this fine exhibit of our products and resources we are indebted to the L. & N. railroad. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway has a very tasty display from Alabama, but not so complete as it might be. The L. & N. we learn from Mr. R. W. A. Wilda, who has charge of the display, has spent about \$6,000 in getting up the exhibits. And we might add that it is to Mr. Wilda's energy that the road and the people of Alabama are indebted for the success of the enterprise. There is no doubt that it will be the best advertisement Alabama has ever had. We say will be from the fact that the exhibit is not complete. Mr. Wilda is now on the lookout for a large cotton stalk with open bolls, and he is also getting ready a turpentine exhibit, and when the crowds begin to pour in, as they will next month, then may our State reap the benefit of this great stroke of enterprise on the part of the L. & N. railroad. Even old Barnum with his great show will be here next month. And when the Alabama Press gets here we expect to read the compliments of each member to the zeal and earnestness of Mr. Wilda in his work for Alabama.

Not a small part of the Alabama exhibit is that of the Pratt Saw Mill Company, of our own county. It is a tasty office built of our famous yellow pine, and polished beautifully. It is especially attractive. The display of minerals and of farm products is also excellent.

The Art Gallery is a most interesting feature. Gen. Sheridan sends the famous Gobelin tapestries representing scenes from Alexander the Great. The three hundred pictures, vases, pieces of statuary, etc., are valued at over \$1,000,000, and are loaned by August Belmont, George I. Seney, J. P. Morgan, Victor Newcomb, Reuben Springer and a hundred others; even Uncle Sammy Tilden has consented to allow us to view his majestic self on canvas.

The electric railway is a feature of the park, and the pyrotechnic display every Thursday night, which we have not yet seen, is said to be very fine. The largest organ in the Southwest, and one of the finest in the country, has been built by a Boston firm at the northern end of the Exposition Hall and on this there are daily recitals by the most celebrated performers. No music of a single instrument is grander than a fine organ, and in the present instance it is combined with the enthusiastic tones of a chorus of five hundred trained voices and of a great orchestra.

One man would have a difficult task in attempting to write up everything to be seen and heard at the exposition, so we will stop, and say a word about Louisville. From the top of the Courier-Journal building, the highest in the city, one looks down upon a system of regular streets bordered with handsome residences and business houses, which, combined, furnish not an unpleasant view, but the ever there is a quiet elegance about the place that few towns of like size can lay claim to. We have been surprised at meeting so many ex-Alabamians, who are now residents of the city. The sentiment of the citizenship here, we learn from them, is thoroughly non-sectional. Being a non-dividing fine its population is made up of both northerners and

southern citizens in almost equal proportion. One thing noticed by the writer is that the beauty of Kentucky women appears overrated to the families with the dressing-room beauties of the Gulf region. The superior physique of the Kentucky belle is probably the matter of her fame. However, we may be partial to the Gulf country. Louisville is certainly a beautiful city, and though not so full of life as her neighbor, Cincinnati, still at night and many interesting sights and sounds in her limits to fill up a long letter, but it cannot be done now. Let everybody come and see it themselves, and take in the biggest show the South has had. W. H. L.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Chilton County Agricultural Association.

1. This shall be called the Chilton County Agricultural Association.
2. Its object shall be to give encouragement to an improved cultivation of the soil, its enrichment, the use of such methods as may be profitable in the raising and improvement of stock, intensifying and augmenting agricultural interests and pursuits by intercommunication between the farmers of the county, and the giving of such mutual counsels as will insure to these pursuits remuneration and success.
3. Any farmer or other person may become a member of the Association by enrolling his name.
4. The revenues of the Association shall be raised by voluntary contributions, or by such other plan as the body may adopt.
5. The officers shall be a President, one Vice-President from each precinct in the county, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and an Executive Committee, consisting of five persons.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Association and perform such duties as are usually expected of such an officer.
2. In the absence of the President, one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside over the meetings of the Association, and it shall also be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to make written or verbal reports of the farming interests and agricultural pursuits of their respective precincts. They shall be expected to avail themselves of all the information that may be had, that can in any way be of service to the Association in furthering its objects.
3. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Association, taking it upon himself to secure all of the information he can from other counties and States with regard to farming interests, stock, etc., that may be of benefit to the Association.
4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a permanent record of the proceedings of the Association.
5. The Executive Committee shall be charged with the duty of executing and carrying out the objects of the Association, collecting facts and information for the Association, making such suggestions to the body as they deem advisable to be brought before it. The committee may meet at the call of its chairman, or at such time in its judgment the interests of the Association would warrant.
6. The meetings of this Association shall be held in Clanton on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in each month, provided, the Association may by vote have some of its meetings at other points in the county.

Alabama Hard to Beat.

Any one who doubts that the South is on a high road to prosperity, and getting it pay as it goes along, should consider the conditions of the State of Alabama. Before the war, Alabama raised a great deal of cotton and not much of anything else; now she produces much corn, hents some northern States in the production of oats, finds profit in pork and wool, and has a pleasing assortment of mines and mills. In spite of all this, however, she raises about 50 per cent. more of cotton than she did ten years ago. Better still, she has doubled the number of her farms, which may mean either that her large plantations are being divided and better cultivated than before, or that much improved land of which Alabama has a great deal has been put under cultivation. If any of the older States can show a better record, the Herald would be glad to hear of it, and to inform the public as to the facts.—N. Y. Herald.

Birmingham merchants are putting their fine goods in front of their stores, and are being eyed by policemen if any one should try to force them open.

A Western paper says: "Sam Weiden was shot last night in the streets by Henry Parsons." About the worst place a man can be shot in is in the street, and the man who shot him was a police officer. It is invariably proven that

Notes and News.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

RATES OF TUITION.

Primary department, per term	\$1.00
Preparatory " "	2.00
Intermediate " "	3.00
Academic " "	4.00
Music " "	3.00
Contingent fee per term	.25

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$5 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FARM OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Aore, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Aore Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 28th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North.	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m.	Selma	Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:58 "	Calera	Lve. 5:33 "
" 1:10 "	Talladega	" 3:30 "
" 2:07 "	Anniston	" 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m.	Rome	" 11:29 a. m.
" 6:30 "	Dalton	" 8:44 "
" 8:10 "	Cleveland	" 8:00 "
" 8:50 "	Chattanooga	" 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward.	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 10:58 a. m.	Selma	Lv. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 "	Demopolis	" 6:56 "
Leave 4:50 a. m.	Meridian	Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Madrox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Denun, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him. Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. mr a-4 J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

T. M. TERNAN.

Clanton, Ala.

Jan 27-84

We are giving an excellent farm journal—The American Farmer—to every subscriber to this paper who will pay past dues and one year's subscription in advance. New subscribers can likewise have the benefit of this offer.

Blank deeds for sale at this office.

The Place to Buy Goods.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FAMILY

SUPPLIES, NOTIONS, HATS,

Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware,

Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles and

FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CALL ON R. EHRMAN, AT CLANTON, AND EXAMINE PRICES.

I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels Flour, 20,000 pounds Meat, 50 sacks of Coffee and much other goods as the farmer needs. Liberal advances made to farmers when good security is given. Come and see me if you are in need of supplies.

Respectfully,

R. EHRMAN.

Clanton, Ala., January 1, 1883.

The Eclipse Leads the World!

ENGINES

OF ALL SIZES

FROM TWO TO TWO

HUNDRED HORSE

POWER,

—AND—

OF ALL KINDS

PORTABLE

—AND—

Stationary, on Sills and on Wheels.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND DURABLE; THE SAFEST,

SIMPLEST AND BEST.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS, GINS, COTTON PRESSES, &c.

FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES ADDRESS

S. A. BLASSINCAME,

Agent for Chilton County, Clanton, Ala.

jun14-83

ALLEN, BETHUNE & CO.,

—PROPRIETORS—

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

The attention of all those contemplating shipping Cotton to Montg-

ery the coming season, is called to the fact that we are

prepared (with all necessary facilities) to handle

Cotton at as low charges as any other house

in the city. We are also dealers

in all kinds of

GUANOS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in all transactions.

Allen, Bethune & Co.

August 1st, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No-Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cures

and eradicates all these. The combination which, by his process is made

between these two reliable medicines, is not rarely obtained, but which brings

out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they

purify the blood, whose impurity is at the cause of all these affections; they

drive out and new it all

Humors, teaching

hies for their vices

and strengthening effects from cures who have been benefited by this

valuable medicine. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL Taint the

cures are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-arranges the

constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and

cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworms; it

relieves the Hair, and is a sure relief

for Gout, Rheumatism, old Sores, Syphilis

and Venereal Diseases.

AND POTAS

FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 22, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

County Eastern Chancery Division—R. & Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Clerk Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Smith.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callan.
County Clerk—Wm. H. Pugh.
Register to Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Recorder—James M. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
The Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
The Collector—Biley M. Haycraft.
Supt. Education—James M. Gorder.
Commissioners—R. Wells, J. J. Hargrett, R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

REVENUE & N. A. RAILROAD.

Train pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
No. 1 at 6:30 a. m.
No. 3 7:40 p. m.
No. 5 1:05 a. m.
No. 11 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
No. 2 at 6:45 a. m.
No. 4 10:40 p. m.
No. 6 7:10 p. m.
No. 12 12:15 p. m.
*Don't stop.

Locals.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 1, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Notice change in the advertisement of Jimson Academy, which appears in another column.

Mrs. Oerting, of Pensacola, accompanied by a daughter and son, are spending the heated term in Clanton.

Clanton is improving considerably. An absence of one week will prove it to anyone who may be sufficiently observing.

The enterprising advertiser proves that he understands how to advertise, because in advertising he knows how to sell.

Mr. John F. Armstrong, of Calhoun, has been visiting friends and relatives near Messrs. Anderson & Hill's saw mill.

The meeting of the farmers at Clanton will take place on Saturday, September 1. A large attendance is expected, and interesting reports and other papers will be read.

Mrs. Mary Marsh has returned to Clanton, and as she is prepared to accommodate transient and also regular boarders, she would welcome the patronage of her friends and many who may wish to board.

Enterprising people are beginning to learn the value of advertising the year round. The persistence of those who are not intimidated by the cry of "dull times," and keep their names before the public, will surely place them on the right side in the end.

We have received from Messrs. Roberts & Son, of Birmingham a handsome bound subscription book. The Roberts are number one printers and book binders, and work entrusted to them is well done. Those wishing work in their line should write to them.

That excellent type of the South, Mr. R. E. R. Hicks, who is in Clanton recently, where we were glad to see him. Mr. Hicks is taking charge of our business next year, and if he does so, it will be greatly to the benefit of our community. It is to be hoped that he will decide to locate here.

We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the First Military Ball of the Morgan Rifles, which will take place at the Vanderbilt Hotel, Calera, to-morrow (Friday) evening. The invitation is very respectfully gotten up, and from the names on the committees, we present a pleasant evening for those who may attend.

Hall & Co., have a man in their employ, by the name of Job Goodridge, who can write a name on the plate of a circular saw, and run the saw for 10 hours continuously, and read the name, allowing to keeping the saw so true to its place, for if it were to vary the sixteenth part of an inch, it would instantly wipe out the name.

We publish this week, as an advertisement, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Chilton County Agricultural Association, and have hundred extra copies of the same, which have been purchased by the Association for general distribution among the farmers of the county. All who receive this issue of the paper who may not be members should examine it as a valuable copy, and we will be glad to enter the names of all such on our subscription books, and they be sufficiently pleased with the paper to subscribe.

We are in receipt of a communication from Dr. J. P. Robinson, on the subject of mortuary reports and vital statistics that should be made by physicians of the county to the county health officer, whose duty it is to publish such statistics. We would like to publish the communication but its length prevents. Dr. Robinson desires the physicians of the county to furnish him mortuary reports each month. We know the communication would be interesting to the doctors, and we have given what we could of its substance. It contained a number of thoroughly incomprehensible scientific expressions that caused our printers to tear their hair in anguish—and we trust that this notice of the communication will be sufficient for the general public—as anguish is relished only by the doctors.

Jemison Institute.

We have frequently noted the improvement going on at Jemison, and it gives us real pleasure to know that it still continues. Jemison Male and Female Academy is one of the institutions that our county is well proud of, and we note that it will begin its next session with a musical department in charge of a competent lady teacher. The trustees of the institution intend to make it a good school, and in getting teachers they are endeavoring to get good ones, and those not inexperienced in the arduous duties of the school room. Prof. Burns has proven himself fitted in every way for his high calling, and the school is to be congratulated that his services have been secured for another year as principal. For information read the advertisement in this issue or write to the principal.

The Dance at Lomax.

The young people of our village, and several of the married ones, acting as chaperones, boarded the 7:10 accommodation train on last Friday evening bound for Lomax, to attend the dance at the residence of Mr. Maull. On arriving at our destination, we were escorted, by Mr. Maull, to the "scene of action," where we found a bevy of young ladies awaiting our arrival. Dancing was begun at once, and after dancing four or five sets, with as many rounds dances, during the intervals between the sets, the doors of the dining room were thrown open and all were invited to partake of refreshments. The reporter of the View was immediately made useful, by being assigned the very pleasant task of pouring out lemonade for the crowd. After which he proceeded to show his appreciation of the good things before him, and he thinks he got up quite a reputation as an expert in the art of eating; for after the appetites of all were satisfied and the dancing resumed he was again invited, by the hospitable host, to partake of the feast, but of course he was too delicate to accept. The dancing continued until 7 o'clock, when, after bidding our kind host good-night, we repaired to the platform to await the arrival of the south bound accommodation train, on which we were to take our departure; but as the train was ten hours late we had ample time for "star gazing," and we felt repaid, two fold, for what we had lost in that direction, on Monday night. The train came at last and we were soon on board and thundering towards Clanton, at which place we arrived at something after three o'clock Saturday morning. We all feel very much indebted to Mr. Maull, and the ladies for one of the most pleasant evenings ever spent.

Report of County Treasurer.

J. M. PARISH, COUNTY TREASURER.
In Account with Chilton Co.
For half year 1883.

DEBIT.
Jan. 1. To amt. on hand as per report \$ 146.48
Jan. 18. Received of R. M. Honeycutt 53.54
Feb. 12. Received from same source 2,000.00
Mar. 17. Rec'd of H. J. Callen, Estray Tax 3.50
Mar. 29. Rec'd of R. M. Honeycutt 500.00
April 2. Received from same source 300.00
Apr. 14. Rec'd of H. J. Callen, License Tax 182.80
May 4. Received of R. M. Honeycutt 300.00

\$3,486.32

CREDIT.

July 1. By amt. paid out as per vouchers for half year \$ 2,357.98
By balance on hand 1,010.45
By Commissions 117.89

\$3,486.32

Received of R. M. Honeycutt since July 1, \$380.00, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$1,732.56, with no outstanding claims to be paid.

Very respectfully,
J. M. PARISH,
County Treasurer.

We are sorry to learn that several members of Dr. J. P. Robinson's family are quite ill. We hope they will all soon recover.

Mr. T. M. Ternan has his Saw Mill in operation again. He says that a fire will have to get up pretty early to find him uninsured hereafter.

Eight cases and three deaths from yellow fever have thus far been reported at the Pensacola Navy Yard. The Navy Yard is ten miles distant from the city, and it is hoped that Pensacola will succeed in keeping free of the disease.

A scholarship in the Southern Business College, Louisville, is offered for sale at a sacrifice. An opportunity is offered for any one to obtain a business education at this excellent institution at small cost. Call at this office for circulars and information.

In a California cemetery a large monument stood over the grave of a man whose relatives were dead. A woman boldly had it removed to her own lot, planned off its inscription, and had it lettered again to suit the mortuary requirements of her family.

The County Treasury.

The last term of the court of county commissioners of our county saw fit to reduce the rate of county taxation from forty to thirty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property. This speaks well of the condition of our county treasury, and will be good news to the tax payers in another sense as well. The county treasurer's report published elsewhere shows a cash balance on hand of \$1,732.56, and no outstanding claims to be paid.

VERY LOW RATES.—During the continuance of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days) the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These Tickets will be on sale every day, from L. & N. stations and will be good 30 days, allowing ample time to visit the GREATEST EXPOSITION ever held in the South, and second only to the Centennial at Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Among the fine and intricate structures of our mortal frame the eyes stand pre-eminent, serving as windows to the wonderful economy at work within; do you want yours to be bright, frank and beaming? Then keep the system cleansed; and the soul consequently at peace by the use of the sovereign healer, Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," as the amiable housewife remarked to her believing mate; and with true poetic fervor she seized the silver-triple-plated desert spoon and poured out the evening draft for each of her tender darlings from the rose-hued contents of a comely phial bearing the significant legend, Edwards Wilder's Mother's Warm Syrup.

NOTICE.

I will sell my entire farm, farm implements, stock and cattle, cheap for cash. Call on or address
JOHN M. BRANTLEY,
Jemison, Chilton Co., Ala.

ATTENTION!

A lie goes out every year that this FACTORY has stopped. WHEREVER WE STOP WE WILL LET YOU KNOW. Bring in or send your wool and we will do our best to please you. Mark your wool to
E. G. WALKER
aug 16-3m Montevallo, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 2426.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 21, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 23, 1883, viz: William Bearden, Homestead 1416 for the n. w. 1/4 of section 30, township 21, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McComie, Daniel P. Graves, Thomas Smith and George Hamrick, all of Mableville, Ala.
aug 23 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the L. & N. railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by E. A. Birmingham on the 17th day of December, 1880, the Louisville and Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House in Clanton, Alabama, on the 21 day of October, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4 of s. 1/4 of section 21, of n. e. 1/4 of s. 1/4 of section 31, all of township 21 north, range 16 east, situated in Chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.
Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.
The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company
By CULLEMAN & SMITH,
Its Attorneys at Law.

H. Houpt.

WATCHMAN and FINDER.

FIRST AVENUE.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APRENTICES EMPLOYED.

(Persons selected to do any work, including Rings, and Watches, I am a specialty. Repair of Watches will be done by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last fifteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-1f Rev. J. G. GURLEY.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES.

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Call at his place and see for yourself.

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

OF

CLANTON, ALA.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

THE

Is THE BEST

MADE.

It is the best engine for cotton gins, wood-working, planing, grist mill, cane and older mills, threshing machines.

Burch, Logan Co., W. Va., 1882.

The 41 horse-power Rock-walker Engine bought March 21, 1882, is complete. We are well pleased with it. It drives a 24-inch grist mill, and grinds eighty bushels a day. It is easily run; anyone can run one of them. It gives entire satisfaction; it is the thing for a farmer to have.

I have the exclusive right to sell this engine in Chilton county, and will sell to farmers and others on easy terms. I mean business.

B. T. RASBERRY.

Jun7-3m Strasburg, Ala.

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES!

Bradfield's Female

Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Prolapsus. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the normal functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Holmes' Liniment.

Is an INESTIMABLE BOON to all child bearing-women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true MOTHER'S FRIEND. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Pryor's Ointment

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer
J. BRADFIELD,
108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Jun7-6m

W. A. ATCHISON,
Mableville, Ala.

C. W. Edwards,

Small, High and Ornamental Paints.

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, wallpapering, glazing and painting on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money" is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-1f

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1

THURSDAY JENKINS.

CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1

THURSDAY JENKINS.

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.

MRS. E. C. LAWRENCE, ASSISTANT.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September 17th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.

Intermediate " " 2.00.

Common School " " 2.50.

Academic " " 3.00.

Music " " 3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at reasonable rates.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, resolutions endorsing my administration and re-electing me to the same position, were unanimously adopted.

The Board of Trustees esteem themselves quite fortunate in having succeeded in securing the services of Mrs. E. C. Lawrence, of Darlington, S. C., as Assistant Teacher, of Jemison Academy. Mrs. Lawrence is a graduate of Jackson Female College, Marion, Ala.; she taught several years in Tuscaloosa and comes to us highly recommended as a thoroughly accomplished lady, and a successful teacher. With Prof. A. E. Burns, Principal, and Mrs. E. C. Lawrence, Assistant, the Board of Trustees feel that the success of the school is insured.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 19th Jemison, Ala.

Low Prices and Fair

Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise.

I have a large new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

Jun7-6m

W. A. ATCHISON,
Mableville, Ala.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering with teething and pain of the teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to have their lands surveyed, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. My charges will be reasonable. My office is in Clanton, Ala. J. J. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.

L & N

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.)

THE GREAT

Through Trunk Line

Without Change and with Speed Unrivalled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to

NORTH, EAST & WEST

PULLMAN CARS Without change to

NORTH AND EASTERN CITIES.

THROUGH COACHES

From Chattanooga and Nashville to St. Louis,

connecting direct for Cities in the Northwest.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the

line of this road will receive special low rates.

See Agents of this Company for rates, routes, etc., or write C. P. ATMORE, G. P. & T. A.,

Louisville, Ky.

HALLE'S

VEGETABLE

HAIR

RENEWER

Has been in constant

use by the public

for over twenty years,

and is the best preparation

ever invented for RESTOR-

ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS

YOUTHFUL COLOR AND

LIFE.

It supplies the natural

food and color to the hair

without staining the

skin. It will increase and

thicken the growth of the

hair, prevent its falling off,

and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures itching, erythema

and dandruff. As a

HAIR DRESSING it is very

desirable, giving the hair a

silken softness which all

admire. It keeps the head

clean, sweet and healthy.

The State

The Whilton View.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

NO. 41.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1883.

VOL. II.

BY THE YEW HEDGE.

Down the terrace pacing, where the
faded sunlight glowed, waters timed my foot
steps as I trode,
where the tall yew hedges kept the lit-
tle street away,
the moonlight smiled like Summer on the
January day.

Down the terrace pacing, for a musing
hour alone,
the river's music mingled with the bat-
tle and wind's moan;
and a presence seemed beside me very close
and very dear,
strong hand my hand was clasping, a low
voice was in my ear.

Words of counsel, words of comfort, words of
kind companionship;
the blue eyes spoke as softly as the mo-
ther's ever live.

And sweet the moments passed me, as
the machine pined overhead,
and to common life returning, fell the slow
melancholy tread;
my hand held from its commune, pa-
tient, strength, and courage drew;
and with a sigh, with southern splendor gilded
all the darkling yew.—All the Year Round.

Nelson's Protege

It was a bright morning in spring,
and the English fleet lay at anchor in
Gibraltar harbor, awaiting the
signal to start on a cruise.
The flag-ship, a huge, formidable ship
of the line, with its dark sides bristling
with guns, was all in commotion. The
admiral, the most famous sailor of his
age, was coming off from the shore, and
the ship was ready to receive him. Al-
ready the guns of the squadron were be-
ginning to thunder forth their welcome,
and soon the vessel was wreathed in
discharges of her heavy ordnance, as Ad-
miral Nelson touched her deck, sur-
rounded by a brilliant staff. Standing
near the edge of the quarter-deck, and
watching the scene with intense eager-
ness, was a young lad of about eighteen.
Dressed simply, but neatly, and with
cheeks glowing and his eyes kindled,
he watched the exciting events that
were going on around him. As he re-
membered the salute of the officers, the ad-
miral chanced to observe the boy.

"Who is this?" he asked, turning to
the captain of the vessel.

"He's a young lad that came on board
a few hours ago," replied the captain.

"He insists on seeing you, sir, as he
says he has something of importance to
say to you."

"Well, my lad," said the admiral,
boldly, "speak out freely."

"If you please, sir," said the boy,
"I've come to ask you to take me to sea
with you."

"Is that all you have to say, you
young scamp?" asked the captain,
sternly.

"Let him alone," said the admiral,
laughing. "What position do you want?"
he asked, turning to the boy.

"If you would take me as your cabin-
boy, sir," said the boy, "I should be
very glad."

"That's a poor chance for you, if you
wish to rise above it," said the admiral,
laughing.

"It will be a beginning," replied the
lad. "If you give me a start I'll work
my way up, sir. You did it, and I mean
to do it, too."

The admiral gazed at him kindly,
and then said, with a smile:

"I'll take you with me on this cruise,
and if you want to rise I'll give you a
chance. What is your name?"

"Edward Lee," was the reply.

"Very well, then, Edward, I take you
into my service," said the admiral. "I
shall expect you to prove yourself worthy
of the trust."

"I'll do it, sir," said the boy, ear-
nestly, as he moved aside, respectfully,
to let the admiral pass.

In two hours the Vanguard stood out
to sea, followed by the squadron, to join
Admiral St. Vincent at Gibraltar. The
young valet of the admiral made a de-
cisively favorable impression upon the
officers of the ship before the comple-
tion of the voyage.

"Too bad," said the admiral to
his captain, one day, "that that boy
should fill a menial's position."

The captain agreed with his com-
mander, and the result of the matter
was, that, in a few days after the arrival
of the Vanguard at Gibraltar, Edward
Lee was given a midshipman's warrant
by Lord St. Vincent, at the special re-
quest of Admiral Nelson.

Then came the famous cruise in the
Mediterranean, in search of Bonaparte
and his fleet. In the terrific gale which
devastated the admiral's ship, young Lee
proved that he merited the kindness his
commander had shown him, and was
promoted from all on board, then

came the brief halt at Syracuse, the ar-
rival of the whited-for re-enforcements,
and the departure for Egypt. As the
dawn of the memorable 1st of August
revealed to the eyes of the English the
tricolor floating over Alexandria, and
the French fleet in the bay of Aboukir,
Edward Lee was standing by his chief
on the deck of the flag-ship.

"There they are," burst from a score
of voices, as the distant vessels came in
view.

"Yes," muttered the boy; "and we'll
be there too, before night."

Nelson glanced at him approvingly.

"There's a chance for promotion for
as all in there," he said, smiling.

He was right. The fearful encounter
which carried such sorrow and despair
to so many English homes, brought to
these two fame and honor. Through
the whole action the admiral's eye was
on the young "middy," and all through
that long and thrilling summer night it
never lost the gleam of satisfaction
which had illumined it as he heard the
young sailor's words in the morning.

The same dispatch that greeted him as
Lord Nelson informed him that his re-
quest for a lieutenantcy for young Lee
was granted.

Steady devotion to his profession and
conspicuous bravery in times of danger
soon made the youthful lieutenant a
noted man in his Majesty's navy. The
battle of the Baltic was a memorable day
to him. It was truly the greatest battle
he had been in. Though severely
wounded, he refused to go below, and
stood at his post until the close of the
action. Then Sir Hyde Parker gave
the signal for discontinuing the fight,
Lieutenant Lee reported it to Lord Nel-
son. The admiral, putting the glass to
his blind eye, said, with mock gravity,
"I really don't see the signal flag for.
Keep our closer battle still flying. That's
the way I answer such signals. Nail mine
to the mast."

It seemed that the fortunes of the
great admiral and his protegee were mys-
teriously united, for this victory, which
made one a viscount, made the other a
first lieutenant, though he had but just
come of age. He followed his com-
mander, who had become warmly at-
tached to him, through all the years that
intervened, so that, when the great day
of Trafalgar came, he was the second in
command to Captain Hardy. As the ac-
tion began Lord Nelson approached him,
and, placing his hand on his shoulder,
said, "We are going to have a hard day,
Edward. I hope you may pass through
it safely."

"I shall try to do my duty, my lord,"
said Lieutenant Lee. "But," he added,
pointing to the uniform and decorations
which the commander wore, contrary to
his custom, "why does your lordship
render yourself so conspicuous to-day?
You will surely draw upon you the fire
of some marksman."

"I have a presentiment," said the ad-
miral, "that my race is run; so I have
put on all my harness to-day. In honor
I gained them," he exclaimed, proudly
laying his hand on the insignia, "and
in honor I will die with them."

The presentiment was realized. It was
the last action of the great sailor. As
he fell on the deck, in the heart of the
battle, the captain and lieutenant of the
ship sprang to him in an agony of grief.

"Go back to your post, Edward," he
said, as the lieutenant knelt down by
him. Then he added, gently: "God bless
you, lad."

With a sad heart the young man re-
turned to his place. The fate which had
seemed to unite his destiny with that of
his commander was fully realized on
this day; for, just as the victory was
gained, a heavy discharge of grape from
a French ship-of-the-line swept the deck
of Lord Nelson's ship; and when the
smoke cleared away, Captain Hardy saw
his lieutenant lying almost in the same
spot where the conqueror of the Nile had
fallen, with his breast torn open by the
terrible discharge.

SPREADING ABOUT DIAMONDS AND THE
love we have for them, reminds us that
the great diamond mine in South Africa,
which is 380 feet deep and 1 1/2 miles in
circumference, has carved in to such an
extent that it is estimated that a year
and a half will be required to clear it,
and the expense \$250,000. The mine
has yielded \$3,000,000 in diamonds in a
year, and the collapse is a very disas-
trous one for the mining companies.
Several leading operators have committed
suicide in consequence of their financial
losses.

"What do they grind at the spice
mill?" asked Rollo, as he walked passed
one with his father. "Onion-seeds," re-
plied Rollo's father, who knew what pop-
per was made of and how cinnamon was
flavored. "They grind the onion-seeds,"
said Rollo. "Oh!" He will say it
louder when he is old enough to keep
house himself.—Burlington Hawkeye.

MINING IN COLORADO.

A NEW VIEW OF THE SUBJECT BY A VISITOR.

Some Advice to Those Who are "Mashed"
on a Silver Mine That is Worth Read-
ing.

[From the Milwaukee Sun.]

There is no doubt an expectation on
the part of certain readers that I will
say something about mines, and the
ideas I may get in regard to the advan-
tability of people at the east investing in
mining property. My ideas are the
same as they always have been, and
coming nearer to the mines has not
changed me a particle. If a man at the
east wants to make mining a business,
and he knows anything about it, and
wants to come here and work at mining,
the same as he would at raising cabbages
or building wagons, he can find an
opening here, and he may make a living,
and he may get rich; but there are no
more chances, in proportion to the
number of persons employed, to get
rich at mining, than there are in
farming or building wagons, or in mer-
cantile pursuits. Thousands of expert
miners, who know all about the business,
who have been in the mountains for
twenty years working hard, are poorer
to-day than when they commenced. A
few have got rich, the same as a few
have got in every other business pursuit
at the east. It is no sign because one
man can get rich in the newspaper busi-
ness that a thousand men can start
newspapers in the same gulch in Mil-
waukee or New York, and get rich. They
may think that they can stock a
newspaper and invest capital, and by
tunneling and boring readers, that they
will strike pay ore, but they are liable
to fail, and it is so in mining. A man
may make a fortune speculating in wheat
or pork, and a thousand others will try
it and fail. It is so in mining.

It is the easiest thing in the world to
put a few hundred or a few thousand
dollars into a mine that someone says
will be a bonanza after they get down a
few feet further, but not one in a thou-
sand strikes the ore that pays. The
man who sells the stock may make a lit-
tle something, and he honest, and he will
make more if he is dishonest, but the
men at the east, who put up the money,
in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred,
never see a dollar of their money, and
that is what causes so many people to be
down on Colorado. There have been
too many wild-cat schemes to bleed east-
ern people. No man should put a dol-
lar in a mine without feeling that that is
the end of it. If he makes anything he
is ahead so much; but he probably won't.
If a mine is developed so it shows ore
that will pay for working, that mine
does not go to the eastern market beg-
ging for money to work it, because men
right here will take it, if after investi-
gation, it proves to be worth buying.
It is only those that are rich in the hope
of future developments that are sold to
eastern parties. Mining, by the miner
himself, is at the best uncertain; but
mining by "proxy" is the worst busi-
ness in the world. It is like a bushful
boy being in love with a girl and being
afraid to declare his love, and sending
another boy with more gall to do the
sparking, and while the bushful boy is
waiting for developments, the other boy
with the gall marries the girl. The
man who puts up the money does not
usually have any more interest in the
mine, if it pans out rich, than the bush-
ful boy who made love by proxy, has in
the children of the boy who had the gall
and married the girl. So my advice
would be to keep out of proxy mining.

Colorado would be worth more money
to-day, and be thought more of, if she
had never allowed a dollar's worth of
wild-cat mining stock to be sold to east-
ern parties, or if she had a law that no
body should form a stock company with
no capital but a hole in the ground, and
that no stock should be sold until paying
ore had been struck. She is a rich State,
and turns out plenty of silver and gold,
but if two columns of figures could be
prepared, showing the dollars and dimes
worked out into mining, and the dollars
taken out the figures would cause much
sadness. However, there is gold here,
plenty, and silver till you can't rest; but
the getting of it should be a business,
and not a field of speculation. Mining
is like Mormonism—it is liable to be
overdone. If there was a dog-whistle in-
serted in every mining hole in Colorado
that has never panned out a cent, and a
steam-whistle inserted in every hole that
has paid enough to speak of, and all
should blow at once, the dog whistles
would drown the fog whistles by a great
majority. If all the abandoned mining
holes in the hills had voices, and could
tell of the days of hard work, days of
suffering and starvation, of the nights of
depression, and dreams of gold never
to be realized, of the every steps homeward
on empty stomachs, of the poor,
dejected fellows who came home believing
that gold could be got anywhere, then

POOR JACK'S LAST HAVEN.

Two Thousand Sallies Buried Without a Gravestone.

One of the prettiest spots in Ever-
green Cemetery, Long Island, N. Y., is
the burial plot for friendly seamen. It
is just inside the main entrance, on the
right as one enters from the gate. Were
it not for the small blocks of marble
that point out the resting places of the
various nationalities represented in this
quarter of "the city of the dead," no one
looking at the grassy knoll in question
would suspect that beneath it there lay
many a Jack Tar who doubtless cheated
out in life lived with the ambitions desires
of youth, only to sink into an unknown
and unhonored grave, without as much as
a wooden headboard to mark where
he rested after life's tumultuous voyage,
or even a mound above him to show that
a human being was buried there.

The plot is composed of a bit of rising
ground. Not a tombstone, head board,
cross or designation of any description
is to be seen above a grave and the entire
lot is as desolate of mounds as a billiard
table. It has simply the appearance of
a well kept lawn. Near the top of
the rise are a few tall trees that appear
to be keeping guard over the slumbers
of the dead. Around the edges of the
miniature hill are the names of the fol-
lowing divisions of the earth and nations,
some of whose people dwell beneath the
soil: "America-Pacific," "America-At-
lantic," "Asia," "Africa," "Spain,"
"France," "Netherlands," "Norway and
Sweden," "Denmark," "Mexico," "Central
American," etc. There are five or
six Chinamen buried under the "Asia"
plot and a large number of negroes under
"Africa." The first burial was made in
1832 and the last one six months ago.

Owing to the cemetery having been
involved in much litigation during its
early history, and also on account of a
disastrous fire in the office some years
ago, which destroyed a number of the
books, the records are not complete, but
it is estimated that there are 2,000 fol-
lowers of the sea buried in the plot. The
land was purchased for its present pur-
pose by the Seamen's Friend Society.

The Bride of an Hour.

One of the saddest occurrences which
has been our duty to relate for some
time past occurred at Meyersberg, re-
cently. Albert Kesler, a young man
about twenty-one years of age, and Miss
Ida Campbell, both of whose parents
reside at Norham, drove into Campbell-
ford and were married by the Rev. D.
O. Crossley. After the ceremony they
returned homeward, and at Meyersberg
Kesler drove to the river's edge to give
his horse a drink. The animal was
afraid of the water, so Kesler turned him
around with the back of the buggy to
the water, and brought a pail from the
pump. In doing this he took the bit out
of the horse's mouth and started for another
pail. Just then the horse became fright-
ened and tried to run away. Kesler
grabbed the horse by the nose, but
when he reached the road he fell. Miss
Campbell, his bride, was still in the
buggy, and she clung to the lines, but
seeing no safety she attempted to get
out of the buggy at the rear. In doing
so she fell upon the wheel which threw
her head foremost to the ground, and
she was instantly killed. Young Kesler
was heartbroken with grief, and could
not comprehend that his wife was dead,
though the doctor assured him that such
was too true. The young lady was very
chatty, pleasant and full of life only an
hour before, and was looking forward to
a time of greeting from friends at
their home. The news of the sad oc-
currence sent a thrill through every per-
son to whom the story was told.—St.
Louis Republic.

Life in the American Dead Sea.

Says a writer in the Salt Lake Tribune
As the bow plowed through the water,
small diptera (flies) would rise from the
water where they were resting, and
cover the bow of the boat till quarts of
them could be collected. Wherever we
went we observed the same thing. The
water of the lake is in their home, and
they are as much at ease sitting on the
water as a skipper is on an Eastern pond.
In some places when it is calm these
flies darken the water for miles. Here
(not on the beach) they lay their eggs;
here they hatch, and here the larvae
live by the million till ready for the pupa
state, when they attach themselves to
the seaweed (floating everywhere in the
water) and remain till they emerge as
perfect flies. The larvae doubtless prey
upon the strange little shrimps that live
in the water. There are infinite num-
bers of them, as there is scarcely
a place in the lake where a bucket
of water can be dipped without taking
up from twenty to five hundred of them.
It is strange that people should call
this a "dead sea," for though the com-
moner species does not exceed ten or
fifteen, there is no lake, fresh or salt,
in the world that contains half as many liv-
ing things as Great Salt Lake.

The mechanism of a locomotive has
been explained to Tuppah for the first
hour. "I understood all this machinery
perfectly," said he to the instructor,
"but there is one thing that I cannot
comprehend." "And what is that?"
"Well, that all his heavy work can be
done along without horses."—Pittsburg.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

CAUSED BY THE FOOD THE NATIVES ARE OBLIGED TO EAT.

How it Follows the Great Pilgrimages of April.

Cholera has prevailed in India since
the great pilgrimages, which take place
on April 12 of every year, notably at
Madras and Bombay. The following
quotation from the *British Medical Journal*
of June 9, 1883, will explain its
origin in part:—"The principal part
of the food of the pilgrims is furnished by
the priests and temple cooks, and all
are obliged to partake of some of it, as
it is regarded as sacred; and eating of it
forms part of the ceremonies."

"In connection with the recent preva-
lence of cholera in Madras the following
facts concerning the feeding arrange-
ments of the pilgrims may be of inter-
est:—These people depend almost en-
tirely for their meals upon the temple
'Prasadum' or food which, from a san-
itary point of view, is far from satisfac-
tory. One part of this meal is composed
of sand and grit and remnants of ob-
noxious insects. The prasadum proper
is composed of unboiled or half boiled
rice, not cleared of bran, gravel or grit,
and cakes are made of the same sort of
material, in addition to old, rancid and
rotten gee, or melted butter. The
sakes are kept for some days before they
are consumed."

"It is obligatory on the part of every
pilgrim to eat a portion of this sacred
prasadum, on account of its being an
offering to the Deity; and it is a sacri-
lege on the part of any one to examine
or criticize it, while it is blasphemy to
say that it is bad. The very few who
attempt to cook their food only get ar-
rested such as to cause diarrhoea even
among the strongest. The water used
by the majority of the pilgrims is from a
tank which has been used by the pil-
grims for years for washing, bathing,
drinking, and other purposes. An ex-
amination of several samples of the holy
food was made by the deputy commis-
sioner, Surgeon Major Price, M. D.
Some he described as disgusting in the
extreme; others were bitter, but all are
utterly unfit for human food and likely
to produce sickness if used as such.
Some of the samples might make food
for cattle, but he can hardly credit that
human beings could be found to mas-
ticate and digest it."

It has also been rather a puzzle to
sanitarians to account for the outbreak
of cholera in Egypt during the English
occupancy of that country. The disease
was well known to prevail in Bombay,
but the English merchant steamships
and sailing vessels are under such good
sanitary supervision, and the stamping
out of cholera so well understood, that
few supposed the disease would be al-
lowed to slip through; but it seems that
the English Egyptian Sanitary Board
has been thoroughly disorganized.

A Doctor's Hint to Workmen.

The following suggestions for those
who need a liberal supply of drink in hot
weather, especially in the case of har-
vesters, day-laborers, ball-players, crick-
eters, etc., are worthy of attention.

"When you have any heavy work to
do, do not take either beer, cider, or
spirits. By far the best drink is thin
oatmeal and water, with a little sugar.
The proportions are a quart of a pound
of oatmeal to two or three quarts of
water, according to the heat of the day
and your work and thirst; it should be
well boiled, and an ounce or so of lemon
and a half of brown sugar added. If
you find it thicker than you like, add
three quarts of water. Before you drink
it shake up the oatmeal well through the
liquid. In summer drink this cold; in
winter, hot. You will find it not only
quenches thirst, but will give more
strength and endurance than any other
drink. If you cannot boil it, you can
take a little oatmeal mixed with cold
water and sugar, but this is not so good;
always boil if you can. If at any time
you have to make a very long day, as in
harvest, and cannot stop for meals, in-
crease the oatmeal to half a pound, or
even three-quarters, and the water to
three quarts if you are likely to be very
thirsty. For quenching thirst few things
are better than weak coffee and a little
sugar. One ounce of coffee and half an
ounce of sugar boiled in two quarts of
water, and cooled, is a very thirst-
quenching drink. Cold has the same
effect, but neither is so supporting as
oatmeal."—Exchange.

Remember to drink this day with cold
water, and it completely restores the sys-
tem to have hot tea, and cold water
company Wednesday night. Remember to
eat your third dinner up."—Pittsburg.

Don't drink any more. Don't drink
nothing to order a portion of England
restoring. The Atlantic Ocean
that it wouldn't harm, and you are good.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., AUG. 30, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Folslee.
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Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Cordier.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanor, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES & N. A. RAILROAD.
Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	
No. 1 at	8:36 a. m.
No. 3	7:40 p. m.
No. 9	1:05 a. m.
No. 11	3:35 p. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No. 2	8:45 a. m.
No. 4	10:40 p. m.
No. 8	7:10 p. m.
No. 12	12:18 p. m.

* Don't stop.
Lodges.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 423, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL NOTINGS.

Miss Rosa Thornton is visiting relatives at Jemison.
See notice of the dissolution of co-partnership of the firm of Warner & Co.
Our young people enjoyed a dance at the courthouse on last Friday evening.

The communication of "Citizen" is crowded out this week, but will appear next.

Married, near Messrs. Anderson & Hill's saw mill on the 19th inst., by Rev. T. J. Elam, Mr. G. W. Hedges and Miss Mintie Smith-ernum.

We hear of more than one house to be built in Clanton shortly. We are just now enjoying something of a boom and invite every body to come and take part therein.

Clanton fishing club was out on a fish last week. Fish were scarce or refused to bite and it is rumored that the club spent most of the day in boxing, wrestling and quenching thirst.

Mr. J. R. Hill has purchased an interest in the Anderson & Haverly saw mill, near Jemison. The firm is now Anderson & Hill. We wish them much success.

We received a pleasant call from Messrs. Gregory and Co., the great lumbermen of west Chilton, on Tuesday. They report things flourishing in the neighborhood of Stanton.

Clanton Baptist Sunday School which was recently organized has an attendance of sixty or more every Sunday. Superintendent J. H. Chandler is a good Sunday School worker.

Chilton Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in October. Chancery Court convenes on the Friday following. This is "kinder rushing things" into each other, and is the fault of the late Legislature.

There will be a school exhibition and dance at the residence of Mr. S. A. Curry, on Friday. A large crowd is expected from Montevallo and Calera, and a pleasant time is in store for all who may be so fortunate as to attend.

Mr. A. W. Selch, of New York, later of Birmingham, has purchased a half interest in the Teran Saw Mill, near this place, and has located among us. He is cordially welcomed and we wish him much success in his new venture.

Mr. S. W. Freeman is making a short stay in Clanton arranging his business preparatory to removing to Union Point Ga. He talks on enthusiastically of his new home. We regret to lose him, and hope he may yet return to Clanton as a permanent citizen.

The Continental Magazine is a handsomely covered and illustrated Magazine published monthly at Baltimore. It will be sent to any address for one year together with the CHILTON VIEW for \$1.50. Now is the time to subscribe, and get both for the price of one.

A thirsty commercial pilgrim remarked to us the other day that Clanton reminded him of Hades. When we directed the "devil" to pass us a ten pound dumb-bell that was behind an inner door and then asked his commercial highness if he intended an insult, he replied saying, "added that he only alluded to the fact that it was a place of departed spirits. He was thirsty."

Mr. Willis Lowe, residing one mile north of Clanton is a model fruit grower. He has apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and nearly every thing else in the way of fruit in abundance. He has demonstrated what there is in our piney woods soil. He lately presented us with a number of his fine apples of the Taunton variety. They are hard to beat, and should be seen to be appreciated, or rather should be eaten. They are of wonderful size and one gets a good square meal by eating one of them.

Clanton was the scene of a double elopement on last Thursday night. The objections that were interposed by the elder members of the families of the fair ones, caused two of our brawny sons of toil, Romeo-like, to decide upon plans to suit themselves, leaving the wishes of the older heads out of consideration. In the wee small hours before the dawn, when darkness and the midnight owl ruled the land, the couples left the residences of the objecting parents, some three miles distant from our depot. They hesitated not to walk to said depot, delay in their case being "doubly" dangerous, arriving here, preparations were made to take the first train that hove in sight. This happened to be the night accommodation and when the conductor shouted "all aboard!" they were there. The iron horse carried them out of the land of "here we rest," before many hours rolled by, and at Columbus, Ga., the dual twains were joined together "for better, for worse." The names of the parties are, Mr. William Thomas and Miss Fannie Popwell, Mr. Joseph Robbins and Miss Arabella Aushorn. The quartette having returned and succeeded in pacifying the old folks, we are inclined to say "all's well that ends well," and we wish the happy couples a long life of unalloyed happiness.

Married.
In Jemison, on the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George W. Deramus, by Rev. George T. Lee, Mr. A. Erasmus Burns, formerly of Six Mile, Bibb Co., to Miss Ella L. Deramus, late of White Water, Autauga Co.

As our friend and the fair bride has won step out upon the billowy sea of life, we extend them congratulations, with a wish that their's may truly be a life worth living, and that their cup of earthly bliss may be full to overflowing until the angel of eternity shall bid them come.

To our friend we say, "Well done," and to other young men, we add, "Go thou and do likewise."

Verbena Views.

On last Saturday and Sunday, the Sunday School Convention of the Unity Baptist Association was held in the Baptist Church in our town, and it was an occasion of interest and entertainment to our people. There were twenty-eight delegates enrolled, including some six or seven ministers, who were present.

The Rev. Jefferson Falkner was elected to preside over the body and Mr. A. J. L. Dennis filled the position of Secretary. Reports, full of statistical information, were made from schools in Chilton and from portions of Autauga, Dallas and Bibb counties. "The necessity of a live Sunday School in every Baptist Church," "Who should be Superintendents and their duties," and "Who should be teachers and their duties," and other subjects were very fully and ably discussed by members of the convention. The Baptist denomination is certainly evincing a very deep and praiseworthy interest in the Sunday school cause, and is making vigorous exertion for its advancement and success in the country embraced in the limits of this convention.

The active and untiring labors of this church, united with the many other churches that are equally alive to this vital interest, ought to give it such prominence and significance as will commend it to the favorable consideration of every one who is interested in the moral and religious well-being of mankind. On Sabbath morning and night the Rev. H. W. Watson, of Randolph, who was in attendance as a member of the body, filled the pulpit of the Baptist church, preaching instructive and edifying discourses to our people.

The citizens of our town extended to the members of the Convention a generous and christian hospitality.

The next session of the body will be held in Plantersville.

EYES AND EARS.

The Kimball House, recently burned in Atlanta, is to be replaced by a magnificent \$500,000 hotel which is being built under the superintendence of Mr. H. I. Kimball.

Mrs. Fowler and her four-year-old daughter were killed by lightning near Athens, Ala. The baby was found unharmed in its dead mother's arms.

What Mrs. Grundy Says:

That people who advertise, and people who do not should remember that people have grown rich by advertising in a good and liberal fashion, and this is why some people get rich faster than others.

That debts of gratitude run at compound interest for life, and should not be rashly incurred.

That if a man would insult you without a cause, "back off from him in true canine style."

That he who aims at unimportant objects, grovels; but he whose aims are high, rises towards the sky.

That in things indifferent, be yielding; in things moral, unbending.

That it is easier to make a place than to hold one made to your hand; easier to make a fortune than to keep one; easier to swell the stream when low than to raise it higher in flood.

The last news from Pensacola is to the effect that no new cases have developed in the town and it is now questioned whether the two cases reported as such were really yellow fever. At the Navy Yard Surgeon Owen and his wife have both died, and a daughter of the family is down with the fever.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Among the fine and intricate structures of our mortal frame the eyes stand pre-eminent, serving as windows to the wonderful economy at work within; do you want yours to be bright, frank and beaming? Then keep the system cleansed; and the soul consequently at peace by the use of the sovereign healer, Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," as the amiable housewife remarked to her believing mate; and with true poetic fervor she seized the silver-triple-plated desert spoon and poured out the evening draft for each of her tender darlings from the rose-hued contents of a comely phial bearing the significant legend, Edwards Wilder's Mother's Warm Syrup.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. A. & W. C. Warner, under the firm name of Warner & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. A. Warner assumes all liabilities, and is authorized to collect all debts owing said firm.

R. A. WARNER,
W. C. WARNER,
All parties indebted to the above firm will please come forward and settle.
R. A. WARNER,
August 30, 1881.

NOTICE.

I will sell my entire farm, farm implements, stock and cattle, cheap for cash. Call on or address

JOHN M. BRANTLEY,
Jemison, Chilton Co., Ala.

ATTENTION!

A He goes out every year that this FACTORY has stopped. WHENEVER WE STOP WE WILL LET YOU KNOW. Bring in or send your wool and we will sort best to please you. Mark your wool to E. G. WALKER, aug 16-3m Montevallo, Ala.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Probate Court of Chilton County.

Estate of Henry Aushorn, Deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 27th day of August, 1883, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

GEORGE W. WILSON,
R. H. H. KNOX, Administrator,
aug30-4t Attorney.

NOTICE NO. 2527.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 21, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 21, 1883, viz: William Bearden, Homestead 14416 for the n w 1 of section 30, township 21, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McComie, Daniel P. Graves, Thomas Smith and George Hamrick, all of Mapleville, Ala.

Witness J. Scott, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the L. & N. railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by A. A. Blasingame on the 17th day of December, 1879, the Louisville and Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder at the Courthouse in Clanton, Alabama, on the 31 day of October, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s w 1 of s e 1 of s w 1 of section 21, w 1 of s e 1 of s w 1 of s w 1 of section 21, and s e 1 of s w 1 of section 21, all of township 22 north, range 15 east, situated in Chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company
By CULLMAN & SMITH,
Attorneys in fact.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BERMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience. I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-4t REV. J. G. GURLEY.

Go to the Cheap Cash Store

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

And everything usually kept in a house of general merchandise now on hand, which he is selling at bottom prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

CLANTON, ALA.

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

THE

Bookwalter Engine

IS THE BEST

MADE.

It is the best engine for cotton gins, wood-working, planing, grist mills, cane and cider mills, threshing machines.

Burch, Logan Co., W. Va., 1882.

The 41 horse-power Bookwalter Engine bought March 31, 1882, incomplete. We are well pleased with it. It drives a 24-inch grist mill, and grinds eighty bushels a day. It is easily run; anyone can run one of them. It gives entire satisfaction; it is the thing for a farmer to have.

A. D. FERRIS & CO.

I have the exclusive right to sell this engine in Chilton County, and will sell to farmers and others on easy terms. I mean business.

B. T. RASBERRY,
Jun7-3m Strasburg, Ala.

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES:

Bradfield's Female

Regulator

In a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the woman, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Protruded Uterus. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Is an INFESTIBLE NOON to all child bearing women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true MOTHER'S FRIEND. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer

June 11 J. BRADFIELD,

106 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Pryor's Ointment

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton County that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATTENISON,
Mapleville, Ala.

G. W. Edwards,

Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, bookbinding, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Please call at a distance, and always me as usual.

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now leasing an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-4t

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JENKINS.

JEMISON HALL

AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.

MRS. E. C. LAWRENCE, ASSISTANT.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September 17th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.

Intermediate " " 2.00.

Common School " " 2.50.

Academic " " 3.00.

Music " " 3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at reasonable rates.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, resolution endorsing my administration and re-electing me to the same position, were unanimously adopted.

The Board of Trustees esteem themselves quite fortunate in having succeeded in securing the services of Mrs. E. C. Lawrence, of Darlington, S. C., as Assistant Teacher, of Jemison Academy.

Mrs. Lawrence is a graduate of Judson Female College, Marion, Ala.; she taught several years in Tuscaloosa, and comes to us highly recommended as a thoroughly accomplished lady, and a successful teacher. With Prof. A. E. Burns, Principal, and Mrs. E. C. Lawrence, Assistant, the Board of Trustees feel that the success of the school is insured.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, Jemison, Ala.

July 1883

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

June 7-6m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the land. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton County, and all parties wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Reside in Clanton, Ala.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
County Surveyor.

THE GREAT

Through Trunk Line

Without Change and with Speed Unrivalled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to

NORTH, EAST & WEST

PULLMAN CARS Without change to

Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, with but one change to all

NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.

THROUGH COACHES

From Chattanooga and Nashville to St. Louis, connecting direct for Cities in the Northwest.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the line of this road will receive special low rates.

See Agents of this Company for rates, routes, etc., or write C. P. ATMORE, St. Louis, Mo.

THE BEST REMEDY

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S

CHERRY

PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so successfully merits the confidence of the medical profession and the grateful praise of the afflicted. It is a chemically pure and powerful agent to insure the most efficient and rapid cure of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and medicines are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

A Terrible Pest.

On the plains of Texas, where countless half wild cattle feed, and where the air is dry and pure, lives an insect known as the screw-worm fly. It is small and white. This fly is the terror of the Texas cattle. The long-horned brutes are quarrelsome. The males fight savagely, sometimes to the death. The females are far from being peaceable animals. A fight between two blooded Texas cattle terminates in one of the animals being severely wounded. As the smell of blood drifts down the winds, which ceaselessly blows on the plains, it attracts the screw flies, and they course through the air, eagerly following the trail, anxious to deposit their eggs in the wound. These flies do not alight in depositing their eggs, but as they fly rapidly and closely to the injured animal, which evinces the utmost terror when the buzz of doom fills the air, they drop a gelatinous substance which adheres to the wound.

The eggs to the number of hundreds, are contained in this substance. It is said by the Texas cattle breeders that the eggs hatch in twenty-four hours. Promptly on hatching, the worms burrow into the flesh of the living animals. More flies deposit eggs. More screw worms are hatched. They also burrow into the flesh. A succession of crops of screw worms follows rapidly, and the unfortunate animal is devoured alive, as they honeycomb the flesh. The cattle, unable to endure the pain, become crazy and roam the prairies, dangerous members of bovine society, until death lays his kind hand on them. I have been informed by the cattle breeders who graze their stock on the staked plains that the animals seem to realize the danger they are in when wounded, and have been known to seek safety in flight; but that the flies follow the scent in the air as hounds follow a fox, and the wounded animals are generally overtaken.

Crystallized Cherries.

Stem and stone sound, ripe cherries, and put them into an earthen bowl with half their weight of sugar; let them stand three days, and then boil them and stir them down six times.

After the cherries have cooled in the syrup, skim them out, rinse them in lukewarm water, and dry them in a very moderate oven, but do not let them harden; while the cherries are drying put the syrup over the fire and boil it until it reaches the degree called by the confectioners the "blow"; to determine this degree dip a skimmer in the boiling syrup, then hold it up and blow through it; if the syrup forms little sparkling bubbles over the holes in the skimmer it is in the right condition to use. Put the cherries into it, and again boil it to the blow; then take the preserving kettle from the fire and rub the skimmer against its sides until the syrup begins to "grain" or grow white and granular; roll the cherries about in the grained sugar, then take them out of it with a wire spoon or a large fork which will gather up a number and permit the syrup to drain from them; lay the cherries on a sieve or wire grating over a pan until they are quite dry, and then pack them in layers between sheets of clean white paper.—Julia Corson.

Catching a Prairie Dog.

I was assured that I might as well try to dip the creek dry, as each dog had a passage from his residence to the level of the creek, and that all the water that could be emptied in would not raise an inch above the river bed. I didn't take much stock in this water passage idea, however, so, after securing a box for the game and half a dozen water buckets, I took three or four men and ran the engine up to the water tank, filled up the engine tank, and then ran down to call on the denizens of Prairie Dog Park. The old pioneer was at his post as usual, but disappeared like a flash when the engine stopped opposite his door. I disconnected the hose on the engine tank, and the bucket brigade went at it lively. Dozens of buckets of water were used and the tank was getting low when at last the hole was filled to the mouth, and shortly the old fellow put his nose out for a little fresh air. He was put in the box, and in less than an hour he had a dozen more to keep him company.—American Field.

FINED.—Boston has a Law and Order League which the liquor dealers deem so dangerous that they have provided a fund to fight it. Through its instrumentality thirty dealers have been fined or imprisoned within a few weeks, and its successful efforts to get verdicts under the Civil Damage law have alarmed the trade. Two women had each a young son convicted of crime committed while drunk, and the League gained heavy damages for them. These cases have set other sufferers to thinking, and a great number of suits are to be brought.

First citizen to second citizen, who is on the way to market with a very large basket and a very small tin cup—"What are you doing with such a big basket and such a little cup?" Second citizen—"Why, sir, I carry my money in the basket; the cup is for the vegetables I'm to get."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—Two medical schools for women are to be established in the Province of Ontario, one in Toronto and one in Kingston, and the Toronto Globe says that in this respect the women of the Province will be better off than they are in the matter of higher education in general.

TORADON.

The following synopsis of a lecture delivered by Dr. Horace B. Hamilton, before the New York Society for the Promotion of Science, June 10, 1891, is so timely and important that it can be read with both interest and profit. There is probably no subject of modern times that has caused so much general attention as the origin of toradon. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their families. It has been a varied subject long considered, and through all this investigation the eye one has a very clear and distinct picture of the origin of the disease. As we have seen, the origin of the disease is the cause of the epidemic of wind itself. Air currents are powerful, and are most powerful. Let us now consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar region, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a part of it to rise, and to rise it must rise in a certain direction. The disturbances—once the cyclone, this theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that toradon comes during the day and the face of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extreme wet weather of the present season came as a result of a disturbance of this kind. It is reasonable to suppose that the marvelous effect of the sun upon a cyclone and life in general shall be less than on the atmosphere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to say: This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator is manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The president makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An eagle and a dog will do everything in life, commonly called home-sickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An unexpected pain may be felt in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause really to be found in the head? The next day the "ringing" ceases. There are added symptoms of constipation, and I become very nervous. The slight pains in the head increase to a pain. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a common cause, and after years of deep experience upon this subject, I can tell you that the cause of this is to be found in some derangement of the kidneys or liver, or a ray from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that the tornado is here, and it is none the less certain that the rays of the sun are the cause of the trouble, although the rays may be no pain in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Ten years ago I was the victim of a health, weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described they caused me annoyance, not only by reason of their annoying nature, but because I had no means to get rid of them. Other doctors told me I was troubled with malaria, and I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms, and because I had no means to get rid of them, I sought the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of the stomach, nearly every day. I was a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired, and I could not sleep. My brain was unusually active, but I could not think connectedly. My food cost me nothing. I continued to grow worse, and for nearly a year, never free from pain, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death, for which I sometimes earnestly longed.

It was while suffering from this that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I answered invariably at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable, and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with the directions, until I became noticeably recovered to my former health and strength, but of greater vigor than I have ever before known. This condition has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died miserably as I have been every day had it not been for the simple yet wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed.

The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as follows: My complete recovery has caused me to investigate the subject more carefully, and I believe I have discovered the key to most ill health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that for fifty of the diseases which afflict humanity may be traced to a diseased kidney and liver kept in a poor condition. Were it possible to cure the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I can tell you that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver, to render their action wholly normal and their effect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisons. That this end has been accomplished by means of the remedy I have named, I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffering humanity in all parts of the world.

He Was There.

A correspondent of one of the London newspapers, writing from Moscow of the coronation ceremonies, says: "I was not one of the favored correspondents admitted to the cathedral during the sacred ceremonies, but I stood outside in the magnificent assemblage of guards and courtiers. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the procession moved out of the cathedral to the sound of music and the waving of banners, I caught sight of the czar as he came down the steps, and I thought I had never seen on his face before such an expression of sadness and weariness. He was carrying his crown in his hand, having replaced it with a neat plug hat which set off with good effect his gorgeous robes. As he passed by me there was a temporary halt in the procession. He turned and recognized me. His eyes lighted in a moment. The shadows left his face. He winked in the jolliest manner imaginable, and leaning over toward me said in most excellent English: 'I'm a hard man, as a dusty road.' The procession of glittering armor moved on and I did not see him again for two days."

A Visit On Women.

There was once an old woman so very poor that she had no house, but lived in a hollow tree. One day she found a piece of money lying in the road. Full of joy at her good fortune, she began to consider what she should buy with the money.

"If I get anything to eat," she said to herself, "I shall quickly devour it, and that will be the end of the matter. That will not do at all. If I buy clothes, people will call me proud, and that will not do; and besides I have no closet to keep them in. Ah! I have it! I will buy a broom, and then everybody that I meet will think I have a house. A broom is the thing. A broom it shall be."

So the old woman went into the next town and bought a broom. She walked proudly along with her purchase, looking about her all the time to see if people noticed her and looked envious, thinking of her house. But as no one seemed to remark her, she began to be discontented with her bargain.

"Does everybody have a house except me?" she said to herself, crossly. "I wish I had bought something else!" Presently she met a man carrying a small jar of oil.

"This is what I want," exclaimed the old woman; "anybody can have a house, but only the truly rich can have oil to light it with."

So she bartered her broom for the oil, and went on more proudly than ever, holding the jar so that all could see it. Still she failed to attract any particular notice, and she was once more discontented. As she went moodily along she met a woman with a large bunch of flowers.

"Here, at last, I have what I want," the old woman thought. "If I can get these, I shall see me well believe I am just getting my house ready for a brilliant party. Then they'll be jealous, I hope."

So when the woman with the flowers came close to her she offered her oil for them, and the other gladly made the change.

"Now I am indeed fortunate!" she said to herself. "Now I am somebody."

But still she failed to attract attention, and, happening to glance at her old dress, it suddenly occurred to her that she might be mistaken for a servant carrying flowers to her master. She was so much vexed by the thought that she flung the flowers into the ditch, and went home empty-handed.

"Now I am well rid of it all," she said to herself.—St. Nicholas for August.

Raspberry and Currant Jelly.

Carefully pick over and crush ripe raspberries and raspberries in equal quantities, and put the crushed fruit into a jelly bag, suspended in such a way as to permit the juice to slip through it; let the fruit remain over night in the bag to make sure that all the juice is drawn from it, but do not squeeze the bag, because the fruit juice should be perfectly clear. Next morning measure the juice and allow an equal measure of sugar; stir the fruit juice and sugar together over the fire in a preserving kettle until the sugar be dissolved; then boil them gently until a little cooled on a saucer becomes a jelly within about two minutes. When the jelly is boiled to the proper consistency, partly cool it and then fill it into glasses; when the jelly is cold put a round of white paper dipped in brandy in each glass, and then close the glasses with paper dipped in white egg, slightly beaten. Keep the jelly in a cool, dark closet. If the fruit juice is clear and the jelly boiled long enough, the result will be satisfactory.

The Health Journal says that you ought to take three-quarters of an hour for dinner. It is well also to add a few vegetables and a piece of meat.

A Rare Occurrence. Nearly all the physicians of the South seem to agree. Dr. P. H. Arthur and Dr. S. N. McAlpine and other leading doctors of North Carolina and Virginia, endorsed, and used in their practice, Dr. Worthington's Cholera and Diarrhoea Medicine, as a sure cure for all complaints of the stomach and bowels. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Affliction in any part of our carriage is lighting up a candle to our defects, and never fails to make us taken notice of, either as wanting sense or sincerity.—Locke.

A full feeling after meals, dyspepsia, heartburn and general ill health relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Any one may do an act of casual good nature but a continuation of them shows it is a part of the temperament.—Stearns.

Thousands, yes, millions, of bottles of Carboline have been sold, and the sale still goes on. If there were no merit in this great natural hair restorer do you suppose that the people would still buy, as they continue to do.

There are sixty-five thousand lawyers in the United States. And yet, to read some of the laws, you wouldn't think there was one.

LEWISVILLE, IND. Rev. J. S. Cain says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for nervous prostration and found it entirely satisfactory."

ON DRUGS.—Recently, at Pensacola a curious spectacle was witnessed. A drayman, named Townsend, died, and his brother laborers attended his funeral on days.

SPARTA, TENN. Dr. W. B. Cummings says: "I am strongly convinced of the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters and recommend it to all."

ONE OF JEFFERSON'S NOTIONS.—When it left to me," said Jefferson, "to decide whether we should have a Government without newspapers or newspapers without a Government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

Pratt Will—Faint Death: "One thing I don't like about city folks—they are either so stuck up that you can't reach 'em with a haystack pole or so blamed friendly that they forget to pay their board."

Dr. Benson's Calary and Chamomile Pill contains no opium, quinine or other harmful drug, and are highly recommended for headache, neuralgia and nervousness. 50 cents.

"Wine you in the late war?" asked a veteran of a badly demoralized citizen, who came hobbling down the street on a crutch. "I don't know how late you mean," was the sad reply. "She gave me this one last night before tea."—Burlington Free Press.

"I had Bill Rheum for 19 years. Four or five of Dr. Benson's Calary Pills cured me."—F. P. Lavelle, Merced, Cal. \$1 a dozen.

Tex Atlanta Constitution speaks of a "one-horse actress." We do not know much about one-horse actresses, but we have seen one horse prima donna trip up a whole opera company.

The Army and Navy Liniment takes the soreness out of sprains, rheumatism, sprain or curb, and arrests their growth. Cures all sorts of rheumatism and other diseases. Good for man or beast. For sale by all druggists.

"What is pride, my son?" said a gentleman to his little boy. "Walking with a cane when you ain't lame," he said.

Liniment hay crops have been gathered in Maury county, Tenn.

Dr. Biles, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I have been cured by Dr. Benson's Rheumatic and Kidney Pills of several years' standing, after trying everything else without benefit."

An extensive cotton-seed mill has been erected near Newbern, Ala.

Any information of Edward J. Stephens, who went South in 1863, is eagerly solicited by his brother, JNO. J. STEPHENS, St. Stanislaus, Missouri.

ARMY worms are putting in their work in some of the Mississippi counties.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphate" of Dr. J. C. Williams, made by Cassell, H. & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever and other sickness, it has no equal.

A KANSAS stock-raiser is in Georgia buying cattle for his ranch.

Instantly Relieved. Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in consequence that death seemed eminent. We had in the house a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs purchased yesterday. We administered it according to directions and he was instantly relieved.

NEW ORLEANS is the second grain exporting port in the country this season.

DR. WORTHINGTON'S Cholera and Diarrhoea Medicine THE GREAT CHOLERA CRAMP AND DIARRHOEA CURE USED OVER 25 YEARS.

The best remedy for Cholera, Cramp, Diarrhoea, dysentery, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Introduced in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

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THE CHOLERA CRAMP AND DIARRHOEA CURE USED OVER 25 YEARS.

As a reliable remedy for indigestion and a certain cure for dyspepsia, Chamberlain's Stomach and Bowel Remedy is in liquid form. Sold by druggists.

There cannot live a more unhappy creature than an ill-natured old man, who is neither capable of receiving pleasure, nor sensible of doing them to others.—Sir W. Temple.

Good News from Texas. Mr. Thomas A. Howard, of Honey Grove, Fannin County, Texas, under date of April 5, 1891, writes as follows:

"I have been suffering during several years from severe illness, and a general breakdown of my physical system, and have tried the treatment and prescriptions of many doctors far and near, and traveled to the Hot Springs and other mineral springs famous for their remedial qualities, drinking the waters and bathing systematically in their healing depths, but all to no avail, and I steadily failed in health; and although informed by my physicians that my ailments and weaknesses were the result of kidney disease of a dangerous character, they could give me nothing to ease me. During the past two years my sufferings at times were dreadful, and I had the most indescribable pains in the regions about the kidneys, the paroxysms of which were so severe as to render it impossible for me to sleep. While in this deplorable and discouraged condition I was persuaded to try Hunt's Remedy, and after using less than half a bottle my great sufferings and paroxysms of pain were entirely relieved, and I could sleep better and longer than I had in two years before, and although I am now on my third bottle only my improvement is very remarkable, and I regret that I did not know of the wonderful curative powers of Hunt's Remedy before, as it would have saved me years of suffering. I heartily recommend it to all afflicted with any kidney disease or disease of the urinary organs."

"Hunt's Case Exactly." Please allow me to speak in the highest terms of Hunt's Remedy, for it has cured me exactly. I had kidney and urinary troubles pretty bad. I was recommended Hunt's Remedy. I took one teaspoonful as directed. I felt a decided change at the first dose. I took two bottles, and have felt like a new man ever since. Please receive the sincere thanks of myself for the benefits which I have gained, and found only in Hunt's Remedy. I will cheerfully give this same opinion of Hunt's Remedy to any one who wishes it, by addressing:

ROBERT D. ARCHER, 611 Second Street, Philadelphia, March 14, 1891.

It is doing some service to humanity to assume innocently, and they are always employed either in duties or meditations without any relaxation.—[Irving.]

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE. It is a College proper with power conferred upon it in 1840 and endowed by the State in 1860. It now occupies its own commodious building on Broadway, and is a well-equipped institution. Its course of study, while comprehensive, is adapted to the needs of the young ladies who intend to teach. The Thirty-Sixth Year opens September 1st.

DR. S. B. GOLLING, La Parit, Ind. It is doing some service to humanity to assume innocently, and they are always employed either in duties or meditations without any relaxation.—[Irving.]

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FEMALE COLLEGE LAGRANGE, GEORGIA. WITH FINE BUILDINGS, SUPERIOR FACILITIES and ample appliances for instruction, offers first-class advantages for literary, scientific and artistic studies. Music and Art taught in connection. Annual expenses for Board and Literary Tuition, \$35.00. For Catalogue containing full particulars address:

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Lee and Cain. CHAPTER I. "I was there with a year ago. With fifteen more."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pain in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move! I shrank!

From 238 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life!" Dublin, June 6, '91. R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II. "Maiden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1891. Carleton— I suffered with attacks of sick headache, Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters."

"The first bottle Nearly cured me!"

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

NO. 42.

SUMMER EVENING.

You regret that looks gentle down,
The twilight dews its grayly scars;
The earth awaits that second dawn—
The morning of the moon and stars.

For, dotting clouds—unguarded look—
And pleasure rove the pathless sky,
While brightest eyes of waters still
Look up and count them passing by.

The joyous birds, from paths of air,
Laid the closed boughs have gone;
The little minstrels of the field
Alone their tireless pipes play on.

The nimble herds that take the hill,
The sober droves that crop the dell,
All beasts of toil, with creatures wild,
In universal shadow dwell.

—John Vance Cheney, in Century.

THE SHADOWS WE CAST.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

A child was playing with some building blocks, and, as the mimic castle rose before his eyes in graceful proportions, a gleam of beauty was in his heart. He felt himself to be the creator of a "thing of beauty," and was conscious of a new-born power. Arch, wall, buttress, gateway, drawbridge, lofty tower, and battlement were all the work of his hands. He was in wonder at his own skill in thus creating from an unseemly pile of blocks a structure of such rare design.

He stood and gazed upon his castle with something of the pride of an architect, who sees, after months or years of skillfully applied labor, some grand conception in his art embodied in imperishable stone. Then he moved around, viewing it on every side. It did not seem to him a toy, reaching only a few inches in height and covering but a square foot of ground, but a real castle rising itself hundreds of feet upward toward the blue sky and spreading wide upon the earth its ample foundations. As the idea grew more and more perfect, his strange pleasure increased. Now he stood with folded arms, wrapped in the mastering illusions—now walked slowly around, viewing the structure on all sides and noting every minute particular—and now sat down and bent over it with the fondness of a mother bending over her child. Again he arose, purposing to attain another and more distant view of his work. But his foot struck against one of the buttresses and, instantly, with a crash, wall, tower, and battlement fell in hopeless ruin.

In the room with the boy sat his father, reading. The crash disturbed him and he uttered a sharp, angry rebuke, glancing, for a moment, toward the startled child, and then returning his eyes to the attractive page before him, unconscious of the shadow he had cast upon the heart of his child. Tears came into those fair blue eyes, dancing in light a moment before. From the burning face of his father to which his glance was suddenly turned, the child looked back to the shapeless ruins of his castle. Is it any wonder that he bowed his face in silence upon them and wept with his tears?

For more than five minutes he sat as still as if sleeping, then, in a mournful kind of way, yet almost noiselessly, he commenced restoring to the box from which he had taken them the many-shaped pieces that, fitly joined together, had grown into a noble building. After the box was filled he replaced the cover and laid it carefully upon a shelf in the closet.

Poor child! That shadow was a deep one, and long in passing away. His mother found him, half an hour afterward, asleep on the floor, with cheeks flushed to an unusual brightness. She knew nothing of that troubled passage in his young life; and the father had forgotten, in the attractions of the book he read, the momentary annoyance expressed in words and tones, with a power in them to shadow the heart of his child.

A young wife had buried herself for many days in preparing a pleasant surprise for her husband. The work was finished at last; and now she awaited his return, with a heart full of warm emotions. A dressing-gown and a pair of elegantly embroidered slippers, wrought by her own skillful fingers, were the gifts with which she meant to delight him. What a troop of pleasant fancies was in her heart! How, almost impatiently, did she wait for the coming twilight, which was to be dawn, not approaching darkness, to her.

At last she heard the step of her husband in the passage, and her pulses leaped with fluttering delight. Like a bird upon the wing, she almost flew down to meet him, impatient for the kiss that awaited her.

To men in the world of business few days pass without their disappointments and perplexities. It is men's business to bear this in a manly spirit. They turn but a portion of life's disciplines, and should make them stronger, braver, and more enduring. Yesterday, and

may say unjustly, too many men fail to leave their business cares and troubles in their stores, workshops, or counting-rooms, at the day's decline. They wrap them in bundles, and carry them home to shadow their households.

It was so with the young husband on this particular occasion. The stream of business had taken an eddying whirl and thrown his vessel backward instead of onward, for a brief space, and, though it was still in the current and gliding safely onward again, the jar and disappointment had fretted his mind severely. There was no heart-warmth in the kiss he gave his wife, not because love had failed in any degree, but because he had let care overshadow love. He drew his arm around her; but she was conscious of a diminished pressure in that embracing arm.

"What are you not well?"

"With that tender concern was the question asked!"

"Very well."

He might be in body, but not in mind; that was plain, for his voice was far from being cheerful.

She played and sang his favorite pieces, hoping to restore, by the charm of music, brightness to his spirit. But she was conscious of only partial success. There was still a gravity in his manner never perceived before. At tea-time she smiled upon him so sweetly across the table, and talked to him on such attractive themes, that the right expression returned to his countenance, and he looked as happy as she could desire.

From the tea-table they returned to their pleasant parlor. And now the time had come for offering her gift and receiving the coveted reward of glad surprise, followed by sweet kisses and loving words. Was she selfish? Did she think more of her reward than of the pleasure she would bestow? But that is questioning too closely.

"I will be back in a moment," she said, and, passing from the room, she went lightly up the stairs. Both tone and manner betrayed her secret, or rather the possession of a secret, with which her husband was to be surprised. Scarcely had her loving face faded from before his eyes when thought returned, with a single bound, to an unpleasant event of the day, and the waters of his spirit were again troubled. He had actually arisen and crossed the floor once or twice, moved by a restless concern, when his wife came back with the dressing-gown and slippers. She was trying to force her countenance into a grave expression, to hold back the smiles that were continually striving to break in triumphant circles around her lips, when a single glance at her husband's face told her that the spirit, driven away by the exertion of her love, had returned again to his bosom. He looked at her soberly as she came forward.

"What are these?" he asked, almost coldly, repressing surprise and affecting an ignorance in regard to the beautiful present she held in her hands that he did not feel.

"They are for you, dear. I made them."

"For me! Nonsense! What do I want with such jinnereckery? This is a woman's wear. Do you think I would disfigure my feet with embroidered slippers, or dress up in a calico gown? Put them away, dear. Your husband is too much of a man to robe himself in gay colors like a clown or an actor." And he waved his hand with an air of contempt. There was a cold, sneering manner about him, partly affected and partly real—the real born of his uncomfortable state of mind. Yet he loved his sweet wife, and would not, of set purpose, have wounded her for the world.

This unexpected repulse—this cruel reception of her present, over which she had wrought patiently, in golden hope, for many days—this dashing to the earth of her brilliant cup of joy, just as it touched her lips, was more than the fond young wife could bear. To hide the tears that came rushing to her eyes she turned away from her husband, and to conceal the sobs she had no power to repress, she went almost hurriedly from the room; and, going back to the chamber from whence she had brought the present, she laid it away out of sight in a closet. Then, covering her face with her hands, she sat down and strove with herself to be calm. But the shadow was too deep—the heartache too heavy.

In a little while her husband followed her, and, discovering, something to his surprise, that she was weeping, said, in a slightly reproving voice:

"Why bless me! not in tears! What a silly little pun you are! Why didn't you tell me you thought of making a dressing-gown and pair of slippers, and I would have vetoed the matter at once? You couldn't hire me to wear such flapping things. Come back to the parlor"—he took hold of her arm and lifted her from the chair—"and sing and play for me. 'The Dream Waltz' or 'The Tremolo.' 'Dearest May' or 'The Silly Night,' are worth more to me than

forty dressing gowns or a cargo of embroidered slippers."

Almost by force, he led her back to the parlor and placed her on the music-stool. He selected a favorite piece and laid it before her. His tears were in her eyes, and she could not see a note. Over the keys her fingers passed in skillful touches, but when she tried to take up the song utterance failed, and sobs broke forth instead of words.

"How foolish!" said the husband, in a vexed tone. "I'm surprised at you!" And he turned from the piano and walked across the room.

A little while the sad young wife remained where she was left thus alone, and in partial anger. Then, rising, she went slowly from the room—her husband not seeking to restrain her—and going back to her chamber, sat down in darkness.

The shadow which had been cast upon her spirit was very deep, and, though the hidden sun came out again right early, it was a long time before his beams had power to scatter the clouds that floated in love's horizon.

The shadows we cast! Father, husband, wife, sister, brother, son, neighbor—are we not all casting shadows daily on some hearts that are pining for the sunlight of our faces? We have given you two pictures of life, true pictures, not as a mirror, but as a kaleidoscope. In all their infinitely varied relations, men and women, selfishly or thoughtlessly—from design, weakness, or ignorance—are casting their shadows upon hearts that are pining for sunlight. A word, a look, a tone, an act will cast a shadow and sadden a spirit for hours and days. Speak kindly, act kindly, be forgetters of self and regarders of others, and you will cast but few shadows along the path of life. The true gentleman is always tender of the feelings of others—always watchful, lest he wound unintentionally—always thinking, when with others, of their pleasure instead of his own. He casts but few shadows. Be gentlemen—ladies, or—in a word that includes all graces and excellencies—Christians, for it is the Christian who casts fewest shadows of all.

A Dying Pioneer.

A letter from St. Paul, Minn., says: Gen. H. H. Sibley, the hero of the Sioux outbreak in 1862, has passed a most romantic life. At twenty-three he was taken in as partner in the American Fur Company, and stationed at Mendota, in this State, as agent for the company. That point was the only settlement on the frontier. There, in a large stone house, he lived in true baronial style. He entertained there Captain Mayhew, Colonel Fremont, Featherstonhaugh, the traveler, and other distinguished wanderers in this *ultima thule* of the northwest. He was sent as the first delegate to Congress from the Territory of Minnesota, defeating H. M. Rice, who afterward was one of the first Senators in Congress from this State. While the enabling act for this State was before the House Committee on Territories, as a compliment to Sibley his home (Mendota) was named as the capital, but he firmly declined the honor, and insisted on St. Paul as the seat of the State government. Had Mendota been selected, it would have made Gen. Sibley a millionaire. His pride in his good name has kept him out of numerous chances to make money by shrewd enhancement of real estate by legislation. He was the first Governor of the State, and signed, under compulsion of the Supreme Court, the \$7,000,000 of three-repudiated railroad bonds which a year ago were redeemed at fifty cents on the dollar. His management of the Sioux war was severely criticised for its delays and apparent disregard for the suffering captives, but at the end it was shown that his knowledge of Indian character and sagacious modern warfare was the means of saving hundreds of lives and of releasing every captive safe and sound. When the war was over he hanged forty-three warriors at Mankato, and settled the Sioux troubles permanently. They have lived peacefully on their reservations in Dakota ever since. General Sibley's achievements at that time were looked upon much as General Crook's now are in New Mexico. He has been an invalid for years, and his closely muffled form, straight as an arrow, is a familiar one. His haughty and crystal purity of character have kept him apart from the masses, but few men are more widely loved than he. His death would be felt as that of no other pioneer now living would be.

A rouse man writes us for light on a delicate subject. He says he has fallen in love with a sweet girl to whom he has just been introduced and whose home he has never visited, and he wants to tell him how to open the campaign. Well, we should first endeavor to gain the respect and esteem of the girl, if the girl's father keeps out.

ABOUT CYCLONES.

THEY COME WHEN LEAST EXPECTED AND STRIKE TERROR TO INHABITANTS.

A Peculiar View of the Institution that Comes to us From the Cyclone District.

There never was a time when the people of the country were more thoroughly frightened and nervous than they are at the present time over cyclones. The frequent appearance of the double-and-twisted hurricanes, which rip the steeples off a church and stick it through an adjoining saloon, as a woman would run a hair pin through a wig, has made the bravest men turn pale, when a black cloud comes up, and they crawl under a house. Men who have braved the dangers of a battle field, and stood unmoved before artillery that was halting hot shot, will hunt their holes when heaven's artillery begins to fire on the skirmish line and when thunder and lightning and wind get in their work, the brave man who led armies to battles, will stuff cotton in his ears and say his "now I lay me." There is something about a storm that takes the kink out of the best of 'em, and when chimneys begin to fall, and tin roofs rip off and tie themselves up in double bow knots, and go about the street looked arms with brewery cupolas and factory smoke stacks, knocking people gally-west, like cow boys on a tear, it is not strange that brave men should crawl under a barn. There are not as many persons killed by cyclones as there are by indigestion, or whisky, and yet the cyclone is feared more than whisky or any other calamity. People who read papers and dwell over the accounts of the destruction wrought by the wind are nervous, but those living in the vicinity of where the cyclone has once got in its work become wild at the approach of the least disturbance in the elements. At Racine, where a tornado struck not long since, it is unsafe for an orator to get on a stump to speak, for at the slightest disturbance of the atmosphere the citizens go and lay flat upon the ground, and say over Sunday school lessons. If tornadoes were run by time cards, like railroads, and people could form some idea of when they would be due at a given station, it would be different, but they seem to run wild, and drop down in the most unexpected places. A tornado is like a surprise party that is given to a minister. It comes in the guise of a welcome rain, as the surprise party comes in the guise of friendship, and the recipients of heavenly bounty expect to see the growing grain laugh through tears, and shoot up and come to a bountiful harvest, but in such a moment as ye think not the gentle rain gets a hot box, and tears the grain from the ground and lodges it in an adjoining piece of woods, or carries it away and scatters it over half the State, as the surprise party does the pickles and cold tongue and cake of the poor minister who looked for better things. The most peaceful and quiet and God-fearing community is liable to be visited by destruction without a minute's warning, as was the little city of Fort Atkinson on Monday, and citizens who one moment look at each other with smiling faces, the next moment are pale with fear and anxiety, and get in the sewer reek quick. There is no rule that can be safely followed in case of a cyclone, unless it is to crawl into a gopher hole. Every family should have a gopher hole handy, big enough for six, and when the clouds get coming together from four different directions, and seem to be having a consultation as to what locality to wipe out, go for the gopher hole and wait for the neighbors to drown you out after the storm is over. The cyclone has more terrors to-day than any other one thing, unless it is politics.

—Peck's Sun.

A child, while walking through an art gallery with her mother, is attracted by the statue of Minerva. "Who is that?" said she. "My child that is Minerva, the goddess of wisdom." "Why didn't they make her husband, too?" "Because she had none, my child." "That was because she was wise, wasn't it, mamma?" was the artless reply.

The report that the churches of New York had been invited to hold strawberry festivals to raise funds in aid of the Bartholdi statue was not founded on fact. A colored church did offer to give an apple-dumpling festival and cake-walk for the benefit of the pedestal but they was all. —Norristown Herald.

"How odd is that dog?" was asked of a colored man. "If he lives he see the fifth of ob nait June, sah, he will be de oldest dog on de plantation." "And if he don't live until then?" "He'll be dead, sah." —Arkansas Traveller.

Julia Carson's Cherry Pie.

Make a pastry as follows: Lay half a pound of butter in a bowl of very cold water and work it for five minutes with the hands, touching it very quickly and lightly so that it may be quite smooth and yet firm; then wrap it in a cloth dusted with flour, lay it on a plate and place it in the refrigerator or in an equally cool place. Put a pound of flour in a bowl with a level tea-spoonful of salt, add to it the yolk of an egg and sufficient very cold water to mix it to a medium soft paste; work quickly and very lightly, and then roll the paste out about as large as a dinner plate; cut the butter in rather thick slices, lay them irregularly about on the plate, dust it with dry flour, and fold the paste in such a way as to inclose the butter; roll the paste out two or three times very quickly and lightly, and then use at once, or if it is to be kept any time wrap it in a floured cloth, lay it on a plate and set it in a refrigerator or a very cold place. Stem and stone plenty of cherries. Use rather deep pie-plates or earthen dishes, line them down the side with strips of pastry, or use an under-crust, as is preferred. Be very careful not to press the cut edges of the pastry; heap the fruit high in the dishes and sprinkle over it sufficient sugar to sweeten it; lay a top crust lightly on the fruit, after slightly wetting the under-crust near the edge, to make it adhere, still without crushing down or pressing the edges of the crust, because that would make it heavy and sodden; about half an inch within the edge of the upper crust lay the forefinger, curved in such a way as to form a groove by slightly pressing it down; cut four or five places diagonally across the groove, so that the juice may boil out into the groove, instead of escaping from the dish; remember to touch the crust always lightly and delicately, so that it may be tender and crisp, brush the crust with beaten egg, and then bake the pie in a rather hot oven until nicely browned. Use it either hot or let it cool, and then dust it with powdered sugar. "Whipped Cream" is very good with this, as with any fruit pie.

Vicarious Benevolence.

An editorial in the August Century calls attention to the abuse of asking outsiders to do your own charity giving. It says: "It is beautiful to see how quickly the promptings of this new kind of charity spring into the mind when any human need arises. The first thought of most men seems to be not 'How much can we do toward relieving this need?' but rather 'How much can we get other people to do?' Each man begins to think of other men who can be induced to contribute; each neighborhood looks, at once, beyond its own borders to other neighborhoods upon which it may confer the blessedness of bearing its burdens. Mr. Hale's motto, 'Look out and not in,' finds in this habit of mind one of its most striking illustrations: for when there are contributions to be made the modern philanthropist begins at once to look out for contributors, and not to look into his own pocket at all.

"If there is a church debt to pay, a hospital to build, an orphanage to found, immediately the thoughts of those who stand nearest to the project, and who are to be most deeply benefited by it, are turned to distant places, inquiring how they may obtain this good thing at the smallest possible cost to themselves. Those benevolent gentlemen who have had large experience in the work of raising church debts testify that the people who have contracted these debts are almost always well content to sit and wait, in the expectation that other people, somewhere and somehow, will lift their burden for them."

Lost His Vote.

When Mr. J. B. Bell was running for sheriff of Lowndes county, Mississippi, he attended a barbecue given by the people of — neighborhood, where he met a number of his constituents. Mr. B. has "a peculiarly good memory for faces, but a very poor one for names," so he says. At the barbecue he met a man whose face was perfectly familiar, but no mental effort could recall his name. After a good deal of general conversation on current topics, the affable candidate—not wishing to ask the man his name outright—remarked in a derogatory way: "I believe I have forgotten how you spell your name?" "B-a-k-e-r, Baker—and I'll be hanged if I'll vote for any man for sheriff that can't spell Baker," replied the sovereign, with good-natured sarcasm.

The farmer should be a man able to talk on anything that comes up. —New Orleans Picayune.

BURIED AMONG PAUPERS.

The Sad Story of a North Carolina Woman who was Deceased in Halifax.

A letter from Halifax, N. S., says:—The burial of the body of a poor woman in the pauper's burial ground here recently was the closing scene in a sad history. Sophronia Shearin was one of twelve children of a well-to-do planter in Littleton, N. C. Less than two years ago she was on a visit to a married sister in Providence, R. I., and there met at a picnic a man named Benjamin Knott from Fall River. She became infatuated with him, and after a brief acquaintance went to Fall River to become his wife. She said they were duly married, but this Knott has denied to acquaintances. Knott was a carding master in a Fall River cotton mill at that time, and was prepossessing in appearance, being evidently acquainted with the ways of society. About a year ago they came to Windsor, N. S., where a new cotton mill was just being started, and there Knott obtained work. This spring they came to Halifax to the new mill here, and after having good employment for a short time Knott fell into dissolute habits, neglecting his work and his wife. Several times he was discharged, but, being smart, he was reinstated. Finally he was peremptorily discharged, and went from bad to worse. He left his wife on the morning of June 30 to go, it is said, to Philadelphia, where his father lives. His wife was in a very delicate health and in a destitute condition. Knott had also been ill-treating her lately, and she was in very low spirits. She died Friday night, July 6th. Her landlady, a poor widow, made efforts to have her funeral on the following Sunday, when a number of her friends could have been present, but not enough money could be raised to buy a coffin. The authorities finally took charge of the remains. Before her death the landlady tried to get the woman to write something about her friends. She took a pen and wrote her name, Judith H. Shearin, but had not power to finish the address, and never spoke again. From a few letters she left, and from previous conversations, the above information was gleaned, also that she had a brother John in Lowell, Mass., and a sister married there.

It now turns out that a man employed in the Halifax cotton mill knew Knott well. In conversation with a reporter he said Knott had a wife and one son in Oldham, England. Knott is rather above the medium height, and well built, and has black curly hair and dark complexion. The dead woman, who was 26 years old, was very ladylike, pretty, and proud. She left a handsome framed picture of her mother, which she prized very highly, but she had very few personal effects, and lived so quietly that she made no friends here.

A Warrior's Hidden Wealth.

The Chicago News tells of a long buried treasure which is supposed to lie under the edge of the city, but which anxious fortune seekers have never yet been able to resurrect. The story is this: When Mark Bunton sold the lake front for \$200,000, and the Indian chief White Feather received \$20,000 of this money for relinquishing his claim on the land, another chief, belonging to a different tribe, earnestly laid claim to an equal share of the proceeds of the sale. It was decided, however, that he was not entitled to any of the money, whereupon he waxed exceedingly wrath and vowed that he would have White Feather's money or his life. On hearing this White Feather gathered about him a few of his braves as a body guard and fled with his \$20,000 in a buckskin bag. The other chief, with a band of infuriated followers, gave chase. They overtook White Feather and his warriors several miles northwest of the settlement and butchered every one of them in cold blood. But when they came to secure the coveted wealth they could not find it. It was not on the person of the dead chief or any of his followers, and, as not one of the hapless band had been spared to tell the secret of its whereabouts, it may be imagined that the avenging hands felt like kicking themselves all over the prairie for making such a clean sweep with their tomahawks. It is believed—and there seems to be no other plausible theory—that White Feather sunk the bag of gold in a swamp or slough somewhere in the vicinity of the present boundary line of the city on the southwest side. Many a white man has spent time and labor in searching for this lost treasure, but no trace of it has ever been found.

One Hump.—William Marthimer, a one-handed companion in the olden days, the Currier, Pa., Advocate, takes his chair diagonally across the "H" bar, and when corrected, and threatened slight threatened eyes of solid opinion each day.

...and the ...

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

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NO. 43.

AT HURLEY LOCK.

My heart was light and whole aboard:
I sailed with Hurley Lock
The rain began to patter—
But when I saw in Hurley Lock
That maid in the gingham frock,
That quite another matter!
'Twas quite another matter!
Her lips are ripe and rosy and red,
Her teeth are short and pearly;
And on a rosy sun-kissed cheek
Her dimples play at hide-and-seek.
Within the lock at Hurley!
I strive to make a mental note,
The while she lounges in her boat
Beneath the big umbrella.
I wonder if they call her Nell,
Or Beatrice, or Isabel,
Or Violet, or Bessie?
Is she engaged to Stroke or Bow?
I would they could assure me now
She loves to flirt with others!
Will stalwart Sculls o'er claim her hand?
How gladly would I understand
Her crew are naught but brothers!
Her hat with lilacs is beauteous,
Her voice is low, her laugh is light,
Her figure slight and girly.
How cheerfully I'd take a trip,
With such a pilot for my ship,
And sail away from Hurley!
I wonder if her heart is true?
I know her eyes are peerless blue,
Long lashes downward sweeping,
A snow-white ruff around her throat,
Beneath her pouting peaches.
A little foot-out-peticoat,
Oh, is she wooed and is she won,
Or is she very fond of fun?
I make a thousand guesses!
A sweet young face, so full of hope,
A dainty hand on the tiller rope,
And rain drops in her tresses,
Three tiny rose buds lightly rest
Within the haven of her breast—
Her locks are short and curly.
The sun is gone! Down comes the rain.
I leave my heart cleft well in twain
Within the lock at Hurley!

J. ASHBY-STERN.

GREAT CATTLE RANGES.

REPELLING THE GLAMOUR OF CATTLE
RAISING—THE BOOKS VERSUS THE
HERDS—HOW CAPITALISTS ARE TAKEN
IN.

[From the New York Sun.]
The high price of beef has greatly
stimulated the business of cattle breed-
ing. English and Eastern capital eagerly
invest in Western cattle
ranges. It has been estimated that
about \$30,000,000 of English and East-
ern money has been invested in the re-
gion extending from the Rio Grande
River to the northern boundary line
during the past three years.

At present the excitement about cattle
approaches in intensity a mining craze.
The writers for the press and illustrated
magazines are, in a great measure, re-
sponsible for calling public attention to
the Western plains and the Rocky Moun-
tain valleys as desirable localities for
cattle breeding. The majority of these
writers know absolutely nothing about
the breeding and successful handling of
cattle. Descriptions of life on the plains
and in the mountains abound in these
writings. The pictures are attractive,
but are they true?

The census of 1880 shows (and the
figures for 1880 are approximately cor-
rect for 1883) that in the strictly pastoral
region embraced within the lines of New
Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota,
Montana, Nevada, Utah, Washington,
and Oregon there were 1,233,148 cattle,
or 416,573 less than in the State of New
York. Kansas and Nebraska, States
that extend from the Missouri River
westward into the arid belt, graze more
cattle than all the so-called "cattle coun-
try," excepting Texas, Colorado has
been pushed more extensively than any
other State as a desirable location for
cattle breeders. For years cattle have
been driven from Texas to Colorado. In
1880 there were 346,730 cattle in Colo-
rado. South Carolina, a State never
known as a cattle country, possessed
263,709 cattle in 1880. Arkansas, where
the men are falsely supposed to spend
their time lying in wait behind corn-
fields for their personal foes, contained
208,348 more than Colorado. In 1880
Florida grazed 467,380 cattle, over 120-
000 more than Colorado.

The cattle country contains, not in-
cluding Texas, about 800,000 square
miles. Throughout this vast range cat-
tle are expected to pick up their living
during the winter. It is asserted that
the loss of stock is very small on these
natural breeding grounds. With all
the advantages the cattle States do
not graze as much stock as New York,
which contains but 47,000 square miles,
and where the cattle are fed hay and
grain for six months every year. The
cattle in New York by freezing and
starvation will not equal the loss in any
of the cattle States of the far West in one
winter in the latter portion of the winter.
Cattle raising in the West is life on
the frontier. It is a life of constant
uncertainty. There is nothing fascinating
in the life of a cowboy, or in that of an
owner of a small herd. It has been estimated
that in a few weeks' hard riding in the
spring, during the branding roundup,
a few weeks more riding during

the beef roundup in the fall. The rest
of the year is spent in watching the
herds of cattle grow, in counting the
rings on the base of those weapons of
defense, and in cooking and eating bac-
on and bread. This attractive life is
varied by men who have families and
sufficient means by living in some little
squalid frontier town. Life in one of
these towns is not attractive. The men
loaf. Time hangs heavily on the hands
of such men as cannot supply themselves
with intellectual amusement by sitting on
an empty dry goods box and pounding
their heels against the resounding sides,
while disconsolate bucking ponies and
cows whose tails have been frozen off.
These idle stock growers are apparently
wrapped up in absorbing thought as to
the price of cattle at the distributing
points in the Eastern States, or as to
whether Clark's banana-tailed, one-
horned cow, the one with the diamond
P. brand on her right side, and an un-
dercrop on her left ear is seven or eight
years old. There is some hunting done
by these men, but the greater portion of
them do not hunt. They loaf, they
sleep, they lie on blankets, they eat poor
food wretchedly cooked. A bright, ner-
vous, intellectual young man would
abandon the business, as it is generally
conducted, in less than a week.

Across the plains waves of heat roll in
the summer, causing the air to tremble,
and through which heat medium all ob-
jects are distorted to the vision. In the
winter arctic storms sweep out of the
north. The snow flies horizontally
through the air. The furious wind
drives it into the ravines, there not being
enough vegetation on the levels to hold
the snow particles. In the cattle country
there are no trees, no good water, unless
in mountain valleys. The grass becomes
brown and dry in late June or early July.
Every drop of rain that falls after the
grass has died for want of water, injures
the feed by washing nutriment out of
it. This early death of the grass is ex-
plained to strangers in an airy manner.
The cattle breeder indicates an extensive
sweeping arm, and says: "No need for
mowing machines here. Nature makes
the hay. No heavy work for men in
providing feed for the cattle during the
winter. The grass grows where it grew.
The cattle help themselves." The truth
is that on the plains enough grass could
be cut on a hundred acres to feed a
cow through the winter. In the valleys
grass can be grown if the land is ir-
rigated, and better hay—that is, more nu-
tritious—made than in any of the East-
ern States. But where cattle are bred
in herds of ten, fifteen, or twenty thou-
sand, it is not possible to procure hay for
them.

At the present prices much money can
be made in raising cattle. But will the
price of beef rise as high in the near
future as it does now? The high price
of beef is easily explained by the fact
that there have been three successive
short corn crops. A full corn crop re-
duces the prices of meats. The bottom
will fall out of the present excitement
about cattle raising promptly after the
bushings of the first full crop of corn.
Another function that will aid in reduc-
ing the price of beef is the fact that no
calves are killing in the corn country.
In many of the towns lying along the
railroad in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and
Missouri, it is impossible to buy veal.
The butchers say that they cannot pur-
chase calves from the farmers.

The mortality among cows is very
large on all the ranges of high altitude.
This is necessarily so under the present
system of management. Two year-old
heifers drop calves in the early spring.
An animal two years old has not reached
maturity. They shed their teeth at that
age. The young creatures are called
upon to feed strong calves running at
their sides, to nourish others, and to
complete their growth. The young ani-
mals apparently thrive until late in the
summer. Then the calves are strong
and demand more milk than their dams
can supply when fed on dry grass that
has had a portion of its strength washed
out by rains. The heifer could be
saved if their owners would wean the
calves and allow them to recruit before
the icy blasts of winter sift through
them; but this is seldom done. The
calves stick to their dams until the in-
fantile system of the cows can no longer
supply milk. By this time the animals
are mere bones encased in a rough hide.
They have lost all ambition, all desire to
live. In the case of a mature cow the
results are much the same. These ani-
mals are never in good condition, unless
the grass has been of unusual goodness
and the winter exceedingly mild. Thou-
sands of cows die every winter because
their owners neglected to wean their
calves. On the plains, the breeding
stock of a herd rapidly disappears; but
they do not disappear from the herd
books.

It is not generally known, in fact I be-
lieve that it has never been published,
that the movement of young cattle has
begun to trend westward. I hear a calf

of incredulous disbelief. The fact re-
mains the same. Many of the cattle
breeders of Wyoming and Colorado have
agents in the real estate country com-
posed of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and
the eastern portion of the Indian Terri-
tory, Kansas, and Nebraska. These
agents buy young cattle, chiefly steers,
which they ship to the western ranges
to replenish the herds. These eastern
cattle are branded on their arrival in the
west; but just how they appear on the
books, none, excepting their owners,
know. To those accustomed to place
confidence in magazine romances, this
movement of young cattle looks like im-
porting organ grinders into Italy. But
it is a truth that should at once dissipate
all glamour about the "great, natural
cattle breeding ground." The stockmen
have not been able to breed cattle to re-
plenish their herds.

Since the settlement of Colorado and
Wyoming thousands and thousands of
Texan cows have been driven thither.
The larger portions of the herds driven
from Texas to the new countries are two
and three-year-old heifers. They were
hopelessly expected to live for eight or
ten years, and to form the foundations of
herds from which hundreds of thou-
sands of cattle should spring. Where
are the cows that a few years ago were
driven from the gamma and mesquite
ranges of Texas? Their bones whiten
the plains. Their flesh was eaten by
wolves. They died from exposure in an
arctic climate.

It must not be believed that all the
land represented in bright colors on the
maps of the land grant railroads are
grazing lands. There are extensive
tracts of land in the West that are re-
mote from water. These are grassy
deserts. There is a limit to the distance
that horned stock can travel to and from
a range for water. The daily drive of a
herd of Texas cattle, and they are by far
the best travelers of all cattle, is limited
to fifteen miles. The animals will about
hold their flesh when traveling that dis-
tance per day. If pushed to twenty
miles they rapidly lose flesh. This be-
ing so, it is plain that native cattle, that
are notoriously poor travelers, cannot
walk more than fifteen miles per day and
keep in good condition. If the feeding
grounds are more than eight miles from
water, the cattle will not grow fat. If
they are ten miles from water the ani-
mals will lose flesh. The limited capac-
ity of the stock to travel bars them out
of extensive ranges.

Certain men, who have been success-
ful in cattle raising, are seized by the
cool collar and dangled before the eyes
of the Eastern public as remarkable ex-
amples of what industry and paying
close attention to horned stock will ac-
complish for any young man who has
the pluck to go West and work faith-
fully. If the stories are to be believed,
these successful men always came
West penniless. They arrived at certain
towns striding of a spavined, ringboned
horse. This worthless animal they
traded for a spotted heifer. This heifer
is represented as the foundation of the
herd. They worked, and every cent they
earned they put into female cattle.
gradually they became rich. That is
the regulator tale. The truth is that
they invested considerable money in cat-
tle. They branded all the calves they
could catch. When their herd was filled
with steers fit for the butcher, they op-
ened a butcher shop in the nearest town
and drove the other butchers, who did
not own herds of cattle, to despair by
the low prices of the beef they sold
and finally drove them out of the busi-
ness. This accomplished they promptly
increased the price of beef until there
was 500 per centum profit in it. They
kept the price up until the other shops
resumed business. Then down went the
price of beef, until the other butchers
could not afford to dull their knives and
saws in cutting roasts and steaks. Again
they shut up their shops. That very
instant the blackleg and other kindred
diseases broke out in the Eastern States,
and skyward went the price of beef.
For fourteen years I have seen this game
played in the West. Another exceed-
ingly profitable branch of the cattle
business was, and is, the supplying of
Indians with beef. An Indian beef con-
tract is a prize; it is a fortune for any
Western cattle breeder. A thin, scul-
laged Texan steer, that has been reduced
by hard driving and alkaline water until
it is doubtful if he will tip the scales at
600 pounds, staggers off of the platform
under the weight of 1,900 pounds of
beef. It is astonishing how heavy a
steer is when an employee of the Depart-
ment of the Interior weighs him.

As the business of cattle breeding
ages, it tends to separate into different
branches. At present some of the men
who handle stock on the high plains re-
fuse to own any cows. They have tried
raising cattle and abandoned it as un-
profitable. These men possess three-
year-old steers from Oregon and Wash-
ington. These animals are brought in
the early spring, and are slowly driven

to the Wyoming or Colorado ranges, ar-
riving there in October. They are
turned loose on the range and allowed
to shift for themselves. In my opinion
this is the safest branch of the cattle
business. The young steers have not
obtained their full growth. They are
hearty and strong. It is seldom that
any of them die. They are held over
the winter until the next fall. They
grow in size and weight, and, of course,
in value.

Another branch of the business is the
fattening of cattle on hay. Again three-
year-old steers are selected. They are
driven into a corral, and there get all
the hay they can eat. The mountain
hay is so nutritious that the steers be-
come as fat as corn-fed animals in the
Eastern States. It has been the custom
for several years to ship beef during the
winter, when cattle are thin on the
range, from Kansas city to Denver. The
beef so shipped is of a good quality.
This spring I saw better beef—that is,
fatter beef—hanging in a butcher shop
in Laramie city, Wyo., than I saw in
Denver. This choice beef was fattened
on hay cut on the Little Laramie river.
The business of winter feeding steers on
the plains promises to increase rapidly
in the near future. It is a perfectly safe
business, and very profitable. As it in-
creases, so will the value of the hay
lands obtained under the Desert Land
act.

FRANK WILKINSON.

The English Swimmer.

Capt. Webb, the swimmer who lost
his life at Niagara Falls, was a native of
Shropshire, England, and the son of a
physician. He went to sea at an early
age, and became the captain of a mer-
chantman. He first attracted public
notice by jumping from the Cunard mail
steamer Russia during a storm to save a
sailor who had fell overboard. For this
he received at the hands of the Duke of
Edinburgh the first gold medal given by
the Humane Society. In 1875 he swam
the English Channel and was afterward
presented, in honor of this act, with a
Burmese cup by the Twenty-fourth
British Regiment. Last year he swam
to Coney Island on several occasions
from the Rockaway steamers in passing.
He had previously swam against Paul
Boyton at Newport. His theory about
the Whirlpool Rapids of Niagara was
that his principal danger would be from
two ledges of pointed rocks which jut
from the shores into the whirlpool and
from the suction hole in the centre.

"I will make no attempt to go forward,"
he said, "for the speed of the water will
carry me. When the water gets very
deep I will go under and remain below
until I am compelled to come up for
breath, which I suppose will be pretty
often. When I strike the whirlpool I
will strike out with all my strength and
try to keep away from the suction hole.
I will begin with breast strokes and then
use overhand strokes. My life will de-
pend on my muscles and my breath, with
a little touch of science behind them.
It may take me two or three hours to get
out of the whirlpool, which is a quarter
of a mile long. When I do get through
it I will try and land on the Canadian
side, but if the current is too swift, as I
think it is, I will keep on down to Lew-
iston, on the American side. The current,
they say, is thirty-nine miles an hour,
and the river ninety-five feet deep. I
suppose the rapids are about the angriest
bit of water in the world. I have made
a critical examination of the rapids, and
think I am strong enough and skilled
enough to get through alive, though in
twenty-three years they say eighty per-
cent have lost their lives in the rapids."

Webb was a man of medium size and
magnificent physique, with a very broad
chest. He wore his light hair cropped
close. He was not more than 40 years
of age.

In Russia.

Embezzlement in the official service of
Russia is not severely punished. Mus-
charevich was chief of the Tagerang
Custom House, and accused of complicity
in the misappropriation of some
\$2,700,000 rubles. The statute of limi-
tations, however, was successfully in-
terposed as a bar to his prosecution, and
he was only removed to another post, being
now chief of the Customs Department at
Saratopol. A year or so ago occupa-
tion was exposed in the tax office at St.
Petersburg, and embezzlements amount-
ing to millions of rubles were discovered.
By special imperial decree, however, the
investigations that were instituted in
this case were suddenly discontinued,
and the whole matter was quietly buried.
The chief of the tax office happened to
be a near relative of another official who
enjoys the reputation of being very in-
dignant with the Czar.

When a young man wants to protect
a young lady, he naturally puts his
young sword out.

FIRST WOMAN IN CAMP.

WARM WELCOME IN THE FAR WEST.
Receives a Town Lot for Being the First of
Her Sex to Arrive—The Flattering Speech
Made by the Colonel.

June 11 was a day of jollification at
Carbonate, Col., being the advent of the
first wagon, the first woman, and the
first board from the mill. It would
have been interesting to the reader to
witness the electrifying effect on the
men in the camp when word was passed
along the line that a woman was coming.
Long before she was within a mile of
the camp, knots of men were gathered
there and there watching, looking in the
direction from whence the wagon was to
come. As she drove in sight, each one
gathered around his camp, as when an
alarm had been sounded in a prairie-dog
town. When within a few yards of the
outside habitation the woman alighted,
and accompanied by her husband, pro-
ceeded to the County Clerk's office. (If
had been advertised that the donation of
a town lot would be given the first
woman who came in.) Curious eyes
were watching her every step as she ap-
proached the Clerk's quarters. But the
crowd which had gathered around the
office for mail received respectfully each
side of the entrance. As she passed in,
Colonel Ferguson serenely looked up,
and, smiling out among the boys, agitated
a reception.

Seized by the inspiration, a hundred
hats were removed from heads of noble
structure and design—elaborated some-
what, perhaps—and a hundred horny
palms passed over the unkempt locks to
smooth them down; vests were pulled
down, and a hundred pair of eyes ran
down the respective owners' "digging
clothes," promptly inspecting the inevi-
table "ball stitch" which rejoined the
dismembered seam, or held in place the
patch of conspicuous dimensions. By a
look of common consent the Colonel
was the man selected to make the recep-
tion speech. Uneasily pluming his
moustache with carbonate-stained fin-
gers, the Colonel approached her, and
followed by the uncovered heads, he in-
advertently yanked a frog from his
throat and began:

"Respected madam," and a hundred
heads nodded assent. Appealing again
to his moustache for the needed inspira-
tion, the Colonel resumed again: "Re-
spected madam—the illuminating spec-
tro of this most fascinating occasion—"
And a hundred heads bobbed serenely
again in assent. Pluming again the
source of inspiration, the halting Colo-
nel staggered on: "Footprints of time,
which have first fallen on our carbonifer-
ous soil, we welcome thee. Mercury in
her aerial flight trails through the starry
architraves of heaven, to trail over the
silurian outcrops of Garfield country,
which has become sacred to us from toil,
vicissitudes, and privations. It is ours
by right of discovery, and you are wel-
come. We have been victimized. We
have learned to love and cherish in
memory the tiny fingers which were
rubbed over our biscuits in other days,
and we languish for the same. The
delicacy of sewing on buttons (thimble-
less) is ours, and our toil-stained robes
bear the traces of the silurian outcrop.
For months we have been here surround-
ed by the beautiful crystalline pearls of
heaven, and have banked about and
around us, and our only solace has been
the chirp of the camp bird and the weird
wailings of the metamorphic bias. We
have long anticipated the daisy, strug-
gling through the snowy depths to com-
fort us, as the day drew near when we
laid by our snowshoes on the limestone
edges, but this occasion is most sublime,
undreamed of, and unprecedented in the
history of our new country. Thou hast
come upon us like a perfume freighted
breath of the gentle springtime, and
thou art the shrine to which we bow
and bring tribute, and in behalf of these,
my partners in the struggle, who stand
before you with uncovered heads, some
of them glistening like a burnished disc
in the silurian sunlight, heads which
have been robbed of capillary traces
from inevitable contact, I again say,
welcome."—Denver News.

Two of THEM.—A Boston dealer used
an express company for the value of
some cigars delivered to A. Swannick at
Saratoga. There were two A. Swannicks
there; one a regular merchant, the
other a swindler, who assumed the mer-
chant's name and ordered the goods.
The express agent took them first to the
merchant who refused to receive them,
and next to the swindler, who took them
and gave a receipt. The Supreme Court
held that the dealer cannot recover
from the company.

Am.—It is estimated that over 50
Americans are studying out in Paris.

WIT AND WISDOM.

BEATS ALL.—The tramp.
A YAWNER'S goose.—The dude.
A VERY precious maiden.—Ettie Quetta.
CALLING the roll.—Yelling "hot buns."
FLOWERS are the sweetest things that
God ever made and forgot to put a soul
into.

SOME people are never satisfied. Show
them how to live happily on a small in-
come and they will want you to furnish
the income.

CHOOSE always the way that seems the
best, however rough it may be. Custom
will render it easy and agreeable.

It was Fuller who said, "He that
spends all his life in sport is like one
who wears nothing but fringes and eats
nothing but saucers."

A BOY says in his composition that
"Onions are the vegetables that make
you sick when you don't eat them your-
self."

A NEW YORK journalist who has written
about 100 lines per week for the past
two years, has been told by his physi-
cians that he must take a vacation or die.
—Detroit Free Press.

"WHAT makes chickens come out of
their shells, they must be so nice and
warm and comfortable inside?" "Praps
it's because they're afraid of being
boiled."

WHEN it is remembered how hard it is
for women to keep their powder dry
this weather, it seems almost like sacri-
fice to growl at the heat. —Detroit Free
Press.

"HOW CHARLEY does like to show his
importance!" exclaimed Bass, as Char-
ley went striding past. "I know it," re-
plied Fogg; "Singular, isn't it, consider-
ing that he has so little of it?"

A SYRACUSE ghost had it all his own
way until he stole a ham and a buck
saw. Then he was waylaid with a club
and sent up for sixty days. No ghost
has any business with a buck-saw ap-
petite.

"YES," said the gilded youth, "I
know I'm growing too look old very early
in life; but isn't it better to grow old at
once and have the agony over instead of
having it to worry about every day?"

"Oh, for a cottage at the seashore!"
exclaimed an overheated Philadelphia
man yesterday. "That is just my trou-
ble," replied a friend; "I owe for a cot-
tage by the seashore and it has a big
mortgage on it too."

AN English psychological society is
discussing the question: "Are angels
ever asleep?" If a young man finds his
"angel" yawning about 11 p. m. he
may conclude that if she isn't sleepy,
his company is not appreciated.

"I UNDERSTOOD you to say that your
charge for services would be light," ex-
plained the client, when his lawyer
handed him a tremendous bill. "I be-
lieve I said my fee would be nominal,"
was the reply, "but—" "O, I see," in-
terrupted the client, "phenomenal."

A SUBSCRIPTION book publisher says
that out of a thousand book agents he
usually finds about ten who are worth
retaining after a month's trial. We
suppose the other 990 become too much
crippled up to keep on working. —Phila-
delphia News.

"BLAST the luck!" cried the burglar
as he turned his dark lantern on the
handful of silver he had scooped from
the vest pocket of a banker. "Blast the
luck! if here ain't six trade dollars! I
have my opinion of any Government
that puts up these games on a feller!"

The coal man's cart broke down as he
was going to weigh the coal. "You
needn't fuss to weigh that coal, said the
man who had purchased it. "If it's
heavy enough to break down the cart, it
weighs more than any ton of coal I ever
got before. I'm satisfied."

ORDRE DE LA CREME.
"Dear me!" exclaimed a city girl who
visited the dairy for the first time, "what
queer-looking stuff this is! It looks
just like yellow paint. What is it?"
"Why, that's cream on top of the
milk, sis," said the dairymaid.
"Is that so?" she asked in astonish-
ment. "Why, the cream I use always
comes in boxes and has a label, so we
can tell what it is."

The farmer sat right down on the
stone floor and fanned himself with a
milk pan. —The Dairy.

Too HAWY.—A Norddeutscher merchant
owns a monster mastiff called Lion.
Walking with him on the quay, there
came a little mad dog along, followed by
an excited crowd. Lion seized it by the
neck, leaped into the water, and held it
under water until drowned. This was
excellent, and Lion received an ovation;
but as Lion subsequently developed a
tendency to do the same by all small
dogs, cats, and even, he has perforce been
suspended.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 13, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

Georgia's manufactured products will aggregate almost \$400,000,000 this year.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, there were 2,212 homestead entries made in Alabama.

The population of Gallatin, Mo., is not far from 1,800. During the trial of Frank James there have been about 1,000 visitors in town.

New York city has eleven police justices who draw salaries of \$8,000 each, or nearly as much as the Judges on the supreme bench of the United States.

It costs \$3,000 a day to run the Grand Union hotel, Saratoga. The rumor that a kind hearted editor bought it for his little boy, who cried for it, lacks confirmation, although the report has not been officially denied.

Lucien Walker, of the Eufaula Times and News, will go to Washington during the next session of Congress as special correspondent of several prominent papers in Alabama. Hope the Col. won't get lost in the big town.

We are disposed to ask the Birmingham Chronicle to take down its cyclopedia, and tell us who Chambers, of Mississippi, is? We are under the impression that the head of Mississippi independentism calls himself Chalmers.

A Connecticut man passed through Laramie the other day, bound for the head waters of the Yellowstone, in Montana. Whence he will start for New Orleans in a skiff. The distance from the starting point to destination is 3,000 miles.

At a reunion of Confederate veterans in Richmond the Stars and Stripes and an old battle flag of the Confederacy were carried in the procession. The Confederate flag had been used as a sign in a store, and bore the legend: "Confederate bonds, money, and postage stamps for sale here."

The first batch of new two-cent postage stamps has been received at the Post-office Department. In a few days the force employed in the stamp division will be severely taxed in distributing them among the various post-offices, so that they may be on hand October 1st.

Kentuckians are beginning to feel that water is useful at least for crops. In some portions of the state it has not rained for twelve weeks; the tobacco and corn crops have been injured, the grass is failing, but the people are right side up with care, and still have Bourbon for all practical purposes.

There is a man living in Walton county, Georgia, who is 50 years old, and has never ridden in a carriage or a railway car, and has never ridden across a bridge in any vehicle. He lives in a house sixteen feet wide and seventy feet long, and so low between floors that a full-grown man cannot stand upright in it. The furniture of the sitting room consists chiefly of a bed and a barrel of home-made syrup.

It is said that the first trial of Frank James for any offense—the trial now in progress—began on the twentieth anniversary of the Lawrence massacre, in which Jesse and Frank James did their first bloody work, and in which nearly all the men who formed the original Jesse James gang were concerned. The raid was made by Quantrell's band of guerillas. The town was sacked and many residents were killed.

Besides being remarkable for its name Buncombe county, North Carolina, is celebrated for its crops of cabbage (single heads weighing as much as twenty pounds, it is alleged), watermelons, apples and rattlesnakes. The vivid correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle says its natives seldom die, and that in traveling all over its mountains he saw but one grave—that of a man who was accidentally killed at the age of seventy years.

Gainsville (Ga.) Southron: There are living in the north end of this county two young men named John and Sam. Pasco, who are twins and look and dress exactly alike. Two or three years ago they married twin sisters who look and dress exactly alike. The boys built two cottages that look exactly alike, and each lady has a child about the same age that look very nearly exactly alike. All are in excellent health, and last week the whole party came to this city between a span of beautiful mules that were nearly exact matches. The boys are partners in the mercantile business, and are prosperous gentlemen. If any county in the State can beat this true story on matches let them step to the front and take the premium.

New Orleans' Coming Exposition.

There is every reason to believe that the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition will far surpass any of those grand displays that have given to the world such ample evidence of the wonderful growth and boundless resources of our country.

The city of New Orleans is favorably situated for the Exposition. This city, the pride and boast of the South, is the largest cotton market in the world. Her numerous wealthy citizens, whose fortunes have been accumulated by dealing in that staple which is as much king as it ever was in ante bellum days, will not fail to do all in their power to make a success of an enterprise which can but redound to their own and their city's good.

The appointment of Maj. Burke, of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, will give the Exposition a man of enterprise and energy at its head, which will give it a great impetus on the road to success.

Let Alabama do her duty to her self, and place before the eyes of the world the boundless products of her fields, forests, mines, and factories. Then all seeing the evidence, will acknowledge what a goodly land is ours; and many will be persuaded to cast their lot with us. Let all who can of Alabama's citizens go where they can learn most of the various productions of the country, of the articles manufactured from those products; and of the improved machinery which has been such an important factor in the growth of all sections of the Union.

The Selma Times expresses some dissatisfaction at the appointment recently made by Governor O'Neal of Judge E. C. Betts, to the position of Commissioner of Agriculture. Two other prominent citizens who were applicants for the appointment have been "disappointed." The Times seems to be of the opinion that the Governor has acted unwisely in not appointing one of these two prominent candidates, both of whom hail from "the great central agricultural belt," which got up the bill establishing the department of agriculture. These two candidates, whose names the Times fails to give, we presume, were Capt. R. F. Kolb, of Eufaula, and Dr. Howard, of Autauga, the last of whom was the favorite of the Times for the position.

Perhaps the Governor has done wrong and perhaps he has not. While the bill to establish an agricultural department was under consideration by the Legislature, there was a strong impression among members of that body, as well as among outsiders, that it was merely a bill to create a place for some disappointed office-seeker. The candidates who applied for the position, both hailing from the section that "got up the bill," the Governor might have thought best to appoint outside of that section, and one who had not applied for the position. His reasons for doing so are too obvious to need mention.

It is true that Gov. O'Neal seems to be continually in hot water, yet it is not so plain as the Times would make it, that this appointment will affect his chances for a re-nomination. It is hardly probable that he expects a re-nomination. Many things have occurred to prevent his getting it; but the appointment of Judge Betts as Commissioner of Agriculture, so far as we can see, will have little to do with the matter.

At one of the mining convict camps in Alabama was a man about fifty-seven years old. He was a white man, sent up for ten years for murder. He concluded that he was tired of mining coal in striped breeches, and set out to starve himself to death. He did his task all right, but refused to eat. For this offense he was beaten unmercifully. One of the inspectors, in speaking of it, says this convict was the worst beaten man he ever saw. And the man was beaten despite the order of the inspector that he should not be. The question now is, shall this brutal business of working convicts in mines continue? Will Governor O'Neal manfully meet the issue?—Selma Times.

The New Postal Note.

All persons who have occasion to send small amounts of money through the United States mail will hail with delight the advent of the postal note. The date of delivery from the alternative annoyances of enclosing small coins and bills, sent at the imminent risk of loss or theft, or the practically useless postage stamps in an envelope for transmission by mail will be October 1.

The government has heretofore solemnly warned the public not to put their money in envelopes. Under the new system the country cousin can visit her post office with \$4.00, or any lesser sum, and deposit the same with a fee of three cents. The country postmaster will then punch three holes, as above indicated, to the right of the order, showing the dollars, cents and dimes deposited, and two more holes to the left through the month and year. He will then affix his stamp and signature and hand over the note without requiring, as at present, the horoscope and pedigree of the sender and receiver.

The law under which the note goes into operation was passed at the last session of Congress. When, last year, the English Postmaster General, Fawcett, proposed the shilling postal note to Parliament, its members laughed at him as it had at Rowland Hill's penny postage. The ministerial majority, however, passed the bill, and the despised note became such a favorite that it is now proposed to have a note for fractions of a shilling. The system has been found to be of particular benefit to small tradespeople, farmers and others who have small sums to transmit.

Mountain Creek Locals.

Thinking you might like to hear from Mountain Creek, I will give you a few dots. The summer visitors are still enjoying the shades and refreshing breezes of this pleasant resort. We attended a hop at Mrs. Cameron's, last night. It was quite an enjoyable affair. All who were fortunate enough to be present, came away fully satisfied with their evening's pleasure. Miss Lizzie Cameron, with bewitching smile and kind manners, knows just how to entertain her guests. We left with regret and turned away from that pleasant little party, leaving sweet reminiscences behind. 'Tis one more green oasis in our life.

Miss Mary Enslen, of Wetumpka, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Pylant. Miss Mary is decidedly the prettiest young lady that visits Mountain Creek. We think we will soon have her as a resident, as one of our most worthy young men is a devotee at her shrine.

W. M. Pryor & Co., have a new steam mill about two miles from here. They ship their lumber from this point, and seem to be doing a fine business.

We think Mountain Creek will get build up, we hear of several who intend buying lots and building next spring. There's no healthier spot in our State than this and it has all conveniences, railroad, church and school.

Mr. Editor, we would be glad to have you visit us. If we are not mistaken, you are still in the state of single-blessedness, and we assure you there is great attraction for such as you down here. We wish your paper great success.

AILEEN.

A writer in a recent number of the Montgomery Advertiser called attention to the backwardness of the place in comparison with other and less favored towns. Chicago which is younger than Montgomery has a population of 600,000, and Atlanta, with nothing but railroads to depend upon for trade and income, is more than twice as large as our capital city. We agree with the writer of the article when he says that one of the disadvantages under which Montgomery labors is that of not having control of any of the various lines of railway which enter her limits. Let her people go to work and build the Montgomery and Northwestern to Florence, and it will not only redound greatly to her benefit as a business centre, but will give an impetus to the building of other and longer lines. We hope shortly to see Montgomery aroused from her present lethargy on the subject of the proposed road.

A woman can keep a secret a great deal better than a man can. One little secret will last a woman through two hours shopping, ten calls and there's enough of it left to tell her husband when he gets home. Now a man would forget three-fifths of both ends of it before he could get half so far with it. A woman keep a secret she can keep it on the dead run more miles in more hours than a man can make it walk.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.
A. J. BROOKS, Secretary.

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table
IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m.	Selma	Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:38 "	Calera	Lve. 5:38 "
" 1:10 "	Talladega	" 3:30 "
" 2:07 "	Anniston	" 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m.	Birmingham	" 11:20 a. m.
" 8:30 "	Dalton	" 9:44 "
" 8:10 "	Cleveland	" 8:00 "
" 8:50 "	Chattanooga	" 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 10:38 a. m.	Selma	Lv. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 "	Demopolis	" 6:58 "
Leave 4:50 a. m.	Meridian	Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile and Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. for Alabama, Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. TOPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Madox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. (Come one, come all, but not all at once.)
MR. CORDERIE.
J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

T. M. TERNAN,
Clanton, Ala.

Blank deeds for sale at this office.

We are giving an excellent farm journal—The American Farmer—to every subscriber to this paper who will pay past dues and one year's subscription in advance. New subscribers can likewise have the benefit of this offer.

CHAS. H. SMITH,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JEMISON, ALABAMA.

A good cable-screwed bragan \$1.35. A good ladies shoe \$1.00. good suit of clothes \$5.00. Woman's plow shoe 90 cents. Tobacco 35 cents per pound. Gents fine calf boot 18.00.

A FRESH STOCK OF FANCY GROCERIES,

—AND—

A Full Line of Drugs.

Bagging and Ties on hand at \$1.20 per Bale.

Special contracts given out for hoops and poles.

A Large Stock of General Merchandise

To be sold at low prices for "spot" cash.

Jemison, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK

—AT THE STORE OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

ALLEN, BETHUNE & CO.,

—PROPRIETORS—

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

The attention of all those contemplating shipping Cotton to Montg

ery the coming season, is called to the fact that we are

prepared (with all necessary facilities) to handle

Cotton at as low charges as any other house

in the city. We are also dealers

in all kinds of

GUANOS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in all transactions

Allen, Bethune & Co.

August 1st, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these affections; they increase and refine all these secretions; they restore the vitality of the system.

Numberless testimonials from men and women who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL TARTAR the effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; it cures Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

NOTICE NO. 2562.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 4, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Mapleville, Ala., on October 20th, 1883, viz: Augustus Wilson, Homestead 2464 for the w. 1/2 of sec. 4 of T. 1 N. 36 E. R. 20, range 12 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Klener, Grover Chambers, William F. Roback, Noah W. Foshee, all of Mapleville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

The Continental Magazine is a handsomely covered and illustrated Magazine published monthly in Baltimore. It will be sent to you for one year together with the CHILTON VIEW for \$1.50. This is the time to subscribe, and both for the price of one.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 13, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Dyer.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Dyer.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Farish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Corderie.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanor, Buckner Harria.

SCHEDULE M. & N. A. L. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 at 6:36 a. m.
No. 3 at 7:40 p. m.
No. 9 at 1:05 a. m.
No. 11 at 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 at 8:45 a. m.
No. 4 at 10:40 p. m.
No. 8 at 7:10 p. m.
No. 12 at 12:18 p. m.

*Don't stop.

LODGING.—Regular communications Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 23, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL NOTINGS.

Cotton picking is now the order of the day.

You can have your cotton ginned at Clanton.

Sheriff Lowe is on the wing summoning jurors.

The sound of the hammer and saw is now merry music in our town.

If you want a good shoe and one that will fit well call on W. M. Wilson, Clanton, Ala.

Mr. W. M. Wilson advertises the receipt of a large stock of new goods. Read his "ad." and locals.

Miss Blanche Hyde, one of the fairest flowers of the Cumberland region, is visiting relatives at this place.

Master John N. Thornton has returned to Clanton and is learning the art typographic in the View office.

We return thanks to Mr. Willis Lane for his suppers. They were as nice as ever hung from a grape arbor.

Miss Scott, an accomplished young lady from the prairie belt, has a flourishing school at Bivings and Duke's mill.

A new stock of dress and fancy goods just received by W. M. Wilson, and will be sold at bottom prices for spot cash. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

We hope to hear from "Aileen" often. We agree as to the attractions at Mountain Creek for the "singly-blessed."

Mr. J. W. Edwards is putting up a new building on his lot near the court house. It will be one of the best business houses in the place.

Mr. Chas. H. Smith, of Jemison comes to the front this week with an advertisement of his new stock of general merchandise. Give him a call.

Miss Mamie Bivings has gone to Pewee Valley, Ky., where she will attend school. Her many friends here will regret her departure, even for a short while.

So far as we have been able to learn better crops have been made in this immediate neighborhood than in any other section of the county.

Capt. W. A. Smith, of Dixie, has removed his family to Bivings & Duke's Mill for the next year, to allow his children the benefit of the schooling advantages there offered.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser writes up Verbona in a column and a half. He is in ecstasies, judging from what he writes about "kisses in the distance" of the wildwoods.

All of my stock is first class. I handle no shoddy goods. My prices are low and terms are cash. My motto is "low sales and small profits."

W. M. WILSON, Clanton, Ala.

VERY LOW RATES.—During the continuance of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days) the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be on sale every day, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and will be good 30 days, allowing ample time to visit the Greatest Exposition ever held in the South, and second only to the Centennial at Philadelphia.

Petitions are being very generally signed in the county asking for the appointment of Prof. W. U. Acree, to the position of county superintendent of education.

Prof. Acree is well qualified to fill the office.

The camp meeting will commence to-night. The grounds have been put in excellent order, and if the weather continues favorable, we may look for large crowds to attend, especially the Sunday services. A number of prominent ministers will assist in conducting the meeting. May great good result.

The authoress of the poem "Peter's Repentance," which appears elsewhere in our columns, gives evidence that she possesses the true poetical instinct. Throughout the piece, the lines breathe with a heart-felt self upbraiding that can not fail to excite a feeling of sympathy in the mind of the devout reader.

Mr. J. W. Carson, of Tuscaloosa, a graduate of the University of Alabama, will take charge of Clanton Academy for the next year. The school will be opened September 24th. Mr. Carson comes to us with letters from the Faculty of the University, and is also highly recommended by some of his former patrons. With the co-operation of our citizens, he intends to make Clanton Academy a success in every sense.

Tuesday Night's Concert.

A small but attentive, and, if one were to judge by the demonstrative applause, a very appreciative audience, gathered in Clanton Academy to listen to the really excellent music that rewarded their attendance.

It was a musical treat to listen to the singing of Mrs. Werth, who more than fulfilled the expectations her reputation had produced. All that she sang showed that she is endowed by nature with a voice such as rarely falls to the lot of any one; which, being thoroughly trained and under perfect control, delighted the audience. The "Echo Song" and "Coming thro' the Rye," seemed particularly to please the audience.

A very agreeable feature of the exercises of the evening was the violin performance by Mr. Hall with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Knox. Both performers executed their parts admirably, and in the familiar strains of "Listen to the Mocking Bird," the southern songster himself seemed to join in, so accurately were the notes of the bird imitated.

The duettes "Moonlight Waltz," "Misses Collier and Gullhorn," "Nocturne," Miss Wright and Mrs. Knox, "Martha," Miss Collier and Mrs. Knox, did credit alike to teacher and pupils.

Mrs. Knox will leave Clanton about the first of October to return to Montgomery. The entire community will regret her departure.

For the Chilton View.]

Peter's Repentance.

Luke, Chap. 22, Verses 61-2.

Oh! bitter hour and luckless day;
Oh! sorrow mine—the awful thought
That I should to my master say,
I know him not.

Oh! woful hour and blighting curse,
Has all my boasting come to this;
I know him not—ah, that were worse
Than Judas' kiss.

How can I bear that wondrous look;
So full of pitying love divine,
When every lip and tongue forsook,
Yea even mine!

It spake forgiveness for the deed:
E'er my false voice had silent grown;
And love: even in that hour of need;
While I disowned.

He who had found me when astray;
Amid the blinding paths of sin,
And taught my struggling heart the way;
Of peace within.

Not know him who my life had saved;
Who by the power of his will:
Had calmed the tempest as it raved,
With, "Peace be still."

Oh! tongue and lips and coward fear,
And heart with shame and anguish fraught,
That he, my blessed Lord should hear:
I know him not!

Well may these tears of anguish flow;
To see love still divinely glow,
The love forgiven.

GEORGIA A. JONES.
Forest Home, Aug. 29, 1883.

Maplesville Dots.

Weather dry, dusty and fall like.

Considerable sickness. Doctors busy.

Lightning rod men are working our neighborhood with their characteristic persistency.

Maplesville's first bale of new cotton came in on the 6th.

Callierville two bales ahead of our first.

Prof. Acree, of the Verbena Academy was here the 6th, in the interest of his school.

Mr. Foshee's ginnery has commenced work, cotton coming in fast.

Short crops reported from every direction. Economy necessary next year.

The Navajo Indians of New Mexico are likely to be well supplied with funds this year. They expect to take 800,000 pounds of wool and 800,000 skins and furs to market.

The revised figures for marriages in Paris during 1882 are as follows:

Between young men and young women, 17,579; young men and widows, 1,208; widowers and young women, 1,710; widows and widowers, 804. The number of divorces is given at 12. The last is an instructive figure which New England papers might do well to copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To cheat is to steal; and to sell a so-called medicine which has no curative quality but its name is simply robbery; a reliable remedy made of the proper substances and mixed secundum artem, a general tonic, appetizer and gentle aperient is found in Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters.

How many downy pillows are bedewed every night with tears of mortification, because the faces otherwise, which repose thereon are marred of their full beauty by intractable bumps and ugly freckles. The skin can be restored and the face made radiant by the use of Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

Clanton Academy.

J. W. CARSON, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

Session of 1883-4 will open September 24th, 1883. The principal desires to build up a good school in the place, and will make every proper effort to that end.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary Classes \$1.50
Intermediate 2.00
Academic 3.50

Thorough instruction and a proper moral training will be the prime object of the school. For further information apply to the principal.

Clanton, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

In Probate Court, Sept. 6, 1883.

To Christopher N. Williams, Bethena Jones, Shelby Jones, Isaac White, and Mary C. Williams non-residents of the State of Alabama: Take notice that on the 6th day of September, 1883, R. J. Williams filed in this office his petition in writing and under oath praying for an order to sell certain lands described therein as belonging to him and others as joint owners, on the ground that the same cannot be equitably divided or partitioned without a sale thereof. It is ordered by the court that the 29th day of October, 1883, be set as a day for the hearing of the same, at which time all persons interested in the same can appear and contest said application if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

I will sell my entire farm, farm implements, stock and cattle, cheap for cash. Call on or address.

JOHN M. BRANTLEY,
Jemison, Chilton Co., Ala.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between A. J. Hall and Geo. B. Hall under the firm name of A. J. Hall & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. B. Hall will continue the business, and assumes all liabilities and is authorized to collect all debts due said firm.

A. J. HALL,
GEO. B. HALL.
Clanton, Ala., Sept. 5, 1883.

NOTICE NO. 2561.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Sep. 4, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on October 20th, 1883, viz: William H. H. Davis, Homestead 7227 for the n e 1/4 of n e 1/4 sec. 14, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Noah W. Foshee, Peter Jones, Atch Wilson, Aaron Talley, all of Maplesville, Ala.—
THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Probate Court of Chilton County.
Estate of Henry Aushorn, Deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 27th day of August, 1883, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate court of Chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

GEORGE W. WILSON,
ROBT. H. KNOX, Administrator.
aug30-4t.

NOTICE NO. 2527.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 21, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 29th, 1883, viz: William Bearden, Homestead 14418 for the n w 1/4 of section 30, township 21, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McCornie, Daniel P. Graves, Thomas Smith and George Hamrick, all of Maplesville, Ala.—
THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-4t REV. J. G. GURLEY.

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES!

Bradfield's Female Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Partial Prolapsus. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Holmes' Liniment.

Is an INESTIMABLE BOON to all child bearing women; a true blessing to suffering females; a true MOTHER'S FRIEND. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Pryor's Ointment

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer
J. BRADFIELD,
108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ONLY \$20.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense, consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA

Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense, consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ARCHERSON,
Maplesville, Ala.

C. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,
CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the L. & N. railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by S. A. Bassingame on the 17th day of December, 1880, the Louisville and Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 21st day of October, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s w 1/4 of n e 1/4 of section 21, w 1/2 of n e 1/4 of section 21, w 1/2 of n e 1/4 of section 21, w 1/2 of n e 1/4 of section 21, all of township 22 north, range 15 east, situated in Chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company
By CULMAN & SMITH,
attorneys at law.

For round worms, tape worms, and spasms use nothing but Edward Wilder's Mother's warm Syrup.

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEALERS IN

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

Feb 1 THURSDAY JENKINS.

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.,

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.
MRS. E. C. LAWRENCE, ASSISTANT.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September 10th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Intermediate " " 2.00.
Common School " " 2.50.
Academic " " 3.00.
Music " " 3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at reasonable rates.

At a full meeting of the board of trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as principal of Jemison Academy.

2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and the patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.

3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can entrust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business, and we hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 19th Jemison, Ala.

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

DEALER IN—

General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

June 7-6m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction, the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS, County Surveyor.

Nov21-1y



THE GREAT

Through Trunk Line

Without Change and with Speed Unrivaled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to

NORTH, EAST & WEST

PULLMAN CARS Without change to Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, with but one change to all

THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND IN THEM TO SMILE OVER THIS WEEK.

The Heavy Interest.

Last year the old man Hastings settled down in a village on the other side of the Hudson to enjoy old age and land money at twelve per cent, but he has closed out business, so: as the lending goes. He lent \$350 at 12 per cent. per annum for four months, and when the note fell due and the man came to pay it, Hastings was alone in the house. He called up all his knowledge of arithmetic, got out a shingle and a lead pencil, and after figuring away for half an hour without any satisfaction, he called out to a man who was passing in a buggy:

"Hey, you! How do you figure 12 per cent. interest?"

"I take \$20 off the capital," shouted the man, as he drove on.

The old man figured away on the new theory, and by-and-by he wiped the sweat off his brow and said:

"See here, Smith, this comes out mighty queer. You've had my money four months at 12 per cent., and yet I seem to owe you four dollars. Here—take your old note and give me \$350, and we'll call it square, and if I lend any more money round here I'll bargain for a calf or a hog for the interest, and drive the blamed brute home in advance."—*Wall Street News.*

A GOOD BUSINESS.

The late Mayo Watkins of Virginia, was somewhat noted for his quaint wit. On one occasion a pompous young man, with very high notions of his own importance, consulted him in regard to choosing a vocation for life. He said:

"Mr. Watkins, as you have been a very successful man, I am sure you are capable of giving excellent advice to a young man just starting in life. What business would you advise me to engage in?"

"Shoemaking," was the sententious reply.

The young man gazed at him in blank amazement for several seconds, but seeing that he was apparently in deep earnest, he inquired his reason for recommending such a humble occupation.

Without cracking a smile Mr. Watkins replied: "Shoemaking is a good business, a very good business, and it will always remain a good business as long as babies are born barefooted."—*Harper's "Drauer."*

THE ADVANTAGE.

"You have the advantage of me," said the cashier, blandly. "You will have to get some one to identify you."

"Identify me? Why, I am your son, just back from college for the summer vacation."

"May be, may be," answered the cashier, "but my son did not look like a fool, wear a cockney hat, monkey tail coat, skin-tight breeches, tooth-pick shoes, nor did he suck cane handles. When my wife returns from Europe, in September you might present your claims to her, and if she decides that you are our offspring I shall be happy to bid you an affectionate good-bye on your return to college. In the meantime I would suggest that you earn your living hiring yourself out for a tailor sign. Good-day, sir."—*Philadelphia News.*

THE FIRST VICTIM.

"Didn't you say you never knew that dog to bite?" cried the lightning rod agent as he climbed up a maple tree and left a large section of the west end of his pantaloons in the dog's mouth.

"Yes, I did," said the farmer, "and I told the truth. You are the first man I ever saw that dog bite. You see, I bought him conditionally. The man I got him of guaranteed him. If he bit the first lightning rod agent that came fooling around the premises, I was to pay \$5 for him, and if he didn't, I was to send him back. I am satisfied with him. I wouldn't sell him now for \$15. Wait till he comes down, Towser."—*Mid-dictown Transcript.*

NOT DIFFICULT TO SATISFY HIM.

"Now you see if I was rich I wouldn't slave myself at work this hot weather," said Job Shuttles, reflectively.

"Ah, yes, you would," exclaimed Patience, with a smile. "You always would work. I should like to know when you would call yourself rich enough to stop work?"

"Well, Patience, my dear, if I was rich enough to keep a coupon cutter running by steam I would take it easy for a fortnight, right in the heat of the weather."—*Hartford Post.*

WHAT TO GIVE HIM.

It is said that the postmaster of New York keeps a file of all the foolish letters he receives. If the newspapers throughout the country were to act in like manner, special store-room would be necessary. It seems that when the foolishly inclined man has nothing else to do, he writes a silly letter to an editor. The other day the editor of this paper received the following from a Tennessee postmaster: "There's a sick man in this town who claims to be from Arkansas. What shall we do with him as he is without money?" There was but one natural reply: "Give him medicine!"

Druggists being presented at a feast with a large goblet of wine thrown in on the ground. When blamed for wasting so much good liquor, he answered: "Had I drank it, there would have been double waste; I, as well as the wine, would have been lost."

THE BAD BOY.

HE HAS PASSED THE GRINDSTONE PERIOD, AND WHY.

He Tells the Story of Turning the Grindstone into the Grindstone.

[From the Milwaukee Sun.]

"Hello," said the grocery man to the bad boy, as he came in looking sick at heart, and all broke up. "How is your muscle this morning?"

"All right enough," said the boy, with a look of inquiry, as though wondering what was coming next. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing, only I was going to grind the hatchet, and some knives and things, this morning, and I thought maybe you would like to go out in the shed and turn the grindstone for me, to develop your muscles. Turning a grindstone is the healthiest thing a boy can do."

"That is all right enough," said the bad boy, as he took up a sweet cracker, "but please take a good look at me. Do I look like a grindstone boy? Do I resemble a good boy that can't say 'no,' and goes off and turns a grindstone half a day for some old duffer, who pays him by giving him a handful of green crumblers, or telling him he will be a man some day, and the boy goes off one way, with a lame back, while the good man goes the other way, with a sharp scythe, and a chuckle at the softness of the boy? You are mistaken in me. I have passed the grindstone period, and you will have to pick up another sardine who has never done circular work. Not any grindstone for Hammy, if you please. You grindstone sharpers, who are always laying for a fool boy to give taddy to, and get him to break his back, don't play it fine enough. You bear on too hard on the grindstone. I have seen the time when a man could get me to turn a grindstone for him till the cows come home, by making me believe it was fun, and by telling me he never saw a boy that seemed to throw so much soul into turning a grindstone as I did, but I have found that such men are hypocrites. They inveigle a boy into their nest, like the spider does the fly, and at first they don't bear on hard, but just let the blade of the ax or the scythe touch the grindstone, and they make a boy believe he is a bigger man than old Grant. They bet him he will get tired, and he bets that he can turn a grindstone as long as anybody, and when the boy has got his reputation at stake, then they begin to bear on hard, and the boy gets tired, but he holds out, and when the tools are ground he says he is as fresh as a daisy, when he is tired enough to die. Such men do more to teach boys the hollowness of the world, and its tricky features, than anything, and they teach boys to know who are friends and who are foes. No, sir, the best way is to hire a grown person to turn your grindstone. I remember I turned a grindstone four hours for a farmer once, and when I got through he said I could go to the spring and drink all the water I wanted for nothing. He was the tightest man I ever saw. Why, fight! That man was tight enough to hold kerosene."

About The Engine House.

The man who sits around at a fire-engine house is very little concerned in the great business which in mankind is turning. He has found his place of pleasure and he intends to stay there. All he wants is a dark pair of trousers and a blue shirt and a chair with the hind legs a trifle short. He does not belong to the fire department, but early in the morning he leaves home hurriedly and rushes along the street as though a most important piece of business needed his immediate attention. When he reaches the engine house he takes his chair, selects a comfortable place and is established until the sun makes him move. He chews tobacco and spits at flies and the engine house dog. He likes to talk about fire, and knows which engine threw the first water. When a fire alarm is sounded he bounces up, hustles around and yells "hi hi yar" when the engine leaves. Sometimes he rides to the fire and proudly stands near the engine while the fire is going on. When he comes back he says "she did good work, lemme tell you," and then throws water on the engine wheels with a hose. —*Arkansas Traveler.*

That Dress.

A young lady in the rural districts wrote to us asking advice about how to have a dress made. Now, we didn't know what to say. But we wanted to accommodate her, so we got a fashion magazine, copied a description of a dress, and sent it to her. Yesterday the quackest creature we ever saw bounced into our office. "Do you see this dress?" she demanded. "I've worn it in here to let you see it. This is the thing you advised me to make; look at it!" Then she went on. She had caused the dress to be made up, worn it to the city, expecting it to be a terror. Investigation showed that the magazine was of 1847. —*Boston Post.*

"Is that dog mad?" he asked the boy as the animal dashed by. "I reckon he is," replied the boy. "I just see a butcher take a piece of meat away from him and kick him six feet into the air."

If you are really determined to expand your chest the best way to do it is to carry a larger heart.

He Wants to Strike.

A city paper advised the striking telegraphers to go to farming. A farm-hand takes the matter up and says:—

"To the Telegraph Strikers:—

"I congratulate you. You have done the right thing. I am a laboring man. I work on a farm. The bloated bondholder pays me only \$15 a month and boards and washes, but does not mend. He owns fifty acres. He says that with potatoes at 40 cents and wheat at \$1 and eggs 12 cents, he cannot afford to pay more the year round. We get up about 4:30, and feed and curry and milk, and eat breakfast by 6. We must always take an hour at noon and return from the field in time to eat supper by 7, and get the milking and feeding done by 8. We average fourteen hours, counting in the milking and feeding. Now, I want to strike, but I don't know where to go to do better. Will you tell me how to get into the Knights of Labor, so that I can be supported while on a strike? I have heard that some of you can't live on \$65 a month and work eight hours a day intend to try farming. I would not advise you to. Fifteen dollars a month and board and washing, and fourteen hours a day are not very inviting, yet we cannot get any more in the country the year round."

FARM HAND.

THE MISSOURI EDITORS WENT TO Mexico for their annual excursion and grand holiday, and one of them writing to the *St. Joseph Gazette*, says: "Few people understand the bitter hatred the average Mexican has for the American. It is simply inextinguishable. No matter what Porfirio Diaz says. No matter the continued ovation he received from St. Louis to New York, and from New York to New Orleans, the masses of the Mexicans hate the people of this country with a hatred that can only come from the commingling of the Spanish blood with the Indian."

Penetrated to the Bone.

Alderman John Baxter, Toronto, Canada, avers that St. Jacobs Oil will penetrate to the bone to drive out pain. I know it, for I have tried it; it hits the mark every time.

The country preacher is expected to be poor and humble. His congregation must keep him poor; the Lord will make him humble.

Enrich and revitalize the blood by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

A natural oil, cleanly, one that will not become rancid, one that is penetrating, one that contains all these qualities is Carboline, the most elegant hair-dresser and restorer. Try it.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—Mr. C. H. Harman, President of the People's Bank, testifies to the value of Brown's Iron Bitters for relieving indigestion.

The speaker who alluded to his candidate as "he who has been defeated the battle from afar," climbed up to the composing room with a club after reading it in the paper as "the war horse that smothered the bottle from the bar."

MANASSA, FLA.—Dr. Theo. West says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters the best tonic that is sold."

Literature is a mere step to knowledge, and the error often lies in our identifying one with the other. Literature may, perhaps, make us vain; true knowledge must render us humble.

LAUREL, N. C.—Children's boots and shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

All pleasure must be bought at the price of pain. The difference between false pleasure and true is just this—for the true price is paid before you enjoy it; for the false, after you enjoy.

Head Tilt.

The Army and Navy Liniment takes the soreness out of sprain, ringbone, splint or curb, and arrests their growth. Cures colic, scratches and other diseases. Good for man or beast. For sale by all druggists.

A CALIFORNIA widow will take \$700,000 from her wheat farm this year. We are ready to be harvested as soon as the returns are all in.—*The Drummer.*

Whenever you commend, add your reasons for doing so; it is this which distinguishes the approbation of a man of sense from the flattery of a man of adulation of fools.—[Steele.]

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is without a peer. It consists of both external and internal treatment and costs only \$1 at druggists.

The high-school girl severely reprimanded her brother yesterday for using the phrase "not to be snatched at." She says he ought to say, "occasionally no statutory convictions."

"I wouldn't be without Dr. Benson's Colic and Chamomile Pills if they cost \$1 a pill. They cured me of neuralgia of 3 years' standing."—Joseph Snyder, Paxton, Pa. 50 cents per box at druggists.

THEY FEEL.—A shower of stones is reported by sixteen gentlemen of St. Albans, Vt. It is noticed, however, that these gentlemen are members of a brass band.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. We then called in a physician—a most skillful professor in one of our colleges—which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. We then called in a physician—a most skillful professor in one of our colleges—which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. 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THE CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 20, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

Rhode Island and Delaware together, are smaller than the Yellowstone Park.

The Register states that over \$200,000 has been spent in Mobile during the past year, in building and repairing.

The Galvestonians are said to be planning the deepening of their harbor, to be paid for by borrowing the surplus funds of the State.

Jacksonville, Ala., had a very destructive fire on the 14th. Twenty-two houses were consumed. Loss \$50,000. Insurance \$10,000.

Old Fancy, the war horse rode by Stonewall Jackson, is tenderly cared for at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. He is a handsome sorrel of good form, but his joints are stiff. He is 30 years old.

Relative to the proposed Russian scientific commission, which is to be headed by Col. Prjewalsky, the Burlington Free Press says that they will do well to fasten the Colonel's name on the bow of the boat to crack the ice with.

Manitou was excited when the saloon keepers learned that Chambord, the last Bourbon, had gone. The Denver Tribune says that they immediately raised the price of whiskey to forty cents a drink in apprehension of a corner in whiskey.

Two day's rain greatly interfered with the Baltimore Oriole celebration. The patience of the crowd was sorely tried by the postponement of the entry of Lord Baltimore and the attendant military parade, from Tuesday, the 11th, until Thursday the 13th. The procession of the Mystic Pageant takes place on the night of the 14th.

Co-education of the races is stirring up Lawrenceburg, Ind. Some colored pupils having been admitted to the public school, a number of whites have threatened to withdraw their children, and Mr. Terrell of Kentucky, whose daughter is a teacher in one of the schools, says that unless the colored children are excluded she will tender her resignation.

Reports from Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, bearing date of the 10th, say that those States have been visited by heavy frosts on the mornings of the 8th and 9th. Opinion varies as to the injury to the corn. The tobacco on the low grounds and creek bottoms, is said to be ruined in Kentucky. Vegetables are reported everywhere to be injured.

A greatly incensed crowd of Georgians broke up a meeting of Mormon Saints at Coweta, Ga., last week. The saints were pelted with eggs, and when they fled were chased by dogs, but the fleet footed disciples of polygamy left the dogs far behind. Go West, Mormon, go West. The Sunny South neither desires nor needs your presence.

Only a few months ago Judge Black said to one of his friends: "When I am gone, I want you to be able to say of me as was said of Samuel when he left the Judgeship, the record of which runs thus: 'Whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it you. And they said, thou has not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken aught of any man's hand.'"

An estimate, which seems to have been made with considerable pains, says that the number of melons raised in Georgia this season was not far from 6,500,000. About 1,200,000 were eaten in Georgia, made into syrup, opened for the seeds, or left on the vines. Three acres of land produce two car loads. There are about 1,200 melons in a car load. The cost of raising a car load is not far from \$14, and that of gathering and leading is \$15. The average net profit is about \$45 to the car load. The total profit on the Georgia crop this season was nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

The young women who played at base ball on Oriole Park, Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon last, drew four thousand spectators. The nines were comfortably fitted and graceful dresses, cut off an inch or two below the knees. Jaunty hats, colored stockings, striped belts, and fancy base ball shoes completed the outfit. With the brunettes the trimmings were red; with the blonds, blue. The diamond was much smaller than the regulation arena, the distance between bases being sixty instead of ninety feet, and the pitcher's stand much nearer the home plate. Few balls were caught; they were picked up.

Program of the South.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat recently published a trade edition of twenty-six pages. The widespread increase of industry and commerce as shown therein throughout the Southern and Southwestern States, is attracting the attention of the press of the North and East. The showing that has been made is sufficient to prove that it will not be many years before the East will cease to occupy the position she now does as a chief factor in the manufacturing and industrial world. The South and West are rapidly assimilating their interests, and those interests will prove detrimental to the progress of the past four years is greater and more wonderful than that achieved during the decade between the census years. It then proceeds to quote the Times-Democrat's figures of assessed values, railroad extension, agricultural products, and the New Orleans trade, which latter, it says, "is a barometer of Southern industry and commerce," and concludes: "These figures tell a remarkable story of recent progress in the Southern States. Always rich in natural resources, the South has long been poor through lack of development. It has, at last, entered upon a new era of industrial activity, and is now making rapid strides toward a stage of material prosperity commensurate with its great natural wealth."

The Sun, under the caption of "The Blooming of the South," says: "We rejoice over the blooming evidence of the prosperity in these days, of our countrymen of the South, found in a series of voluminous reports given by our enterprising contemporary, the Times-Democrat, of New Orleans. We are refreshed, by the study of the vast body of facts which that paper has just collected and published, showing a development of the resources, the industry, and the wealth of the Southern States, of which few people north of the Savannah have any conception."

The Future South.

When an active, energetic man who has spent more than a quarter of a century in business, where his facilities for learning the peculiarities and characteristics of all kinds of business men from all sections of the country, a man endowed with a clear brain and judgment, which goes to the mark as straight as an arrow; when such a man expresses his opinion on the probabilities of business changes to occur, a total change in the habits and characters of an entire section, his utterances assume something of a prophetic nature, and are worthy of close study and careful consideration. We recently had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Kaufman, of the St. Louis Type Foundry, a loyal, genial gentleman, who has passed many years of his life in St. Louis, and been thrown into the company of business men of ability, from all sections, and particularly those of the South and Southwest.

Recognizing the value of an expression of his views, the writer asked him his opinion of the present changes which were taking place in the South, transforming it from a fairy garden into a busy workshop of bustling gnomes. While this was not in the nature of an interview and not so intended, we will endeavor to give his ideas as nearly as we can in his own words. Mr. Kaufman said: "The handwriting is so plain on the wall, that none but a fool need mistake it. New England is doomed just as sure as natural laws will produce fixed results. New England has no soil worth mentioning you understand, and her wealth has all been derived from her manufactures. These are gradually leaving her, and eventually they will all go; some to the West, but most to the South, where the advantages for profitable manufacturing, are all located. The coal and iron in the South are easily gotten at and inexhaustible in amount, and the iron mills, foundries and machine shops can go to them better than they can be carried to the shops you understand? Then the cotton and woolen mills must go there, for the raw materials are, and to be produced there most cheaply, uniformly and better. Then look

at the advantages of the extra hours of daylight in a year's run. This is of itself, an small matter, you understand? As the South grows stronger, the wealth, culture, and power of the country will be centered there, until she will become not alone the mistress of America, but the central empire of the world.

As the South progresses in power and importance, her people will gradually, with increasing rapidity, lose their present characteristics, and in their stead will follow a race of inventive actors. Workers, full of zeal and skill, just tempered enough with the warm sunlight to melt away the tendency to the hard cornered angularity of their New England brethren, you understand?"

Mr. Kaufman seemed to think that in view of the rapidity of the change now taking place that the Utopian South could not be more than fifty years ahead, perhaps not so much.

As a picture of the future South, we commend it. As the calm conclusion of a clear mind, it will bear study. As a prophecy, mark it.—Southern Trade Gazette.

Lines by a Mashed Editor.

To be set to music by the "Devil." Why did I meet that maiden fair, That maid so fair to "View," With glowing cheeks and golden hair, And eyes of brightest hue.

It was a soft autumnal day When first she did appear, I sought her side without delay, Content if she were near.

She was as stately as a queen, Her language soft and flowing, Her age I'd say to be eighteen, But of this there is no knowing.

Here his muse failed him, and he has to trust to the inspiration of another editor, who is likewise mashed, but who is just now too full for "utter"-ance.

Mapleville Dots.

A refreshing shower at last to settle the dust. Wells are nearly dry and Bird Creek stopped running. Indications favorable for more rain at present writing.

Mr. Thos. Dübse has returned home from a trip to north Alabama. He brought a flock of sheep purchased there as a beginning in the lucrative business of sheep raising.

Old Harrison, a negro, died near Stanton last week, while digging in a well, from the effect of foul gas.

Clear Creek Locals.

On September 7th some person set fire to a cotton pen of Mrs. Rodgers, burning about a bale of cotton. The following Saturday night, her only horse was killed by poison. Suspicion rests on a certain negro.

A negro named Dan Crockett shot and seriously wounded a negro girl on the plantation of S. A. Curry.

On Sunday while returning from church, Mr. W. H. Parr was thrown from his buggy and badly bruised. Joseph Carlee whose oath was validated some time since at Jemison has had his character fully re-established by thirty or forty of his neighbors.

The protracted meeting at Providence church is a pronounced success. P. M.

Jemison Jottings.

Our community was saddened last week by the death of Miss Minnie McCary, a bright young lady of fifteen years, who passed away after several weeks of intense suffering from typhoid fever.

Jemison Academy has opened with twenty-eight scholars, and has a flourishing music department. The village is to be congratulated on this feature having been added, and it should be taken advantage of generally.

Mr. L. J. Hand has gone to the Louisville Exposition. Several others will go from this neighborhood later.

We are badly in need of rain here. The cotton crop is considerably short of last year's crop.

The Academy has several boarding pupils from a distance. A large attendance is expected during the present session.

Quite a number of our people attended the camp meeting at Clanton on Sunday.

How is this? We see the article that appears elsewhere in our columns, beginning: "The handwriting on the wall, &c." attributed by the Southern Trade Gazette to Mr. Kaufman, is ascribed by other journals to Wendell Phillips.

There are more females in agriculture in Georgia than any other state in the union. Nearly all of them are negroes. Alabama ranks next.

FOR RENT.

A good, four-room cottage in Clanton, conveniently situated, and with garden and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to W. M. Patterson, Verbena, or to W. M. WILSON, Agent.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 12th, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.
A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 29th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m.	Selma	Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:58 "	Calera	Lve. 5:33 "
" 1:10 "	Talladega	" 8:30 "
" 2:07 "	Anniston	" 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m.	Rome	" 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 "	Dalton	" 9:44 "
" 8:10 "	Cleveland	" 8:00 "
" 8:50 "	Chattanooga	" 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 10:38 a. m.	Selma	Lv. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 "	Demopolis	" 6:58 "
Leave 4:50 a. m.	Meridian	Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him. Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. Mr 8-17 J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

T. M. TERNAN,
Clanton, Ala.

June 21-17

We are giving an excellent farm journal—The American Farmer—to every subscriber to this paper who will pay past dues and one year's subscription in advance. New subscribers can likewise have the benefit of this offer.

Blank deeds for sale at this office.

CHAS. H. SMITH,

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

—JEMISON, ALABAMA.—

A good cable-screwed brogan \$1.35. A good ladies shoe \$1.00. good suit of clothes \$5.00. Woman's plow shoe 90 cents. Tobacco 35 cents per pound. Gents fine calf boot \$3.00.

A FRESH STOCK OF FANCY GROCERIES,

—AND—

A Full Line of Drugs.

Bagging and Ties on hand at \$1.20 per Bale. Special contracts given out for hoops and poles.

A Large Stock of General Merchandise

To be sold at low prices for "spot" cash.

Jemison, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

—AT THE STORE OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

ALLEN, BETHUNE & CO.,

—PROPRIETORS—

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE,

MONTCOMERY, ALABAMA.

The attention of all those contemplating shipping Cotton to Montg-

ery the coming season, is called to the fact that we are

prepared (with all necessary facilities) to handle

Cotton at as low charges as any other house

in the city. We are also dealers

in all kinds of

GUANOS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in all transactions.

Allen, Bethune & Co.

August 1st, 1883.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

EDWARD

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cure the three gigantic evils of civilization, man are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuritis. EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH are made between these two reliable medicines, in one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they destroy the morbid humors, whose presence is the cause of all these diseases. Numbness, tingling, itching, and all other symptoms of the blood, are removed by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of INTERNAL RHEUMATISM the effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; it purifies the Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis, and Venereal Diseases.

AND POTASH

may] FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

NOTICE NO. 2562.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 4, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on October 29th, 1883, viz: Augustus Wilson, Homestead 9364 for the 7 1/2 of sec 1 and e 1/2 of sec 2, township 20 N, range 12 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Klesner, Grover Chambers, William F. Robuck, Noah W. Foshee, all of Maplesville, Ala.

Thos. J. Scott, Register.

ATTENTION!

A He goes out every year that this FACTORY has stopped. Wherever we stop we will let you know. Bring in or send your word and we will do our best to please you. Mark your wool to

aug 16-3m

E. G. WALKER

Monteville, Ala.

The Continental Magazine is a handsomely covered and illustrated Magazine published monthly at Baltimore. It will be sent to any address for one year together with the CHILTON VIEW for \$1.00. Send the time to subscribers, and get both for the price of one.

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 20, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—S. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Oden.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Oden.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Notary—James E. Lowe.
Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Conley.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Houchens, R. C. Lanoir, Buckner Harris.

RAILROADS.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
No. 1st 6:30 a. m.
No. 3 7:40 p. m.
No. 9 1:05 a. m.
No. 11 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
No. 2 8:45 a. m.
No. 4 10:40 p. m.
No. 8 7:10 p. m.
No. 12 12:18 p. m.
Don't stop.

LOCALS.

Regular communications to the Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 12, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

We have had three weeks of drought this month.

See notice of house for rent by W. M. Wilson, agent.

Cotton, of the new crop, sells higher in Clanton than in Montgomery.

If you want a good shoe and one that will fit well call on W. M. Wilson, Clanton, Ala.

Col. Virgil Murphy has returned to Clanton from a short visit to Hot Springs and other points in Arkansas.

Miss Wainwright, of Verbena, will take a music class at Clanton shortly. We wish her success and many pupils.

A new stock of dress and fancy goods just received by W. M. Wilson, and will be sold at bottom prices for several days. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Maj. J. Carr Gibson, the fat and wheedled Duke of Verbena, was in Clanton Monday and gave the view a pleasant visit.

Mrs. Frances A. Hannon has been appointed as postmistress at this place to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. John H. Hannon.

All of my stock is first class. I handle no shoddy goods. My prices are low, and my terms are cash. My motto is "quick sales and small profits."

W. M. WILSON, Clanton, Ala.

Gov. O'Neal has been quite ill for several days at Verbena, where, with Mrs. O'Neal, he has been spending a portion of the month of September.

Miss Essie Adams has returned to Talladega, after a lengthy stay in Clanton. Her numerous friends here will hope to see her return at an early day.

Read the new advertisement of J. W. Gullahorn & Bro. They have a fine stock of new goods and their low prices will attract customers. Call on them.

Clanton is soon to have another large store. The Messrs. Bell, of Montgomery, have purchased the Montgomery Store house and are improving it preparatory to laying in a large stock of merchandise. The move the better.

As stated in a card to the people of the county, published in a late issue of this paper, Prof. J. M. Cordie has decided to withdraw from the office of County Superintendent of Education. He has done faithful service for the county in that office for the past eight years, and he will still have at heart the educational interests of the people of Clanton; but his private interests demand his whole attention, and as he is not a man to do anything by halves he has thought proper to give up the position as Superintendent. We trust that his successor may fill the position as well.

Several hundred visitors were in attendance upon the services at the campgrounds on Sunday. The C. V. representative noted the presence of not a few beautiful young lady visitors: Misses Welch and Bell, of Talladega; Misses Barry, Montgomery; Misses Oliver, Wainwright and Daniel, Verbena; Misses Cameron and Baggett, Mountain Creek; Miss Kate Edwards, Birmingham; Miss Petra Oertling, Pensacola; Miss Josie Elin, Cooper's; and perhaps others upon whom the sentimental eye of the C. V. man did not have an opportunity to rest.

Clanton Academy.

This school will begin its next session on Monday, 24th inst. The prospects for a fine opening are good. The principal comes not only highly recommended but is also spoken of in very complimentary terms by his home papers. We clip the following:

Tuskaloosa Times: Mr. J. W. Carson, of this city, has made arrangements to take charge, at an early day, of the Academy at Clanton, Ala. Mr. Carson is an industrious and energetic young man, of excellent moral character, well educated, and, though young, not without experience as a teacher. We take pleasure in commending him to the good people of Clanton, and we feel that we can assure them that he will prove himself competent to fill the position.

Tuskaloosa Gazette: We notice with a great deal of pleasure that Mr. Webb Carson has been selected to take charge of the Academy at Clanton, Chilton county, Ala. It does us good to recommend this worthy young man to the kind consideration of the people with whom he has cast his lot. He is a graduate of the State University, and a young man of exemplary character. His friends in Tuskaloosa have not the least doubt but that he will prove worthy of the trust reposed in him.

The Camp Meeting.

The attendance at this feast of tabernacles was larger than usual. There was a very large concourse of people on Sunday. The preaching was of the highest order. Rev. C. D. Oliver, D. D., of Calera, preached five sermons. They were instructive and edifying. Rev. G. R. Lynch, of Birmingham, is a preacher of much earnestness and power. He delivered five discourses. Rev. H. D. Moore, D. D., of Prattville, is a preacher of superior gifts. His three sermons and his address to the children were truly eloquent, and produced a profound impression upon the hearers. Rev. S. H. Nettles, from the Florida portion of the Conference, preached one sermon that showed ability and promise. Revs. J. T. Roper, A. A. Greene, and J. M. Lewis did not preach, but rendered valuable aid.

The results were gratifying. Some twenty or more persons were converted and ten additions to the church. Others will join.

DIED.

At his residence, in Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama, on the 21 day of September, 1883, Capt. JOHN H. HANNON, in the 54th year of his age.

Capt. Hannon was born at Milledgeville, Baldwin county, Georgia, but while yet a boy, came with his parents to Macon, now Lee county, Alabama, which for many years, was his home. On the 14th of May, 1859, he was happily married to Miss Frances A. Phillips. Their union was blessed with three children, a son and two daughters, all of whom, with their mother, still survive.

When the alarm of war was sounded he raised a company of cavalry which was attached to the 53d Alabama regiment, Confederate army. In the organization of his company he was elected its Captain, in which capacity he rendered constant and faithful service until the close of the struggle.

On returning to his home, desolated by the rude hand of war, his property all swept away, he at once and resolutely addressed himself to the task of providing a support for those dependent on him. After spending a few years in Montgomery county, he removed to Baker—now Chilton county—being one among the first inhabitants of the town of Clanton, at which place he spent the remainder of his life.

Capt. Hannon possessed many qualities of head and heart, which elicited the admiration of those with whom he was associated. That he was loved, as well as honored by his command, every surviving member of it will testify. Being a positive character, his convictions were strong and his opinions decided. Generous in disposition and honorable in deportment, he made many personal and life-long friends. As a citizen and as a soldier, positions of honor and responsibility were placed upon him, and it may be said to his credit, that to the best of his ability, he faithfully discharged the duties involved in every trust confided to him. As a husband, and father, he was ever faithful and true, and may the God of the widow and fatherless, sustain and comfort the bereaved ones in their great sorrow.

To cheat is to steal; and to sell a so-called medicine which has no curative quality but its name is simply robbery; a reliable remedy made of the proper substances and mixed secundum artem, a general tonic, appetizer and gentle aperient is found in Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters.

How many downy pillows are bedewed every night with tears of mortification, because the faces otherwise, which repose thereon are marred of their full beauty by intractable bumps and ugly freckles. The skin can be restored and the face made radiant by the use of Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

New Store! New Goods!

J. W. GULLAHORN & BROTHER

Having again resumed the carrying on of a general mercantile business in Clanton, and in addition to their **LUMBER BUSINESS**, are pleased to inform the public that they have now in store at their old stand **THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF General Merchandise** ever brought to Chilton county, and which they are offering at **THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!**

This stock consists in part of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear and Furnishing Goods, and everything usually kept in a first-class dry goods store.

We have the largest and best selected stock of **GROCERIES** EVER SEEN IN CLANTON. **Farming Implements and Hardware** Of all kinds and description. Our goods are all new, bought from first hands and at the very lowest cash prices. We respectfully ask an inspection of our goods and prices, and guarantee satisfaction to our patrons.

Highest Prices Paid for Cotton and Country Produce. Respectfully,
J. W. GULLAHORN & BRO.
Clanton, Ala., Sept. 20, 1883.

Clanton Academy.

J. W. CARSON, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

Session of 1883-4 will open September 24th, 1883. The principal desires to build up a good school in the place, and will make every proper effort to that end.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary Classes \$1.50
Intermediate " 2.50
Academic " 3.00

Thorough instruction and a proper moral training will be the prime object of the school. For further information apply to the principal.

Clanton, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

In Probate Court, Sept. 6, 1883.

To Christopher N. Williams, Bethena Jones, Shelby Jones, Isaac White, and Mary C. Williams non-residents of the State of Alabama: Take notice that on the 6th day of September, 1883, R. J. Williams filed in this office his petition in writing and under oath praying for an order to sell certain lands described therein as belonging to him and others as joint owners, on the ground that the same cannot be equitably divided or partitioned without a sale thereof. It is ordered by the court that the 24th day of October, 1883, be set as a day for the hearing of the same, at which time all persons interested in the same can appear and contest said application if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE NO. 2561.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Sep. 4, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on October 20th, 1883, viz: William H. Davis, Homestead 7227 for the n e 1/4 of n e 1/4 sec. 14, township 21 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Noah V. Foshee, Peter Jones, Atch Wilson, Aaron Talley, all of Maplesville, Ala. THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2557.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 21, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 23, 1883, viz: William Bearden, Homestead 1416 for the n w 1/4 of section 20, township 21, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McComie, Daniel F. Graves, Thomas Smith and George Hamrick, all of Maplesville, Ala. THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience. I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-11 REV. J. G. GURLEY.

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES!

Bradfield's Female

Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Partial Prolapsus. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Holmes' Liniment.

Is an INESTIMABLE BOON to all child bearing women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true **MOTHER'S FRIEND**. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Pryor's Ointment

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer
J. BRADFIELD,
108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ONLY \$20.



PHILADELPHIA

Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address: CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ARCHIBOLD,
Maplesville, Ala.

G. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gliding and gilding on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the L. & N. railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by S. A. Blalock on the 17th day of December, 1882, the Louisville and Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Court house door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 21 day of October, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s e 1/4 of n e 1/4 of s e 1/4 of s e 1/4 of section 21, all of township 22 north, range 15 east, situated in Chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company

By C. L. SMITH,
Its Attorney in fact.

For round worms, tape worms and spasms use nothing but Edward Wilder's Mother's warm Syrup.

New Goods! New Goods!

Bottom Prices at Last!

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-11

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood.

Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 8d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Deer Head, Ala., Oct. 8, 1881.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—The use of your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup cured my little girl of Intermittent Fever and relieved me of Kidney Affection. It acts like a charm.

THURSDAY JENKINS.

Feb 1

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.

MRS. E. C. LAWRENCE, ASSISTANT.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September the 18th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Intermediate " " 2.00.
Common School " " 2.50.
Academic " " 3.00.
Music " " 3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at reasonable rates.

At a full meeting of the board of trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as principal of Jemison Academy.

2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and the patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.

3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can entrust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business, and we hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 1887 Jemison, Ala.

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

Just-5-11

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS, Nov21-11 County Surveyor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for full directions everywhere.

For Liver Complaints, Ayer's Agar

Crack by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Crack by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the po


[REDACTED]

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not a cure for in-
fection, biliousness,
indigestion, and
kindred ailments,
it is without a
doubt the best
for sale by all
gists and Chem-
generally.



can detect, and which soon becomes permanent if the Magnolia Balm is judiciously used.

fine quality improved, Legat
MAGNOLIA COTTON
Feeder and Condense





**Better Workmanship and Material, and
Better Satisfaction Than Any Other
Gin on the Market.**

The Magnolia Gin has come in competition nearly every where in the market, and it stands out as the only gin that has beaten its rivals, and taken the highest prizes, and won the highest praise from the best ginners in the world.

FIRST PRIZES AWARDED ENGLAND, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 25

Academy
 Alexandria, Va.
 SEPTEMBER
 ten months, \$200.

F. M. Principal.

PHYSICIAN
DR. J. M. GREGG
 School are un-
 der the direction
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 29 N. Carey street.

THE
AT FAILS
 use good
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THE
 quickest, pleasantest,
 remedy for kidney,
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 ills, real cause of
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 gland. Has cured
 1000 in 3 weeks. All
 relief in 10 days.
 to hundreds of
 relief in 10 days.
 to the trunk. Ask your
 doctor, or write to
 J. M. Williams, N. Y.

THE
 UNIVERSITY,
 Chicago, Ill.
 one year

Reasons Why You Feel Badly.
 which is not doing its work properly.
 is out of order, and wants righting.
 is thin, and needs iron in it.
 troubled with nervous aches and pains.
 is weak with languor and debility,
 is not set aside by the Use of Brown's Iron Bitters,
 and Stomach, and help it to digest.
 and blood and put it in splendid order.
 the liver, and give it a rich red color.
 nerves, and give them restful peace.
 whole system and drive debility and languor out.
 at any man who has a dollar may buy of the
 BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, there is no reason why
 feel badly, just for the fun of it.

THE CHILTON VIEW

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 27, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

The Georgia Legislature refused to pay the funeral expenses of the late Gov. Stephens.

Mr. R. L. Logan committed suicide by drowning himself in the river at Wetumpka, on last Thursday.

Old "Useless" Grant says he hopes to see Rosebud Conkling the next President of the United States.

Mr. Samuel Minturn Peek, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., is a regular contributor to the columns of the New York Home Journal.

There is a St. Louis lady who can not keep from stealing buttons. Being a married woman, however, she never thinks of sewing them on.

The New York Sun is harping the country with its dissertations upon the fitness of Wm. S. Holman, of Indiana, for the Presidential office.

A verdict has been found acquitting Frank James. He is to be re-tried in October and this time for a number of the murders that he has committed.

A San Francisco preacher announced that he would discuss a family scandal on the following Sunday morning. As a consequence the church was crowded. The subject was Adam and Eve.

The exchange fiend has to climb sixty-five steps to reach the editorial rooms of the Boston Post. By the time he gets to the top, he is so out of breath that the smallest writer easily wipes up the floor with him.

On last Thursday a magnificent monument was dedicated to the memory of Gen. Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States. The General is buried on the ancestral farm of the Taylors four miles from Louisville, Ky.

A San Francisco old woman, who had failed in an attempt to write on a postal card as long a letter as she had intended to, presented the spoiled card at the Post Office to be exchanged for a clean one; and when the clerk refused she scratched his face and bit his finger.

Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in Montgomery, on October 11th. We understand from Mr. Taunton of the Montgomery Theatre that efforts will be made to secure reduced rates from all points on the railroads leading to Montgomery. Few will want to hear Beecher.

In the children's carnival in Saratoga, one little girl was dressed to represent a gold mine, and she looked like a forty-pound nugget. Her shoes were gilded, her stockings were of gold-colored silk, her pantlettes were bordered with bullion fringe, and her gown was a mass of gilded silk bunched up so that it looked like a rough, irregular chunk of gold.

In 1866 the best railroad time between New York and New Orleans was five days, and a passenger had to make nine changes, many of them long rides from depot to depot. In 1869 the time was reduced to four days; in 1873 to three and a half days, and in 1878 to three days and only one change. Now the time has been reduced to fifty-eight hours.

According to the Montgomery Advertiser, the increase in the trade of that city's business during the past year is evinced in the fact that the aggregate receipts, including the transactions in cotton, considerably exceeds \$20,000,000. The Selma Times says that with a population only one-third that of Montgomery, forty-six of the leading business houses of Selma did a business of \$11,814,850.

A young man or woman just graduated from one of our best colleges is an infant in learning; only the primary course of an education has been finished, and the lessons that come afterward are so much harder, and are beaten into us with such heavy strokes, that you will not find many old ladies and gentlemen in the school of experience who will not say to you, "School days are the happiest!"

The will of the Count of Chambord shows that he died an exceedingly rich man, even in these days of millionaires. Probably there have been pretenders to thrones who would have been glad to sell out their chances of wearing a crown for the solid \$12,000,000 of Chambord; and the possession of this wealth, perhaps, both helped to console him for not being a recognized king and restrained him from risking his fortune in pushing his claim. The Count of Paris will do well to enjoy his income in quiet, and refrain from risking it in conspiracy, so that at his death he also may have a fortune to bequeath.

Trip of the South.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat is determined that the boundless resources of the South shall be known and appreciated by the world. It is a journal that recognizes the full force of the command, "Hide not your candle under a bushel." Of all its enterprises, none have been productive of such beneficial results as the sending of expeditions to explore the different states of the South; the state of Alabama is about to reap the rewards of this evidence of journalistic progress. The Susie B., having on board representatives of the Times-Democrat, is to ascend the rivers of Alabama as high up as those streams shall be capable of steam-boat navigation. All the counties bordering on, or near these rivers are to be visited, and exhaustive reports of every thing in them, calculated to interest immigrants are to be published from time to time in the columns of the Times-Democrat.

The extensive circulation of this paper will doubtless cause many who would otherwise seek other fields for labor, to enter our borders. It is to be hoped that citizens of Alabama will heartily co-operate in this new attempt to restore their State to tenfold its pristine glory.

Little did our soldier boys think what a mighty bowl of indignation would follow in the wake of their recent encampment at Mobile. We suppose no one will take issue with us when we say that a militia is a blessing, nay, a necessity to any commonwealth? How long does any one suppose the militia would hold together without just such an institution as that lately held at Mobile? A militiaman can resign whenever he pleases, and he would be pleased to do so at a very early day, if he could only attend the fatiguing and monotonous drill. Such excitement as an encampment affords, causes him to take a new interest, a genuine pride in his regiment. This argument may appear flimsy, but it is nevertheless common sense. Again, a single company can master only a small part of military science, and the regimental drill is necessary if any degree of perfection is to be attained.

One of our contemporaries, in its simplicity, makes a mountain out of a mole-hill, and in apparent agony brings forth an argument in the hackneyed and hollow phrase: "The laboring classes of the country have long enough been the slaves of those in power." What bearing this remark has upon the matter, it would puzzle a modern Solomon to determine. It is a phrase which seemingly has been quoted from the beginning of time, and perhaps will continue to be quoted for all it is worth until dooms-day. Our State militia is made up largely of laboring young men, and young men who can barely spare the time and money necessary to join in an encampment; and could not at all if the State did not assist in defraying their expenses. It seems that some of the papers of the State, so far as our State militia is concerned, are laboring under a cloud of unfeeling, barren ignorance. A great affair indeed, the spending of a paltry \$4,000 by a State upon those whose duty it is to protect the persons and property of all its citizens.

Postmaster-General Gresham is not a lover of lotteries or lottery companies. He has issued orders forbidding the postmaster at New Orleans to deliver mail matter directed to the manager of the Louisiana State Lottery Co. The Co. thereupon issued circulars and advertisements directing that mail matter intended for the lottery be sent to the New Orleans National Bank. The State Court of Louisiana has ordered the New Orleans postmaster to deliver such mail, which is directly contrary to the instructions received by the postmaster from the postoffice department. The post office department has, however, since issued instructions to the N. O. postmaster to obey the order of the state court, until the case can be removed to the Federal Court and a dissolution of the injunction had. The Postmaster-General is evidently determined to "fight the devil with fire."

The L. and N. and Kentucky.

It is rumored as we learn from the Cincinnati News Journal, that the L. and N. Railroad Company have decided to establish in Louisville or Cincinnati a bureau of immigration and general land agency. The object will be to direct the tide of immigration, which has so long been going West, to the valleys and table lands along the lines of the company's system of roads.

In this important movement Alabama is largely interested; and since the State is doing literally nothing to attract desirable immigration to her limits, it is fortunate that a "souless corporation" (?) is willing to use its means and facilities to do it for her. The movement gives assurances of success for more than one reason. It will be inaugurated in the right way; it will adopt the agencies that have made it successful in other States, and which are now causing the tide to flow so strongly to the West.

It is useless to talk and write about the superior advantages offered by Alabama, or any portion of it to those seeking permanent locations, unless the different counties along and near the line of the railroad will comply with the request of the company and furnish the bureau with reliable statistical information concerning the soil and products, the timber and advantages of health, water, population, churches and schools, and indeed all information tending to interest and attract the immigrant in search of a home. Go to the large cities and the countries of Europe and one will find scattered broadcast pamphlets embracing full information concerning the Territories and localities on the lines of the Pacific railroad; and not only of these but of the different States of the great West.

That the immigrant would find in Alabama all desirable advantages cannot be doubted; and as the L. and N. are willing to defray the expense of publishing and circulating the information necessary, surely all the counties to be affected by the important movement could not do less than to collect and furnish it. Much as has been already done for Alabama by the L. and N. Road this scheme to divert immigration to the State promises the most important results.—Advertiser.

T. M. Shields, inventor at Cooperwood, Miss., has received a patent on a big gun to be called the "Mississippi Sweepstakes." The gun shoots 4000 balls at the explosion of one cap. It will kill and wound 800 men out of a regiment of 1,000 men at a distance of 100 yards. It has forty-nine barrels all combined in one, and each barrel shooting one degree and twelve minutes on a horizontal plane from the others. Verily, a terrible instrument of destruction; and one that should never come into use.

Fuse! Fuse!
Col. R. H. Knox, of this place, been made Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, and now seems to hold the fort. The two factions of "the grand old party" are becoming reconciled, and are now singing in unison: "Dars a good time a comin' boys, but it's a good time a comin' boys."

NOTICE.
All parties indebted to me, either by note, mortgage, or open account, payment of which falls due on the first day of October, prox., are requested to come forward and settle by the 20th of October, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, as I am in need of the money.
W. M. WILSON, Clanton.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, AND MALARIA.
From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of appetite, nervousness, sick headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Loss of sleep, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Stomachic, fluttering of the heart, Bile between the eyes, highly colored urine, Constipation, and a general sense of uneasiness that acts directly on the liver. An infallible medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action, the kidneys and skin is thus prompt; removing all impurities through these three channels of the system, producing appetite, regular sleep, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS never fail to cure, or give relief to those who take a daily work and are a perfect ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HER PLEAS LIKE A NEW MAN.
"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried two different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleared me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural powers. I feel like a new man."
W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
Gray hair on temples changed instantly to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail. Price 25 cents per bottle. Office, 41 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Verona Male and Female Academy.

VERONA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 4.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verona Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

R. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.
A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table
IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.
Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 8:00 a.m. Selma Arr 8:30 p.m.
" 10:58 " Calera Lve. 3:31 " "
" 1:10 " Talladega " 3:30 " "
" 2:07 " Anniston " 2:07 " "
" 4:50 p.m. Rome " 11:29 a.m.
" 6:30 " Dalton " 9:44 " "
" 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:41 " "
" 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.
Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 10:39 a.m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p.m.
Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:58 "
Leave 4:50 a.m. Meridian Arrive 10 p.m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Selma with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and mill, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once.
mr 8-11 J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed.
T. M. TERNAN,
Clanton, Ala.

FOR RENT.

A good, four-room cottage in Clanton, conveniently situated, and with garden and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to W. W. Patterson, Verona, or to W. M. WILSON, Agent, Clanton.

Blank deeds for sale at this office.

CHAS. H. SMITH,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JEMISON, ALABAMA.

A good cable-screwed brogan \$1.35. A good ladies shoe \$1.00. A good suit of clothes \$5.00. Woman's plow shoe 90 cents. Tobacco 35 cents per pound. Gents fine calf boot \$3.00.

A FRESH STOCK OF FANCY GROCERIES,

—AND—

A Full Line of Drugs.

Bagging and Ties on hand at \$1.20 per Bale. Special contracts given out for hoops and poles.

A Large Stock of General Merchandise

To be sold at low prices for "spot" cash.

Jemison, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

—AT THE STORE OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

ALLEN, BETHUNE & CO.,

—PROPRIETORS—

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

The attention of all those contemplating shipping Cotton to Mont-

gomery the coming season, is called to the fact that we are

prepared (with all necessary facilities) to handle

Cotton at as low charges as any other house

in the city. We are also dealers

in all kinds of

G U A N O S.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in all transactions.

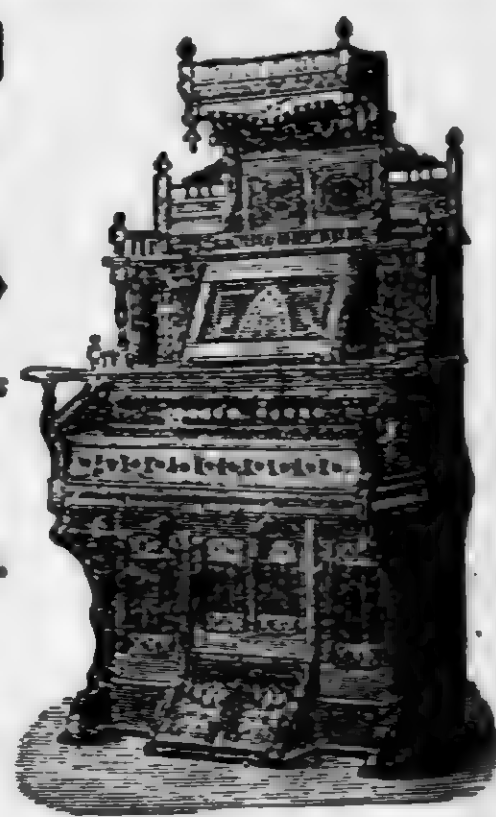
Allen, Bethune & Co.

August 1st, 1883.

STORY & CAMP ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organs now manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone.
FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship.
FIRST-CLASS in Material.
FIRST-CLASS in Everything.
MODERATE in Price.
WARRANTED for Five Years.



Every Organ of our manufacture is not only warranted for five years, but is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every particular. Our factory is one of the largest and most complete in the world, and all of our work is strictly first-class. We also have a full line of the leading Pianos, and can furnish any style at the lowest market price.

AGENTS WANTED.—We are desirous of introducing our Organs throughout the South, and offer special inducements to Dealers and Agents. Good reliable men can make money handling our instruments. Exclusive territory given, and protection guaranteed. Write us for catalogue and information.

REFERENCES: Any Bank in St. Louis or Chicago.

STORY & CAMP,

203 NORTH FIFTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHICAGO HOUSE: 133 & 150 STATE STREET.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circular or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

THE CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., SEPT. 27, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Oden.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—B. J. Oden.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Scriber—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Conley.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honn, R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

SCHEDULES, & N. A. RAILROAD.
Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
No. 1 at 6:30 a. m.
No. 3 at 7:40 p. m.
No. 5 at 1:05 p. m.
No. 7 at 8:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
No. 2 at 8:45 a. m.
No. 4 at 10:40 p. m.
No. 6 at 7:10 p. m.
No. 8 at 12:18 p. m.
*Don't stop.

LODGING.—Regular communications.
Clanton Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 1, first Saturday in each month at 7 o'clock p. m.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Miss Rosa Thornton has a fine school at Lomax.

If you want a good shoe and one that will fit well call on W. M. Wilson, Clanton, Ala.

Wanted—every body who is indebted to this office to come in and settle up.

A cold blast struck this neighborhood on Monday, and it was cool enough for fires to be comfortable.

For round worms, tape worms and spasms use nothing but Edward Wilder's Mother's warm Syrup.

"Junio," postoffice is, now in full blast. We shall expect a large number of subscribers from that quarter soon. Stir them up Bro. Hollins.

All of my stock is first class. I handle no shoddy goods. My prices are low, and terms are cash. My motto is "quick sales and small profits."

W. M. WILSON, Clanton, Ala.

Mrs. Mary Marsh will be prepared to entertain and furnish meals and lodging, during court. She is conveniently located and asks the patronage of the public.

A new stock of dress and fancy goods received by W. M. Wilson, and will be sold at bottom prices for spot cash. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

That excellent carpenter, Mr. J. L. Gattman, has just finished a neat building just north of the court house, wherein the VIEW will be domiciled after this week.

To cheat is to steal, and to sell a medicine which has no curative quality but its name is simply robbery; a reliable remedy made of the proper substances and mixed according to art, a general tonic, appetizer and gentle aperient found in Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters.

Judge Jefferson Falkner filled his regular appointments at this place on last Sunday morning and evening, preaching able and instructive sermons to good congregations on both occasions. A protracted meeting was announced to begin with the next regular monthly services.

How many downy pillows are bedewed every night with tears of mortification, because the faces otherwise, which repose thereon are marred of their full beauty by unsightly bumps and ugly freckles. The skin can be restored and the face made radiant by the use of Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

Mr. Dick Redford, living six miles east of Clanton met with a very serious accident last week. He was working his gin, and in attempting to regulate some portion of it, his left arm was drawn in among the saws, and was very badly mangled and several of his fingers were cut off. Fears are entertained by his physician that the arm may have to be amputated.

VERY LOW RATES.—During the continuance of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days), the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These Tickets will be on sale every day, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., and will be good 30 days, allowing ample time to visit the GREATEST EXPOSITION ever held in the South, and second only to the Centennial at Philadelphia.

Important to Homesteaders.

All persons who have heretofore entered lands under the Homestead Law, should make final proofs without delay, provided they have been living upon the same five years. If said parties have failed to make final proof, within the time prescribed by law, and their entries been cancelled, they can still make final proof by making an excuse affidavit before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, giving sufficient reason for their not having made final proof in proper time.

All homesteaders therefore in Chilton county, should not neglect this important matter. Lands, in the near future, are bound to become very valuable; and those who have possessed lands under the homestead law, should not be so unwise as to suffer them to revert back to the Government for want of final proof.

Abstract of Assessment.

The abstract of assessment of real estate and personal property in Chilton county for the year 1883 is an encouraging showing for the county as compared with that of the previous year. The total value of real estate in the county according to the assessment of 1882, was \$468,015.00. The total value of real estate as assessed for 1883 is \$498,400.00. Which shows an increase of \$30,385.00 in the value of real estate in the short space of one year. The showing as to personal property is not so good. The total value of personal property in 1882 was \$994,497.00. In 1883, \$980,070.00, showing a falling off in the valuation of personal property of \$14,427. The total valuation of real and personal property for the county in 1882 was \$1,462,512. According to the assessment this year it is \$1,478,470. Showing an increase in the total value of the property (real and personal) of the county of \$15,958.00. Our poll tax amounts to \$2,175.50 on 1450 polls.

A Famous Galaxy.

People who delight in beautiful and good books will be astonished when they see, if they have not already seen, the announcement of the "Clanton Illustrated" and other editions of standard authors, issued this season. The typography, and all mechanical qualities of printing and binding are simply superb, and the prices a veritable marvel, to the oldtime book-buyers. The lists include the works, complete, of Dickens, 15 volumes, reduced in price from \$22.50 to \$9 net; Thackeray's, from \$16.50 to \$6.75; George Eliot's, from \$12 to \$7.75; Washington Irving's Works, from \$8 to \$4; Scott's Waverley Novels, from \$30 to \$7.50; Hawthorne's Works, from \$21 to \$6.50; J. Fenimore Cooper's, from \$12 to \$12.50; Bulwer's, from \$15 to \$4; De Quincey's, from \$18 to \$6.50. The publisher sends them to any one for examination before requiring any payment, on reasonable evidence of good faith, and will send a 100-page catalogue of these and other works free upon application. John B. Alden, Publisher, 18 Vesey St., New York.

A Solid South, to the people of the South, solid suicide.

Let it be understood that the Southern people propose to stand by the Democratic party, right or wrong, and we may expect nothing but mismanagement and corruption at home and contempt and disrespect from abroad.—National Independent.

No, the people of the South do not mean to uphold the Democratic party, right or wrong; but they do intend to uphold that party so long as it continues to do the will of the people. Of course there have been acts of corruption, neglect and abuse of power, but are these discrepancies to condemn to a political death a party which has been the salvation of this country. Shall the deeds of a few, condemned by the party at large, cause us to fly in despair back into the ranks of the Republicans and their secret allies, the Independents? Would not such a course bring about a return of those evils which we suffered under the carpet-bag regime, the effects of which evils are still being felt after the lapse of years? Let us still uphold the party of Jefferson and Jackson, but let us repudiate the deeds of those who have brought reproach upon us and see to it that their acts be not repeated, by ousting them from office, and by filling their places with men who, hearing the "vox populi," will heed it.

Ah Lung abandoned the laundry business in Portland, Oregon, and began farming.

He came back to town one day, looking far from prosperous, and when he was asked how he liked agricultural life he replied: "Not much good I sow wheat, and bird be come outchee some. Bymeby wheat glow up, and plenty squillel come catches heap mo'. Then leaping machine come cut him, and thilashoe man come, and take all wheat pay um. I no like farm mo'."

New Store! New Goods!

J. W. GULLAHORN & BROTHER

Having again resumed the carrying on of a general mercantile business in Clanton, and in addition to their

LUMBER BUSINESS,

are pleased to inform the public that they

have now in store at their old stand

THE LARGEST AND BEST

SELECTED STOCK OF

General Merchandise

ever brought to Chilton county, and which they are offering at

THE VERY LOWEST

PRICES!

This stock consists in part of

Fall and Winter Dress Goods,

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear and Furnishing Goods,

and everything usually kept in a first-class dry goods store.

We have the largest and best selected stock of

GROCERIES

EVER SEEN IN CLANTON.

Farming Implements

and Hardware

Of all kinds and description.

Our goods are all new, bought from first hands and at the very lowest cash prices. We respectfully ask an inspection of our goods and prices, and guarantee satisfaction to our patrons.

Highest Prices Paid for Cotton and Country Produce.

Respectfully,

J. W. GULLAHORN & BRO.

Clanton, Ala., Sept. 20, 1883.

Clanton Academy.

J. W. CARSON, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

Session of 1883-4 will open September 24th, 1883. The principal desires to build up a good school in the place, and will make every proper effort to that end.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary (Classes) \$1.50

Intermediate " 2.50

Academic " 5.00

Thorough instruction and a proper moral training will be the prime object of the school. For further information apply to the principal.

Clanton, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

In Probate Court, Sept. 6, 1883.

To Christopher N. Williams, Bethome Jones, Shelby Jones, Isaac White, and Mary C. Williams non-residents of the State of Alabama: Take notice that on the 6th day of September, 1883, R. J. Williams filed in this office his petition in writing and under oath praying for an order to sell certain lands described therein as belonging to him and others as joint owners, on the ground that the same cannot be equitably divided or partitioned without a sale thereof. It is ordered by the court that the 24th day of October, 1883, be set as a day for the hearing of the same, at which time all persons interested in the same can appear and contest said application if they think proper.

H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

sepi3

NOTICE NO. 2561.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 4, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on October 20th, 1883, viz: William H. H. Davis, Homestead 7227 for the n e 1/4 of n e 1/4 sec. 14, township 21 north range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Noah W. Foshee, Peter Jones, Arch Wilson, Aaron Talley, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

sep 6*

NOTICE NO. 2527.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 21, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on September 23, 1883, viz: William Bearden, Homestead 14416 for the n w 1/4 of section 30, township 21, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McComie, Daniel P. Graves, Thomas Smith and George Hamrick, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

aug 23*

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov10-14 Rev. J. G. GURLEY.

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES!

Bradfield's Female Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Partial Prolapsus. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Holmes' Liniment.

Is an INESTIMABLE BOON to all child bearing women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true MOTHER'S FRIEND. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Pryor's Ointment

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer

J. BRADFIELD, 108 South Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ONLY \$20.

Philadelphia Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

sepi6

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATTCHINSON, Montevalle, Ala.

n23

G. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and varnished. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

mrl

NOTICE NO. 2562.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 4, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on October 20th, 1883, viz: Augustus Wilson, Homestead 9464 for the w 1/2 of s 1/2 and e 1/2 of w 1/2 section 23, township 20 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Klener, Grover Chambers, William F. Roback, Noah W. Foshee, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

sep 6*

ATTENTION!

A lie goes out every year that this FACTORY has stopped. WHEREVER WE STOP WE WILL LET YOU KNOW. Bring in or send your order and we will do our best to please you. Mark your order to

R. G. WALKER, Montevalle, Ala.

aug 10-14

New Goods! New Goods!

WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Bottom Prices at Last!

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-17

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cure and eradicate all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they increase and tone up all these actions healthy.

Numberless testimonials pour in upon them for their wonderful restorative and strengthening effects from sufferers who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of IMPERIAL TASTE its effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and reinvigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

AND POTASH.

may3] FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL. MRS. E. C. LAWRENCE, ASSISTANT.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September the 10th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.

Intermediate " " 2.00.

Common School " " 2.50.

Academic " " 3.00.

Music " " 3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at reasonable rates.

At a full meeting of the board of trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as principal of Jemison Academy.

2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and the patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.

3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can entrust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business, and we hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 19th Jemison, Ala.

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

July 7-6m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala.

J. I. WILLIAMS, County Surveyor.

Nov 24-17

L & N

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

THE GREAT Through Trunk Line

Without Change and with Speed Unrivalled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to

NORTH, EAST & WEST

PULLMAN CARS Without change to Cincinnati, Chicago, with but one change to all

NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.

THROUGH COACHES

From Chattanooga and Nashville to St. Louis, connecting direct for Cities in the Northwest.

EMIGRANTS

Seeking homes on the great line of this road will receive special low rates.

See Agents of this Company for rates, routes, etc., or write C. F. ATMORE, G. P. & T. A., Louisville, Ky.

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in

THE REMOVAL.

A nervous old gentleman, tired of trade, by which, though, it seems, he is fortunate has made, Took a house twice two sheds, on the skirts of the town, Which he meant at his leisure to buy and pull down. This thought struck his mind as he viewed his estate; But alas! when he entered he found it too late; For in each dwelt a smith—a more hard-working two. Never hammered an anvil or put on a shoe. At six in the morning their anvils at work Awoke our new "Squire" who raged like a Turk. "These fellows," he cried, "such a clattering heap, I never can get above eight hours sleep!" His afternoon's nap and his daughter's new song Were battered and spoiled by their hammer's ding-dong. At last, both his spirits and health to improve, He cried, "I'll give each fifty guineas to move!" "Agreed," said the pair; "that will make us amends." "Then come home," said the "Squire," "and let us part friends. You shall eat, and we'll drink on the joyful occasion, That each may live long in his new habitation!" "Now tell," said the "Squire," "where you each mean to move." I hope to some place where his trade will improve!" "Why, sir," replied one, with a grin on his phiz, "Tom Forge moves to my shop, and I move to his!" —*New York Observer.*

SOLDIER LIFE IN GERMANY

HOW THE OFFICERS DIFFER FROM THE PRIVATES.

Routine of Duty in the Army and What They are Paid—Difference Between German and American Youth.

I have been interested lately in hearing something of the soldiers there, the common soldiers, privates; the officers do not need much sympathy—but the poor soldiers! Of course, we know every one is obliged to serve in the army at least one year; but unless they have accomplished a certain amount of school work—that is, passed through three or four classes in the gymnasium or its equal in grade—they must serve three years. Every city has its barracks and has a certain number of soldiers stationed within its limits. The rations for the men consist of coffee and black bread and one meal a day. This meal, dinner, consists of the cheapest and poorest materials, and the black bread is very black and so strong that a German lady—one who is very German in her tastes—told me that to put a piece of it in her mouth caused a canker. Besides these rations and the barracks for a lodging place, the soldiers are paid from three to five cents a day. "Why," I said, "what do their families do, how do they live?" And I was told that they were generally through with this service at twenty-seven or twenty-eight, and until then they were not allowed to marry. After serving so long they can become inferior officers and receive ten cents a day. I could not understand even then how they could afford to marry, but it seems the wife is expected to go to work too, and between them they manage to scrape enough together to support a large family. Even the captain's pay amounts to not more than seventy-five cents a day. Of course all the privates are not poor, for the sons of the rich must also serve, and then, of course, they can live as they choose, but the poor ones, who are dependent upon what they can earn, have a pretty hard time. The black bread they receive in two loaves each week, and that they can sell, if they like, for four cents a loaf. An officer's position in a country where the army is such an important institution, is excellent, where he, perhaps, could not possibly be otherwise welcomed; consequently many who can do so remain in the army after their time is up and serve eight weeks each following year until they have gained sufficient promotion to satisfy their ambition. Many teachers adopt this plan and spend these weeks of summer in this, perhaps, healthful but certainly rather arduous labor.

Service in the German army is not play. At present there are nine or ten of the teachers from the gymnasium engaged in this way, and new teachers are substituting for them. In spite of the rather exalted idea that some people have of the German gymnasiums I think a good American Latin or high school would compare very favorably with them. Our education is much more practical, our boys much more manly and independent, and if they have not so great facility in Latin and Greek they have greater independence of thought and a more matured appreciation of duty and desire to get into the world and do good work there. The German boy scarcely finishes his gymnasium before he is twenty, and then comes the university or some business or law, so that he may be twenty-six or seven before he can do much toward supporting even himself.

The people of New York are wondering what to call their city after it absorbs Brooklyn through the great bridge. We heard a man last week call it an "infamous old den of iniquity and a howling Babylon of colonial wickedness," but then says that would be rather long for a man who was writing a postal card in a hurry. —*New York.*

GENTLEMANLY BRIGADES.

MR. CORPUS CAPTURED AND HOW HE WAS REDEEMED.

Securing a Ransomed Prisoner's Small Cash and Compensating His Future Safety.

A letter from Constantinople says:—Mr. Alexander Corpi, who reached the capital July 17, after twelve days' detention among the brigands in the neighborhood of Ismidt, gives the following narrative of his misadventure: "On the afternoon of Thursday, the 5th of July, I was giving orders for some alterations outside the building occupied by my silk factory, when suddenly I was surrounded and seized by nine individuals of suspicious appearance. I asked what object they might have in sequestering my person; whereupon they stated that they wanted money. I remarked that I had none on me, but if released I would give a promissory note for a reasonable amount. This the brigands, for such they were, declined, and finally they hurried me off on foot to a spot eight hours distant, where a halt was ordered by the chief of the party. The brigands then formed a council to decide upon the most suitable place to take me to for the purpose of communicating with my family, in the near vicinity. Ismidt was selected, as offering every facility in this respect. "On Sunday, the 7th, we reached the spot agreed upon, which is situated in a mountainous district some two hours from the town of Ismidt. Negotiations then commenced for the purpose of fixing the amount of ransom. The first figure named was \$50,000, but finally, after several days' bargaining, they consented to take \$1,000. Means were then found to dispatch a messenger to my family with the news of my whereabouts and a request that they would forward the last named sum in order to effect my release.

"According to the agreement, I had explained in my letter that the amount of the ransom was to be accompanied by not more than three men. These formalities being complied with, two trusted servants of my family in charge of the money at length reached the scene of my captivity. The gold pieces were counted, and I was declared a free man. The captain of the band returned me the cash I had with me at the time I was captured, and handed my servants four liras for their trouble in bringing the ransom. Indeed, from first to last I had no reason to complain of my treatment. A man servant and a woman cook were told off for attendance on me. I had many chats with the brigands, who were all Greeks. They showed considerable forethought for the welfare of the rural population by expressing the hope that my misadventure would not lead me to give up working the silk factory, as such a decision on my part would entail misery upon a number of villagers who depended upon their daily bread. 'You need have no fear in future,' they added; 'we will guarantee your safety.' Before separating from the band we became such excellent friends that the chief hinted he had an important capture in view, and that, if successful, he would return the whole of my ransom."

Immediately that Mr. Corpi was out of the hands of the brigands the Turkish troops were sent off in pursuit and every effort is being made to capture the band.

The Wife Influence.

[From the Youth's Companion.]

Two gentlemen at a large reception in New York, last winter, were discussing one of the foremost politicians of the country—a man, who, whether in office or out, always keeps himself prominent before the public. "I knew him at college," said one of gentlemen. "He was a man with a clear head, extraordinary memory, and much personal magnetism. But I cannot understand why he chose a public life, or has pushed himself forward so persistently. He was a lazy, thoughtful, visionary fellow, absolutely destitute of ambition."

"I can tell you the secret," said the other. "You will find it in his wife's nose. There she is! Did you ever see a more perfect incarnation of energy and love of command! Napoleon would have chosen her for one of his marshals."

His friend was amused at the guess, and said presently:—"There is another of my old classmates, P. He was a thin, ambitious, scholarly fellow, with refined tastes and high aims. He is now a fat, indolent animal, without a thought, apparently, but his cognate and terrapin. Who is to blame for that?"

"His wife's mouth and her money. I will show her to you."

He pointed out a gross, voluptuous woman, richly dressed.

"P." he resumed, "has lived in idleness since his marriage. He was not strong enough to carry the weight of so much wealth and so much vulgarity. They have borne him down, he will never rise."

"What be them?" said a man, stopping in front of a fruit store and pointing to a bunch of bananas. Having learned he bought a plump redskin, and, without stopping to peel it, bit off the end. The banana was finished in the same primal style, and then the buyer remarked: "The rind isn't much, but the path is pretty fair."

The Niagara Whirlpool.

In an article in the *Albany Advertiser* on the fate of Captain Webb, ex-Superintendent of Insurance Charles G. Fairman writes as follows:

"About three miles below the cataract is the whirlpool. This is a vast basin into which the river rushes through the rapids from above, and out of which it rushes into the rapids below. The rapids above are caused by a quick descent in the bed of the river and the narrowing up of the gorge through which it runs to less than its ordinary width. The water, in forcing its way, plunges upward in the center to the height of twenty or thirty feet and onward at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Compared in its majesty to the flight of the swiftest railroad train, it is as a Roman candle to a comet. Out of the whirlpool below, the water is again forced through a still narrower gorge into the comparatively open river below, though safety for neither man or boat is found until Lewis-town is reached, four miles still beyond. At the whirlpool the river makes an abrupt turn, almost exactly at right angles. It is in this turn which creates the whirlpool, the result of numberless ages of work of these plowing and plunging waters. It is said that a constant dropping wears even the stone. What has been accomplished by the cutting out of these mountain rocks by the everlasting rage of these awful waters in an eternity of time is the demonstrated evidence of the greatness and power of Niagara. Yet so few have seen it that it is almost safe to say that no one has seen it. The points from which one might look into these 'jaws of death' are practically inaccessible. There are no guides and no hackmen who take you there. The banks are mountain high, and there are no roads to the water's edge. One can look over the precipice, but the ancient and uprooted forest obstructs the view. Only the eagle is privileged to traverse its sides and witness the actual struggles of the tortured waters. The writer of this, when a school boy, was accustomed to wander along these rugged precipices, and he has climbed about them in places, the very thought of which even now brings a shudder. To him the awful foreshadowings of this mad performance of Captain Webb is self apparent. It is impossible that the man could have had the slightest comprehension of the real danger, nay, of the swift and certain death which absolutely awaited him."

It Kicked.

A William street saloon keeper recently dropped into his store. He had been absent for a week, and when he arrived his face looked like a chopping-block.

"What's the matter?" asked a friend. "I don't see anything the matter," he answered.

"What you got your head bound up like a bass drum at a soldier's funeral for?"

"Oh! that's all right."

"Where did you get that black eye?"

"Now, see here," said he. "For fear that you'll go away with the idea that I've been splitting wood, or getting up in the night for a drink, or that my mother-in-law is in town, I'll tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me twenty-five cents! My neighbor's cat ate up all my chickens, and I shot the cat."

And then the interviewer shook his head knowingly and remarked:

"I see! the gun kicked."

"No," responded the saloon keeper, "it was the neighbor who kicked."

N. Y. World.

A BAND OF GENUINELY SAVAGE APACHES

were shown at the recent Santa Fe fair. It was a hard matter to get them to go there. They had seen few white faces except behind a raised musket. When the wagons were ready to start several of the foremost braves, who had been almost persuaded to make the trip, refused to go along. The sight of a railroad train made the Indians into exclamations of "De-sa-ra-la-ra" (wonderful), many times repeated with whispered breath. These barrel-breasted fellows, who would face a bear empty handed, were afraid to step into the cars, and the squaws cinged behind their trembling lords. At last they suffered themselves to be led flatteringly aboard, and as the train moved off, they covered themselves with their blankets, and dropped panic stricken between the seats.

NAT GOODWIN, THE ACTOR, replied, on being asked what was the first thing that struck him on his recent trip to Europe: "The fellow who wanted to be 'hipped'; he struck me everywhere. He's a bore of the worst kind. They seem to think that we only work for the purpose of going over there once a year and spending the million we make here. My wife, who is English, is thoroughly familiar with these practices, and so was continually pointing out to me that I was being imposed upon." So he fought the rascals, but found that victory was only to be gained at too great a cost of effort to make it worth while.

A roomy man in Georgia sent his sweetheart a bouquet on Monday, and she thus wrote him: "Oh, the penetrating aroma of that altogether too lovely exuberance of nature inflamed my affections and kindled in my soul a passion that shall not be obliterated."

And the gentleman who wishes the ball.

"And the gentleman who wishes the ball," said Annabel—"why does he wear a wig?" Add Annabel's husband upon her cousin Ned's face with becoming pride while he, promptly answered: "That is to protect his face, Bel; an ugly mug wouldn't harmonize with a nice pitcher, you know." —*Boston Transcript.*

Cleveland Ohio.

The *Daily Adelphi* says: "Chief Superintendent of Police, J. W. Schmitt, of this city, who has been in the service a quarter of a century, endorses St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-banisher. It cured him of Rheumatism."

"It's pretty hot, Jenny." "It is inside, Mike. It's a strange world, me b'y. If it was only as hot as this in the winter when there's no heat, there would be some sense in it." "That's true for you, begorra," replied Mike, meditatively.

Nervousness, debility and exhausted vitality cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

"Well," remarked a woman in a New England village, talking to her summer boarders about a neighbor, "she's the greatest natural liar I ever saw, and I've often thought if she'd only had a first-class education in her youth what an author she'd have made before this."

BALTIMORE, MD.—Dr. Irwin H. Elderidge says: "I would recommend a trial of Brown's Iron Bitters in all cases of anemic debility or when a tonic or appetizer is indicated."

The Duc de Morny's definition of a polite man is hard to realize. "A polite man," said he, "is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them."

OWENTON, KY.—Dr. L. F. Mandy says: "I have found Brown's Iron Bitters one of the best tonics and prescribes it frequently."

The average young lady wants at least four feet of seat in a street car for a ride of six blocks, but she will ride half a day Sunday squeezed into a buggy seat beside her young man and not find the least fault.

The medical properties of petroleum have long been known to the ancients, and since Carboline has become so well known as a hair restorer and dressing, petroleum takes front rank among the remedies.

A MILLIONAIRE banker in Paris once invited Chopin to dinner. It was barely over when the host showed him the piano and urged him to play something. "Mais, Monsieur le Baron," replied Chopin, "I have eaten so little."

LADIES' & children's boots & shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? Well, if it's a Russian name we should answer, the alphabet.

BON VIVANTS find that by using GASTRINE no unpleasant feelings are experienced after eating or drinking. Sold by druggists. GASTRINE is in liquid form. Druggists.

THE Buffalo Express says that had Capt. Webb succeeded in his undertaking he "would have cheapened Niagara."

Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are a cure of Neuritis are a success.

RUSKIN says no couple should marry until they have courted several years. This would lead one to think that Ruskin runs a soda fountain.

"My skin, which has been covered with scaly sores, has become clean, smooth and soft as a lady's. They have disappeared, and I'm better than I have been for twenty years, using Dr. Benson's Skin Cure."—A. M. Noble, Selma, N. C., July 3, 1892.

Why are babies like new flannel? Because they shrink from washing.

CHAPPED hands, face pimples and rough skin cured by using Japsier Hair Soap made by Cassell, Hazard & Co., New York.

THE groom of Iroquois, the first American Derby winner, says he "thinks as much of the horse as of his wife." If all the owners of fast horses thought as much of their wives as they do of their horses, those women would be much happier and be the envy of their sex.

Mrs. J. R. Little, Newark, N. J., was badly affected with Bright's kidney disease. Three doctors gave her up to die; then Dr. Frazer, 26 New Street, gave her Dr. Elmore's R. G. It relieved her in a day and cured her in 3 weeks.

The general understanding is that a patient is not out of danger until the doctor has been discharged.

Read This.

The Army and Navy List makes the correctness of seeing her ringbone, splint or curb, and arrests their growth. Cures colic, scratches and other diseases. Good for man or beast. For sale by all druggists.

THE most popular club in New York is "The Locust." It is supported by policemen—at \$1,200 a year.

PURE cod-liver oil, from selected livers on the sea shore by Cassell, Hazard & Co., New York. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have one teaspoon of it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

POTATO with all its eyes is the most susceptible of vegetables. It is so easily manhood.

After Three Days.

Mr. CHARLES W. MORRIS, "Katie" office, Pittsfield, Mass., writes, May 26, 1892: "For several months my wife's mother (Mrs. Amy Boyce) had been in a very precarious condition with dropsy or Bright's disease of the kidneys, and having used all methods and measures for her restoration in the line of treatment by our leading physicians, and having failed to benefit her, her family despaired of seeing her relieved, and gave her up to die. Happening to run across the testimony of a Mrs. Dawley, who had been cured of similar sickness by using Hunt's Remedy, we at once procured a bottle of it, and commenced giving it as directed. After using it three days she was so far improved that she could get from her bed to her chair without assistance (a circumstance that had not happened for months). Previous to taking it she was troubled more or less with dropsy, requiring a constant draining to keep her alive. This gradually improved as we continued the use of Hunt's Remedy, and on the fourth day she was able to get up all day. She was bloated terribly in both limbs and body upward to the lungs. The fourth day the bloating left her bowels, and now she is not swollen above the knees. Her kidneys were very bad at the time, discharges being copious and offensive, and she was unable to urinate. I can say that the change in her case has been wonderful, and Hunt's Remedy has worked a miracle in her."

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The best oil used in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Burns, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Tetanus, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Frores and Fungus. The oil is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Oil, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Darno's Catarrh Balm cures Catarrh and all the affections of the mucous membrane.

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When a poor fellow begins going to the dogs, it is only his dog who continues to sympathize with him.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINCY, SWELLINGS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns, Scalds, and all other bodily aches and pains.

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In fever and ague districts in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, and indeed in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable extract, alternative, tonic, and restorative, has been found to be a potent safeguard even to feeble constitutions and fragile frames, while a cure for indigestion, biliousness, and kindred complaints. It is without a rival.

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Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.

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Neurotic Cures Free.

The Best and Cheapest. Free. More than thirty other processes. Hundreds in actual use at both steam and horse power. Bases by hand faster than any in use. The new improvements in this house described in the words of their inventors. Address: ROBERTSON BROS. WORKS, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. ROBERTSON BROS. WORKS, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

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The brilliant, fascinating tints of complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These rosesate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagar's Magnolia Balm.

The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowiness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.

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NEW ORLEANS LA

THE REMOVAL.

A nervous old gentleman, tired of trade, By which, though, it seems, he is fortune has made, Took a house 'twixt two sheds, on the skirts of the town, Which he meant at his leisure to buy and pull down. This thought struck his mind as he viewed his estate; But alas! when he entered he found it too late; For in each dwelt a smith—a more hard-working two Never hammered an anvil or put on a shoe. At six in the morning their anvils at work Awoke our new Squire who raged like a Turk. "These fellows," he cried, "such a clattering keep, I never can get about eight hours sleep!" His afternoon's nap and his daughter's new song Were battered and spoiled by their hammer's ding-dong. At last, both his spirits and health to improve, He cried, "I'll give each fifty guineas to move!" "Agreed," said the pair; "that will make us amends."

"Then come home," said the Squire, "and let us part friends. You shall eat, and we'll drink on the joyful occasion, That each may live long in his new habitation!"

"Now tell," said the Squire, "where you each mean to move."

I hope to some place where his trade will improve!"

"Why, sir," replied one, with a grin on his phiz, "Tom Forge moves to my shop, and I move to his!"

—New York Observer.

SOLDIER LIFE IN GERMANY

HOW THE OFFICERS DIFFER FROM THE PRIVATES.

Honour of Duty in the Army and What They are Paid—Difference Between German and American Youths.

I have been interested lately in hearing something of the soldiers there, the common soldiers, private; the officers do not need much sympathy—but the poor soldiers! Of course, we know every one is obliged to serve in the army at least one year; but unless they have accomplished a certain amount of school work—that is, passed through three or four classes in the gymnasium or its equal in grade—they must serve three years. Every city has its barracks and has a certain number of soldiers stationed within its limits. The rations for the men consist of coffee and black bread and one meal a day. This meal, dinner, consists of the cheapest and poorest materials, and the black bread is very black and so strong that a German lady—one who is very German in her tastes—told me that to put a piece of it in her mouth caused a canker. Besides these rations and the barracks for a lodging place, the soldiers are paid from three to five cents a day. "Why," I said, "what do their families do, how do they live?" And I was told that they were generally through with this service at twenty-seven or twenty-eight, and until then they were not allowed to marry. After serving so long they can become inferior officers and receive ten cents a day. I could not understand even then how they could afford to marry, but it seems the wife is expected to go to work too, and between them they manage to scrape enough together to support a large family. Even the captain's pay amounts to not more than seventy-five cents a day. Of course all the privates are not poor, for the sons of the rich must also serve, and then, of course, they can live as they choose, but the poor ones, who are dependent upon what they can earn, have a pretty hard time. The black bread they receive in two loaves each week, and that they can sell, if they like, for four cents a loaf. An officer's position in a country where the army is such an important institution, is excellent, he is received into the best of society, where he, perhaps, could not possibly be otherwise welcomed; consequently many who can do so remain in the army after their time is up and serve eight weeks each following year until they have gained sufficient promotion to satisfy their ambition. Many teachers adopt this plan and spend these weeks of summer in this, perhaps, healthful but certainly rather arduous labor.

Service in the German army is not play. At present there are nine or ten of the teachers from the gymnasium engaged in this way, and new teachers are substituting for them. In spite of the rather exalted idea that some people have of the German gymnasiums I think a good American Latin or high school would compare very favorably with them. Our education is much more practical, our boys much more manly and independent, and if they have not so great facility in Latin and Greek they have greater independence of thought and a more matured appreciation of duty and desire to get into the world and do good work there. The German boy scarcely finishes with his gymnasium before he is twenty, and then comes the university or some business to learn, so that he may be twenty-six or seven before he can do much toward supporting even himself.

The people of New York are wondering what to call their city after it is absorbed Brooklyn through the great bridge. To hear a man last week call it an "infernal old den of iniquity and a howling Babylon of colossal wickedness," but then may be that would be rather long for a man who was writing a postal card in a hurry.—Hawkeye.

GENTLEMANLY BRIGANDS.

MR. CORPI'S CAPTURE AND HOW HE WAS TREATED.

Returning a Ransomed Prisoner's Small Cash and Guaranteeing His Future Safety.

A letter from Constantinople says:—Mr. Alexander Corpi, who reached the capital July 17, after twelve days' detention among the brigands in the neighborhood of Ismidt, gives the following narrative of his misadventure: "On the afternoon of Thursday, the 5th of July, I was giving orders for some alterations outside the building occupied by my silk factory, when suddenly I was surrounded and seized by nine individuals of suspicious appearance. I asked what object they might have in securing my person; whereupon they stated that they wanted money. I remarked that I had none on me, but if released I would give a promissory note for a reasonable amount. This the brigands, for such they were, declined, and finally they hurried me off on foot to a spot eight hours distant, where a halt was ordered by the chief of the party. The brigands then formed a council to decide upon the most suitable place to take me to for the purpose of communicating with my family, in the near vicinity. Ismidt was selected, as offering every facility in this respect.

"On Sunday, the 7th, we reached the spot agreed upon, which is situated in a mountainous district some two hours from the town of Ismidt. Negotiations then commenced for the purpose of fixing the amount of ransom. The first figure named was \$50,000, but finally, after several days' bargaining, they consented to take £1,000. Means were then found to dispatch a messenger to my family with the news of my whereabouts and a request that they would forward the last named sum in order to effect my release.

"According to the agreement, I had explained in my letter that the amount of the ransom was to be accompanied by not more than three men. These formalities being complied with, two trusted servants of my family in charge of the money at length reached the scene of my captivity. The gold pieces were counted, and I was declared a free man. The captain of the band returned me the cash I had with me at the time I was captured, and handed my servants four liras for their trouble in bringing the ransom. Indeed, from first to last I had no reason to complain of my treatment. A man servant and a woman cook were told off for attendance on me. I had many chats with the brigands, who were all Greeks. They showed considerable forethought for the welfare of the rural population by expressing the hope that my misadventure would not lead me to give up working the silk factory, as such a decision on my part would entail misery upon a number of villagers who depended upon their employment there for their daily bread. 'You need have no fear in future,' they added; 'we will guarantee your safety.' Before separating from the band we became such excellent friends that the chief hinted he had an important capture in view, and that, if successful, he would return the whole of my ransom."

Immediately that Mr. Corpi was out of the hands of the brigands the Turkish troops were sent off in pursuit and every effort is being made to capture the band.

The Wife Influence.

[From the Youth's Companion.]

Two gentlemen at a large reception in New York, last winter, were discussing one of the foremost politicians of the country—a man, who, whether in office or out, always keeps himself prominent before the public.

"I knew him at college," said one of the gentlemen. "He was a man with a clear head, extraordinary memory, and much personal magnetism. But I cannot understand why he chose a public life, or has pushed himself forward so persistently. He was a lazy, thoughtful, visionary fellow, absolutely destitute of ambition."

"I can tell you the secret," said the other. "You will find it in his wife's nose. There she is! Did you ever see a more perfect incarnation of energy and love of command! Napoleon would have chosen her for one of his marshals."

His friend was amused at the guess, and said presently:—"There is another of my old classmates, P. He was a thin, ambitious, scholarly fellow, with refined tastes and high aims. He is now a fat, indolent animal, without a thought, apparently, but his cognac and terrapin. Who is to blame for that?"

"His wife's mouth and her money. I will show her to you."

He pointed out a gross, voluptuous woman, richly dressed.

"P," he resumed, "has lived in idleness since his marriage. He was not strong enough to carry the weight of so much wealth and so much vulgarity. They have borne him down, he will never rise."

"What be them?" said a man, stopping in front of a fruit store and pointing to a bunch of bananas. Having learned he bought a plump redskin, and, without stopping to peel it, bit off the end. The banana was finished in the same primal style, and then the buyer remarked: "The rind ain't much, but the pith is pretty fair."

The Niagara Whirlpool.

In an article in the *London Advertiser* on the fate of Captain Webb, ex-Superintendent of Inman's Charles G. Fairman writes as follows:

"About three miles below the cataract is the whirlpool. This is a vast basin into which the river rushes through the rapids from above, and out of which it rushes into the rapids below. The rapids above are caused by a quick descent in the bed of the river and the narrowing up of the gorge through which it runs to less than its ordinary width. The water, in forcing its way, plunges upward in the centre to the height of twenty or thirty feet and onward at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Compared in its majesty to the flight of the swiftest railroad train, it is as a Roman candle to a comet. Out of the whirlpool below, the water is again forced through a still narrower gorge into the comparatively open river below, though safety for neither man or boat is found until Lewis-town is reached, four miles still beyond. At the whirlpool the river makes an abrupt turn, almost exactly at right angles. It is this turn which creates the whirlpool, the result of numberless ages of work of these plowing and plunging waters. It is said that a constant dropping wears even the stone. What has been accomplished by the cutting out of these mountain rocks by the everlasting rage of these awful waters in an eternity of time is the demonstrated evidence of the greatness and power of Niagara. Yet so few have seen it that it is almost safe to say that no one has seen it. The points from which one might look into these 'jaws of death' are practically inaccessible. There are no guides and no hackmen who take you there. The banks are mountain high, and there are no roads to the water's edge. One can look over the precipice, but the ancient and upbroken forest obstructs the view. Only the eagle is privileged to traverse its sides and witness the actual struggles of the tortured waters. The writer of this, when a school boy, was accustomed to wander along these rugged precipices, and he has climbed about them in places, the very thought of which even now brings a shudder. To him the awful foreshadowing of this mad performance of Captain Webb is self apparent. It is impossible that the man could have had the slightest comprehension of the real danger, nay, of the swift and certain death which absolutely awaited him."

It Kicked.

A William street saloon keeper recently dropped into his store. He had been absent for a week, and when he arrived his face looked like a chopping-block.

"What's the matter?" asked a friend.

"I don't see anything the matter," he answered.

"What you got your head bound up like a bass drum at a soldier's funeral for?"

"Oh! that's all right."

"Where did you get that black eye?"

"Now, see here," said he. "For fear that you'll go away with the idea that I've been splitting wood, or getting up in the night for a drink, or that my mother-in-law is in town, I'll tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me twenty-five cents! My neighbor's cat ate up all my chickens, and I shot the cat."

And then the interviewer shook his head knowingly and remarked:

"I see! the gun kicked."

"No," responded the saloon keeper, "it was the neighbor who kicked."

—N. Y. World.

A BAND OF GENUINELY SAVAGE APACHES were shown at the recent Santa Fe fair. It was a hard matter to get them to go there. They had seen few white faces except behind a raised musket. When the wagons were ready to start several of the foremost braves, who had been almost persuaded to make the trip, refused to go along. The sight of a railroad train saved the Indians into exclamations of "De-sa-ra-la-ra" (wonderful), many times repeated with whispered breath. These barrel-breasted fellows, who would face a bear empty handed, were afraid to step into the cars, and the squaws cringed behind their trembling lords. At last they suffered themselves to be let flatteringly aboard, and, as the train moved off, they covered themselves with their blankets, and dropped panic stricken between the seats.

NAT GOODWIN, THE ACTOR, replied, on being asked what was the first thing that struck him on his recent trip to Europe: "The fellow who wanted to be 'tipped'; he struck me everywhere. He's a bore of the worst kind. They seem to think that we only work for the purpose of going over there once a year and spending the million we make here. My wife, who is English, is thoroughly familiar with these practices, and so was continually pointing out to me that I was being imposed upon." So he fought the rascals, but found that victory was only to be gained at too great a cost of effort to make it worth while.

A ROUSE MAN IN Georgia sent his sweetheart a bouquet on Monday, and she thus wrote him: "Oh, the penetrating aroma of that altogether too lovely exuberance of nature inflamed my affections and kindled in my soul a passion the flame cannot obliterate."

"And the gentleman who catches the ball," said Annabel—"why does he wear a cap?" And Annabel looked upon her cousin Ned's face with becoming pride when he promptly answered: "That is to protect his face, Bel; an ugly mug wouldn't harmonize with a nice pitcher, you know."—*Boston Transcript*.

Cleveland, Ohio.

"The *Daily Answerer* says: 'Chief Superintendent of Police, J. W. Schmidt, of this city, who has been in the service a quarter of a century, endorses St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-banisher. It cured him of Rheumatism.'"

"It's pretty hot, Jenny." "It is indeed, Mike. It's a strange world, b'y. If it was only as hot as this in the winter when there's need of heat, there would be some sense in it." "That's three for you, begorra," replied Mike, meditatively.

Nervousness, debility and exhausted vitality cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

"Well," remarked a woman in a New England village, talking to her summer boarders about a neighbor, "she's the greatest natural liar I ever saw, and I've often thought if she'd only had a first-class education in her youth what an author she'd made before this."

BALTIMORE, Md.—Dr. Irwin H. Elderidge says: "I would recommend a trial of Brown's Iron Bitters in all cases of anemic debility or when a tonic or appetizer is indicated."

THE Duo de Morny's definition of a polite man is hard to realize. "A polite man," said he, "is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them."

OWEN, Ky.—Dr. L. F. Mundy says: "I have found Brown's Iron Bitters one of the best tonics and prescribes it frequently."

THE average young lady wants at least four feet of seat in a street car for a ride of six blocks, but she will ride half a day Sunday squeezed into a buggy seat beside her young man and not find the least fault.

The medical properties of petroleum have long been known to the aborigines, and since Carboline has become so well known as a hair restorer and dressing, petroleum tincture has found rank among the remedies.

A MILLIONAIRE banker in Paris once invited Chopin to dinner. It was barely over when "the host" showed him the piano and urged him to play something. "Mais, Monsieur le Baron," replied Chopin, "I have eaten so little."

LADIES' children's boots & shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

WHAT'S in a name? Well, if it's a Russian name we should answer, the alphabet.

BON VIVANTS find that by using GASTRINE no unpleasant feelings are experienced after eating or drinking. Sold by druggists. GASTRINE is in liquid form. Druggists.

THE Buffalo Express says that had Capt. Webb succeeded in his undertaking he "would have cheapened Niagara."

Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills "are a cure of Neuralgia are a success."

ROSKIN says no couple should marry until they have courted several years. This would lead one to think that Roskin runs a soda fountain.

"My skin, which has been covered with scaly sores, has become clean, smooth and soft as a lady's. They have disappeared, and I'm better than I have been for twenty years, using Dr. Benson's Skin Cure."—A. M. Noble, Selma, N. C., July 3, 1882.

WHY are babies like new flannel? Because they shrink from washing.

CHAPPED hands, face pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

THE groom of Iroquois, the first American Derby winner, says he "thinks as much of the horse as of his wife." If all the owners of fast horses thought as much of their wives as they do of their horses, those women would be much happier and be the envy of their sex.

Mrs. J. S. Little, Newark, N. J., was badly affected with Bright's kidney disease. Three doctors gave her up to die, then Dr. Francis, 26 New Street, gave her Dr. Elmore's B. G. It relieved her in a day and cured her in 3 weeks.

The general understanding is that a patient is not out of danger until the doctor has been discharged.

Read This.

The Army and Navy Liniment takes the soreness out of sprain, rheumatism, splint or curb, and arrests the growth. Cures colic, scratches and other diseases. Good for man or beast. For sale by all druggists.

THE most popular club in New York is "The Loozer." It is supported by policemen—at \$1,200 a year.

PORK and liver oil, from selected livers on the sea shore by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

POTATO with all its eyes is the most susceptible of vegetables. It is so easily unschooled.

After Three Days.

Mr. CHARLES W. MORRIS, "Eagle" office, Pittsfield, Mass., writes, May 26, 1882. "For several months my wife's mother (Mrs. Amy Boyce) had been in a very precarious condition with dropsy or Bright's disease of the kidneys, and having used all methods and measures for her restoration in the line of treatment by our leading physicians, and having failed to benefit her, her family despaired of seeing her relieved, and gave her up to die. Happening to run across the testimony of a Mrs. Dewley, who had been cured of similar sickness by using Hunt's Remedy, we at once procured a bottle of it, and commenced giving it as directed. After using it three days she was so far improved that she could get from her bed to her chair without assistance (a circumstance that had not happened for months). Previous to taking it she was troubled worse or less with short breath, requiring a constant fanning to keep her alive. This gradually improved as we continued the use of Hunt's Remedy, and on the fourth bottle she was able to get up all day. She was bloated terribly in both limbs and body covered to the lungs. The fourth day the bloating left her bowels, and now she is not swollen above the knees. Her kidneys were very bad at the time, discharges being of a bloody character and emitting a disagreeable odor. I can say that the change in her case has been wonderful, and Hunt's Remedy has worked a miracle in her."

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve used in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Pustules. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Durro's Catarrh Salve cures Catarrh and all the affections of the mucous membrane.

Denton's Balm cures Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. Can be used externally as a plaster.

WHEN a poor fellow begins going to the dogs, it is only his dog who continues to sympathize with him.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, and indeed in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable purgative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has been found a potent safeguard even to feeble constitutions and fragile frames, while as a cure for indigestion, biliousness, and kindred complaints, it is without a rival.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

30 DAYS TRIAL.

DR. DYER'S VOLTAIC BELT.

(BEFORE—AND—AFTER)

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

WRO is suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VITALITY, LACK OF ENERGY, AND ALL THE SYMPTOMS OF A WEAK AND EXHAUSTED SYSTEM. He has been treated by all the famous medical authorities, but without success. He has been advised to take a course of treatment at the Voltaic Belt Co., and has been cured. He writes: "I have eaten so little."

Send at once for illustrated pamphlet. Address: VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

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For Pressing, Stamping, Bracing, Tying, etc.

Send for circular. Address: J. H. BROWN, NEW YORK.

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The practical advantages of this school are unsurpassed. City Hospital, Medical and Surgical Departments, and the famous Johns Hopkins Hospital, all of which belong to the school. Physical and Chemical Laboratories. Work required of every student. Apply for a catalogue to DR. THOMAS O'RY, Dean, 28 N. Carey street.

ROCKWELL'S CATARRH CURE.

The Best and Cheapest. Free. Costs less than other remedies. Hundreds of actual cases at both ends of the scale. Makes heavy discharges disappear. Makes the urine clear. Gives relief in 10 minutes. The new improvement in the words of the inventor "is a great advance in the treatment of Catarrh." For full particulars, send for circular to the Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

OPIMUM HABIT.

Cured Painlessly.

The Medicine sold for a small margin above the cost of manufacturing. All cases treated by special prescription. For full particulars address the U. S. Dispensary, DR. S. B. COLLINS, La Porte, Ind.

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EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HERRICK and TUCKER complete in 20 minutes. It will knit a great variety of fancy work, for which there is always a ready market. Send for circulars to the TWINBURY KNITTING MACHINE CO., 142 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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For the Best and Fastest-selling Family Book and Bibles. Prices reduced 25 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

\$68 a WEEK in your own town. Little or no capital required. Address H. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

\$72 a WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Address H. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

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(N. Y. City, N. Y.)

THE MINISTER WHO FAILS.

To interest his congregation and build up his church is generally accused of being a poor preacher, or of not studying hard enough. That is not always where the trouble comes from. Dyspepsia and liver disorders are responsible for many a dull sermon and many a vacant pulpit. When the digestive apparatus is working wrong and his nerves are giving him pain, and his brain refuses to do its duty, it is almost impossible to make or to preach a good sermon. Give your suffering minister a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. You will see its effect on next Sunday's preaching. The Rev. Mr. Zeising, of Codorus, Pa., was paralyzed, and could not walk except with crutches, until Brown's Iron Bitters made a new man of him. The Rev. Mr. White, of Rock Hill, S. C., says: "It restored me to strength and vigor. Brown's Iron Bitters is not only for the minister, but for all people."

AN OPEN SECRET AMONG THE LADIES.

The brilliant, fascinating tints of complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagar's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists. The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowiness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection. Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

WE SEE MILL DEPOT.

COLEMAN & BROTHER.

MACHINERY, NEW ORLEANS.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, COTTON PRESSES, WATER ELEVATORS, SHAFTE, PULLEYS, IRON ROLLING MACHINES, FRONT SAND CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, LONERATO, STREET EXTENDING, FROM MAGNOLIA TO CLARKE STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAIN OFFICE & SALES DEPOT: TWENTY AND EIGHTEEN UNION ST. FORGET IT! WHEN YOU BUY IT!

Delicate and Feeble Ladies.

Times languid, nervous system, carrying you feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that condition that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that constant strain upon your vital forces, rendering you unstable and feeble, can easily be removed by the use of Hagar's Magnolia Balm. Irritations and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of menstrual pain is permanently removed. None recover so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hagar's Balm as women.

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with weakness and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and general helplessness. No physicians or medicines did her good. Three months ago she began to use Hagar's Balm with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over seventy years old. 'We think them of our medicine fit to use in the family.'—A. L. L. PROVIDENCE.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 1, 1882.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervous prostration, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have now a new skin in a year, since I used Hagar's Balm. All my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GARD.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold for use except to persons desirous of obtaining a medicinal vehicle.

GREEN B. BAKER, U. S. C. M. later 18th.

SO. BROADWAY, N. Y., May 1, 1882.

Baby Saved!

We are so thankful to say that your young baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted ailment and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—THE PARKER, Rochester, N. Y.

IRON WORKS.

R. O. MILLER, Manager.

Manufacturers of Repelling, Pressing and Platform Cotton Presses, Steam Engines, Reel Mills, and all kinds of Machinery. Address: MILLER & CO., NEW YORK.

OPIMUM In Three Weeks.

For phlegm, cough, and all the ailments of the throat, chest and lungs, with a sure cure. Address: H. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

IRON WORKS.

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The Whiston View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.60 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1883.

NO. 46.

LOCKERBIE STREET.

JAMES WHITCOMB HILST.

Little street it is! Nestled away from the noise of the city and heat of the day, the heart of the town, to go loitering in the dim narrow walks, with the sheltering shade of the trees, waving over the long promenade, and listening lightly the ways of your feet with the gold of the sunshine of Lockerbie street!

It is such a relief from the clangor and din of the heart of the town, to go loitering in the dim narrow walks, with the sheltering shade of the trees, waving over the long promenade, and listening lightly the ways of your feet with the gold of the sunshine of Lockerbie street!

Lockerbie street! You are fair to be seen in the moon of the day, or the calm and serene moon, or the night, you are one to my heart!

A DANGEROUS VIRTUE.

A SKETCH BY JAMES TAIN.

Every one (perhaps) knows the story of Presence-of-Mind Tomkyns (or Orick) who gained his prominence for hammering with an axe the fingers of the young lady who clung to his boat, which she would otherwise have overboarded him; but his is not the only instance wherein that admirable virtue has been displayed to its possessor's advantage. Except, indeed, in the case of running away at once on the first glimpse of danger (where it is almost impossible to go wrong), I am inclined to hold that presence of mind is a virtue. I have known so many cases wherein people endowed with this highly prized quality have, in what the French call "supreme moments" (Anglais "narrow shaves," "muckers"), done such things with sagacity and unprejudiced good judgment as they have rendered of, but could never atone for, at their lives.

Once performed an action of this kind myself, which proved so far from presence of mind being only second to a point of advantage in a railway accident to "absence of body," that hardly anything can be less desirable; and as the public travel a great deal by railway, the recital of it may interest them.

I was a passenger one night by the Scotch express to Edinburgh, and as might have been expected from one possessing the quality in question, had taken care to make myself particularly comfortable. Pullman and sleeping cars were unknown in those days, but I had secured the seat opposite to me for my feet, and was as well fortified against the cold as a late dinner at "the Rag," with a glass of "sixty year-old" brandy to follow, within, and ulster and rugs without, could make me. I had a friend (too suspicious reader, not a lady—it was the limited mail train) beside me, and in the third seat a young man of an urbane stranger with his legs up, who from his discreet silence and his having secured the seats on the off side where nobody could disturb him, I concluded to be a diplomatist. Having awakened at Carlisle, I put out for another petit verre of brandy (much younger than that I had had at the club), and on returning to my carriage found, to my horror, the seat for my feet occupied otherwise, by an intruder, and a person too of a class to whom the term "a rough customer" would not have been inapplicable. Every one who is any one can understand my indignation. Even in omnibuses, which are licensed to hold a good many people, persons already in possession, however "few," recent, I am told, the arrival of new comers; but the present outrage was one that was intolerable, and (except on the Continent), absolutely unparalleled. An Englishman's house is his castle; but his two seats in a night train are even more sacred and peculiar to himself. I was astounded and amazed to the last degree, but I was not speechless.

"My good sir," I said, "you have mistaken your carriage."

"No, I ain't; and I mean to travel in this one."

"But it is my seat, sir."

"Then I suppose you sit on your legs."

My friend was asleep (one's friends al-

ways are asleep when we need their assistance), but I saw a sly flicker upon the countenance of the diplomatist; it was the sort of difficulty (another man's difficulty) that amused him.

"You may not be aware, my good man," I resumed, "that it is usual for gentlemen on long journeys to reserve two seats for themselves."

"Then they ought to take two tickets," he replied, surlily; "show me yours—here's mine right enough," and he ostentatiously displayed it. It was a second-class one.

I flung down the window and exclaimed with professional promptitude, "Guard, turn out this man"; but the official (who had half a crown of mine in his pocket) understood the situation at once. The obnoxious intruder was instantly hauled forth, exclaiming (falsely) that he had been inserted in the first-class for want of room elsewhere.

I had once more put up my feet triumphantly, and was arranging my wraps as the train moved slowly on, when I perceived a carpet-bag in the rack over the opposite seat. My nature is not malicious, and though still smarting from my recent wrongs, I felt sorry that the poor man should be parted from his solitary article of baggage, and thinking there was yet time (or my innumerable presence of mind not giving me time to think) I plucked the bag from the rack and flung it violently on, as I reckoned, upon the platform; it fell, however, on the line, about ten yards beyond it.

"Good heavens," cried I, "he'll lose it."

"It's no matter," said the diplomatist in the softest and creamiest tone conceivable; "it happened to be my bag."

You might have knocked me down with a feather. I made a hundred apologies; all of which he acknowledged with great politeness.

"It has my address on it, and will turn up some day, no doubt."

"How could I have been such an infernal fool!" I murmured penitently.

"Pardon me," he said, still sweetly smiling; "it is not that you are—the character you have so graphically described, but because you have so much presence of mind. For my part I never do anything in a hurry, and especially if it seems imperatively demanded of me; I always avoid being what is vulgarly called 'equal to the situation.' At one time, indeed, it was otherwise. I used to suffer from the same infirmity as yourself, but was cured of it, as I am sure you will be, and as it curiously happens, in a precisely similar manner."

"I was coming by mail one night from the north of Scotland; in the carriage with me was but one fellow-passenger, a young fellow whom I judged to be in love, since he seemed very much occupied with his own affairs and said little. He did not appear inclined for sleep, and gave me the idea of expectation. Perhaps he was to meet his beloved object at his journey's end. At a small station just beyond Perth he got hurriedly out, as I understood from his muttered exclamation, for a glass of whiskey; it was a bitterly cold winter's night, which seemed an excuse for it; but I warned him that there was no time to get it, and there was not. The carriage door had hardly closed behind him when the train went on."

"I was very sorry for the poor lad, and knowing that to be left so wretched a place without one's luggage would be an additional annoyance. With great presence of mind I threw out of the window everything he possessed: his portmanteau, hat box, and railway rug, even to his umbrella. I can see them now, black on the snow-covered line, where he could not fail to see them from the platform. Then we thundered on for about twenty miles, when the train stopped again, and who should present himself at the window of the carriage but the young man himself."

"I beg your pardon," he said, "for letting the cold air in, but I see it is the wrong compartment. I thought I had left my luggage here."

"So you did," I said; "but I knocked it out. I'm very sorry, but I thought we had left you behind. I did it all for the best."

"And you've done it pretty completely," was his dry reply.

"When we had telegraphed to the last station he got in again and explained matters. He was studying civil engineering, it seemed, and had bribed the engine man to let him drive us for a mile or two. As this was contrary to regulations, the man was afraid to let him join him at Perth, but told him to jump on at the first small station we came to, which he accordingly did. It was a lesson to him not to break the company's by-laws, and to me not to be so fond as I used to be of exercising my presence of mind."

After this homily, and my own previous experience of what comes of promptness and presence of mind, the reader will think that I myself—most

vous parle—would at least never fall into a mistake of that kind again. Yet this happened to me only last week.

I had taken a hurried lunch at my club, before going to Brighton, and, finding it to be rather late, had flung myself into the first hansom at the door, with an impatient "To Victoria." The man drove off, but slowly; his horse seemed tired, and after a few yards came to a full stop. "What is the matter?" I exclaimed with some irritation. "I am the matter," cried a well-known voice; it was a great friend of mine, who had stopped the cab just to shake hands. His quick eye saw something besides myself in it. "Why do you travel with two umbrellas," he inquired, "like a Japanese gentleman of rank with a couple of swords?"

Then I perceived that the man who had just got out of the hansom at the club had left his umbrella behind him. Of course I might have left it where it was, but with great presence of mind, it struck me that it would be better to intrust it to my friend (who was bound for the club) to give it to the porter, for the owner, who would thereby recover it at once. I therefore did so, and with the consciousness of having performed a good action, and also manifested no slight acumen on the spur of the moment, we drove on.

On arriving at Victoria, I tendered the cabman eightpence. "What is this for?" he inquired, with an indignation which, considering his actual fare was a shilling, did him, I thought, great credit.

"It is just fifty per cent. above what I owe you," I said, "you very impudent fellow."

"What!" he cried, in a voice that brought quite a little crowd around us; "eightpence from the Temple!"

"The Temple! I came from the McGatherium Club, you scoundrel."

"Then that's not your umbrella," he exclaimed excitedly, pointing to the article, my own property, which I held in my hand.

"Pardon me," I said sarcastically. "but those are my initials." And I held up the handle for his inspection.

"Then where is the umbrella that was in the cab?"

It was really rather difficult to explain; my real reason for returning the article by my friend was that I had doubts of the cabman's honesty, but I could not tell him that. So I had to narrate to a by this time considerable audience, including a policeman, who was looking at me with great suspicion, that I had sent the article away by a friend, for the purpose of returning it to its owner.

"Oh, that's a pretty story," cried the cabman (and I felt that it was so, and would be worth telling). "Just look after this party, policeman."

I had never been in such a false position in my life, though, as the reader knows, I had suffered before from my great presence of mind.

"You had better go back, my good friend, to the gentleman at the club, who will doubtless reward you," said I in a conciliatory tone. Then, suddenly remembering it was this abominable cabman's own fault all along, I added in a more natural way, "How dare you take a second fare, before you have done with the first? Don't you know the regulations under which you hold your license?"

"But I thought, sir, as you were the same gentleman"—then I knew (by his civility) that I had conquered.

"Thought, sir," I put in, "it would be much better for you if you used your eyes, instead of thinking. The man's a fool!" And then I walked off majestically, having already, as I saw, impressed the fickle crowd with the same opinion.

But I was quite aware, for all that, that the whole affair might have been very unpleasant, and that I had been very nearly getting into a second hobble through my too prompt proceedings, and my fatal gift of presence of mind.—Belgravia.

OUR NEWLY APPOINTED Minister to Corea seems to be finding the way of the diplomat to be much like that of the transgressor. The Ministerial residence appears to be in the Five Points of the Korean capital; food is hard to obtain, and although the weather is sometimes very cold, the only fuel to be had is pine boughs, and the windows are of paper. If Mr. Foote were not the representative of one nation at the capital of another, suggests one paper, it might occur to him that the Koreans were endeavoring to "freeze him out."

"Do you fear lightning, Miss Fitzjoy?" inquired Dr. Maurice, tenderly, as he saw the gathering storm in the West. "Y-e-s, I am somewhat frightened. But the lightning never seems to strike me, although most of the girls of my very set are scared." With a hint like that what could Dr. Maurice do?

The Lumber Fields.

The present size and swift growth of the lumber industry of Michigan, says a local correspondent, as shown by statistics, are almost startling. Twenty years ago a few hundred millions of feet of lumber were cut in the State; now the whole product is one-quarter that of the whole country, and reaches more than four billion feet. Cut in boards, twelve inches wide and one inch thick, the yearly product would reach 800,000 miles and would suffice for a double-boarded fence, with posts, sixteen times around the earth. It would build houses for a city of 100,000 inhabitants, and would each year load some two thousand five hundred miles of railroad cars. Those who were far-sighted enough to buy Michigan lumber lands a quarter-century ago at a little more than the government price of \$1.55 an acre, have already made colossal fortunes out of tracts which sell readily now at from \$15 to \$30 an acre. Nevertheless, the business has its ups and downs, and is particularly down when a great forest fire sweeps over a lumber region. In that event, unless the trees are out within a year, a worm penetrates the timber, spoiling it in a few months. One of the curious facts in this connection is the almost immediate appearance in millions of the moth that produces the worm on a burned tract of perhaps 10,000 acres, there before not a moth of the species was visible.

Equally surprising is the circumstances that after the pine has been cut away on an immense tract there spring up all over it poplar trees, where before not a sign of the poplar could be seen—the seeds of the new growth, no doubt, waited invisibly from a distance through the air and finding fertile lodgment on the uncovered soil. The value of the lumber, when marketed, may be judged from the fact that an ordinary pine makes some 2,000 feet of cut boards, worth at the mills say \$40; while the biggest pines produce 5,000 feet, worth \$100. As showing the size to which the white pine sometimes attains, the lumbermen here tell of a sound tree in northern Michigan, eleven feet in diameter at the ground. The owner of this splendid shaft has already refused \$100 for sixteen linear feet of the butt which was sought for exhibition. But, unhappily, all these evidences of Michigan's vast wealth in lumber are only the signals of the end. Some ten years more, at the present rate of denudation, will exhaust the grand pine forests of the State, and, unless the cutting of harder woods, cedars, maple, and elm, succeeds, large amounts of invested capital must seek new fields.

Advice to Brides.

The Public Ledger says: "When the bride on her bridal journey is a sensible young person, she will keep her silk suit in her trunk for a suitable occasion and not wear it on the railway train. A pretty young girl the other day making an expedition to the Catskills, and leaving New York on a rather cool morning, wore a black silk dress—but a white Spanish lace shawl, with a broad Gainsborough hat and nodding plumes. It got quite cool in the cars on the northern journey, but there was no wrap available. If she had a shawl it was packed away in her trunk. The groom, who had given no advice evidently to his spouse, or, perhaps, didn't know, had a stout chevrot suit, and must have been, as he looked, quite comfortable. Arriving at the railway terminus and taking the stage for the further pull up the mountain, it made one spectator's teeth chatter to see how confidently the little bride climbed into the vehicle, still in the airy fachu, not a scrap of woolen for her shoulders, and her face white with the cold. Probably in her modest outfit for the wedding there was a flannel dress, or a woolen stuff of some kind, intended for the house. If she had put that on for the journey, and saved her best black silk for home uses, she would more nearly have been on the level of the city persons, who had left their diamonds at the bank, and had taken two woolen suits and one cotton gown for a fortnight's journey among the mountains. Home, and not hotel parlors, and, least of all, the parlor cars, is the place to wear one's pretty, airy clothes. In a public crowd, on a journey, all delicate wear is sure to encounter dust, rain, or chilling cold; the plainest flannel suits are the best for climbing, beach lounging, and comfort generally."

Cooney.—The Princess de Sagan has given to an interviewer of the *Figaro*, as the sum necessary for the toilet of a fashionable Paris woman, for dressmaking, \$4,900; millinery, \$800; linen, \$800; boots, shoes, and slippers, \$800; gloves, bonnet, ribbons, ties, and other trifles, \$121; lace, \$800; hair dressing and perfumery, \$800; umbrellas and parasols, 100; total, \$6,900.

THE COLONEL'S RACE.

HOW HE PAID HIS HOTEL BILL.

The Story of a Little Affair that Took Place Down at Natchez.

Before Colonel W. became comfortably settled in life he had many ups and downs of fortune. Once he carried a number of slaves to New Orleans and made a very successful sale. He undertook, however, to increase his supply of money by methods which involved more elements of chance than were connected with his regular business. It was an unlucky venture, and in a very short time he found himself with only money enough to pay his passage on a boat as far up the river as Natchez. Although he had not a dollar in his pocket, when he reached Natchez he put up at the best public house. He wore a broad-cloth suit and a silk hat, and sported a gold-headed cane with which he would not have parted for many times its value. He bore himself with an easy dignity, calculated to impress all who saw him with the belief that he was a capitalist with abundant resources, who might be induced to invest some thousands in the property of the town.

A week had nearly passed, and he had not succeeded in putting enough money in his purse to pay his landlord. One Sunday afternoon, when he was seriously thinking of making a stealthy exit at night, he learned that the roughs and gamblers, who at that time formed a considerable part of the population of Natchez, had assembled on a public road not far from the town to witness some foot races. He at once started thitherward, and reached the place just as an athletic and fierce looking fellow, who was exulting over his victories, offered in a loud voice to bet \$50 that he could beat anybody on the ground in a race of 100 yards. The Colonel remembered that he had himself been fleet of foot in his younger days, and, pressed by dire necessity, he resolved to try his luck on this occasion. So in the pause which followed the champion's challenge he stepped forward, and making a stately bow, said, quietly, "I will take your bet, sir." The bully looked at him a few moments in contemptuous surprise, and said, "Well, put up your money."

With a courtly wave of the hand the Colonel replied, deprecatingly, "There is no need, sir, of that formality between gentlemen. I am a gentleman, and I take you to be one. If I loath the rather I will pay you the fifty dollars; if you loath it, I do not doubt that you will set with equal honor."

The rough and desperate men present seemed to regard this as a very remarkable proposition, and for a time the challenger was nonplussed. He steadily and suspiciously eyed the polite and well-dressed stranger, and finally said, with significant emphasis, "All right, old boy; but if there's any flickerin' in this thing, you may know what to expect."

Without further parley the Colonel divested himself of coat, vest and hat, and placing them with his cane upon the grass, stepped out upon the road, and put himself in position by the side of the champion. The spectators evinced the liveliest interest in the race, and ranged themselves along each side of the road. Bets were freely offered at enormous odds against the rash stranger, who certainly did not look a match for his stalwart competitor; but there were few of these bets taken. At a given signal the men darted off amidst the yells of the delighted crowd. For nearly the whole distance the two contestants, who seemed to be straining every nerve, kept side by side, but when within about twenty yards of the goal, the Colonel by dint of extraordinary effort, shot ahead, and won the race. He was now the hero of the hour, and as he walked back to the starting-point exhausted and almost breathless, he was heartily cheered by the excited spectators. His opponent came up promptly and paid him the fifty dollars, and at the same time challenged him for another trial.

"No, thank you, sir," said the Colonel, as he pocketed the money; "I make it a rule never to run more than one race in a day."

He then carefully put on his vest, coat, and hat, placed his cane under his arm, made one of his profoundest bows, and with a pleasant "Good afternoon, gentlemen," strutted complacently away. That evening he paid his bill at the hotel and took a boat for Nashville.

Colonel W.—used to relate this incident with a relish, and when asked what he intended to do in case he lost the race, he would say:

"Well, to tell you the truth, it with a desperate oath; but I had made up my mind that if I didn't win, I would keep on running, and never look back until I reached Tennessee."

Harper's Magazine.

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM PARADISE HALL.

A Little Question of Life with Neighboring Feelings Attached.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

"Who am my neighbor?" asked the old man, as he opened the meeting and blew his nose with the report of an army musket, loaded to kill a mile and a half away. There was deep silence throughout the hall for a moment, and he then continued:

"It's none o' my business. If my neighbor wants to borrow an' lend an' be friendly, dat's all right, an' I shall meet him half way. If he wants to lib seclude, dat's his business. It's none o' my affair whar he cum from, what he works at, how much he gets, what he eats or wears or where he puts in his time. If he am a good man, so much de better for society. If he am a bad one, let de purlucose take car' o' him."

"I has bin hangin' on to life ober 70 long y'ars, an' when I sit down to a night of long y'ars, I wonder an' recall, it 'pears to me dat one-half de trouble an' worriments of life cum from mindin' odder peoples' business an' lettin' our own go at loose ends. I got frew wid it a good while ago. Dar' was a time in my life when, if a strange nigger passed my cabin ridin' a cream-cull'd mule an' followed by a yellor dog, I'd quit hoein' co'n to wonder whar he cum from, whar he was goin', how old de mule was, what his wife looked like, how many children he had, an' a hundred odder things. Am it any business o' my nuybur's wheeder I prefer on'ons raw or cooked? Not a bit. Am it any business o' mine wheeder my nuybur an' his wife agree or fight? Not a bit. I run my business to please myself. I let my nuybur do de same. I don't ask wheeder he am just out o' State Prison or just cum from Chicago. I don't ask, an' I don't car', how he got his pianer, or wheeder he has paid for his cap'ta. If he exhibits a nuyburly spirit by axin' to borrow my shovel, I shall respond by axin' de loan of his ax."

"Dar' am three or fo' members in dis club who am greatly troubled ober odder peoples' business. Dey can't see dis, an' dey wonder ober dat, an' dey suspect an' suspihan an' go to bed mad, becase it ain't all writ out on de ha'n doah fur 'em to read. I want sich members to disrecollect dat any one pusion who aims a libin', pays his debts an' keeps outer de hands of de doctahs an' purlucose has all de business he kin 'tend to. If he imagines he ham't, I kin make mo' business fur him!"

There was quite a rustle of excitement as the President finished, and if Lonesome Sanders had not had his face in the water-dipper he would have observed fifty different individuals looking in his direction.

The Onions of Connecticut.

The Hartford Times says:—Fairfield county is now the onion garden of the State. The land there is adapted to the cultivation of onions, and they have immense yields. A resident of Southport boasts that from six pounds of seed he got 1,000 bushels of onions from a single acre of land. This year the onion crop is doing unusually well, not only in Fairfield county, but also in this locality. The onion producers of Wethersfield report that they have had no such luck as now gladdens their eyes for years. The yield is large, and the onions are also uncommonly large. The prices are not so large as sometimes obtained in years gone by, but the average has been fair. The early ones sold readily for \$1 per bushel, but now the price has dropped to about 75 cents. At these figures the farmers are well paid for their labor, but remembering old times they are always looking for better prices. Back in war times one Wethersfield man had a fine field of onions which he sold readily at \$7 per barrel. On figuring it up he found he had been getting at the rate of \$2,800 an acre for his onions.

SOLD.

A Massachusetts book agent, who was wearing a small circular piece of court-plaster on his face, removed it while shaving a few mornings since, and replaced it when his toilet was complete. Contrary to his usual experience, as he went about his business during the rest of the day he was everywhere received with smiles, which grew broader and broader, until at last somebody laughed in his face. Led by this to look in the glass, he was somewhat taken aback to discover that, instead of the court-plaster, he had affixed to his face a little round printed label, which had fallen from the back of a new mantle clock purchased the day before, and which bore the appropriate inscription, "Warranted solid brass."

In several female colleges in Iowa the girls are taught how to cook. It will come quite handy for them if, after marriage, they get anything to cook.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 4, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

One case of yellow fever has been reported at Pensacola.

Atlanta, Ga., is moving for a permanent art and industrial exhibition building.

C. G. Francklyn of the Cunard line has paid \$1,500,000 for a ranch in Greer county, Texas.

Divorce decrees were granted by Judge Gardner of Chicago at the rate of one every nine minutes on Saturday last.

The infant who will call Mr. Conkling "grandpa" has arrived. This is one of those accidents which the greatest statesmen, resigned or unresigned, can not avoid.

The Boston Post says that a Vermont who stole a cow from his neighbor's barn found on getting her home that it was his own cow, which his neighbor had stolen earlier in the night.

The Massachusetts Democracy has again nominated Ben Butler for Governor, and has again passed by men that would have done the party honor, to place at its head an alien and a usurper.

Milwaukee society is doing its best to keep up with the procession. The society column of one of its papers, the other day, contains the pleasing intelligence that "Grasshopper Jane," a Seminole Indian, is visiting friends in that city.

The manager of DeGives Opera House in Atlanta has been arrested at the instigation of a negro who was ejected from the Opera House last winter for insisting upon sitting among white people. DeGives is to be prosecuted under the civil rights law.

The Macon Telegraph says a merchant of that city received the following order from a customer a few days since: "Mr B—please send me \$1 worth of coffee and \$1 worth of shogor, some small nates. My wife had a baby last nite, also two padlocks and a monkey rench.

About 312,000 persons visited the Southern Exposition in Louisville in the course of the first half of the period during which gates are to be opened. The Courier-Journal believes that these figures may be doubled in the remaining forty-six days, making the total attendance between 900,000 and 1,000,000.

An old Alabama democrat, who is tired of the old order of things, has suggested in a letter to the Selma Times some novel changes, one being that our senators be elected for twelve years, be paid \$20,000 a year salary, and be ineligible for re-election, and forever excluded from the presidential chair. Also, that the president be elected by congress for seven years, and be ineligible for a second term.

Beecher in the South.

Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in Montgomery, on the 11th inst. The Montgomery Advertiser has had almost daily communications on the subject for some time. One correspondent very truthfully calls Beecher a slanderer of the South, and quotes his words at the close of the war, when he said that "the dead soldiers of the South filled dishonored graves."

Beecher's past life proves him to be a man of many failings. He has at times proven himself to be a knave, but never a fool. His rantings against the South had their object and were made with a decided purpose in view—to increase his popularity at home. Whatever correspondents may say to the contrary, Beecher has proven himself devoid of feeling and of patriotism. Like a selfish spider upon an ocean of fame, he has seized everything that came in his way, and made use of every opportunity that would assist him in carrying out his individual purposes. Pretending to be waging war against "the flesh and the devil," he has all the while been as devoid of the milk of human kindness as a side-show puppet, and has yet to prove that he is worthy of the confidence of the people of his own section, not to mention those of the South.

The question is, should the relatives and comrades of the dead soldiers which he would have slandered, go to hear Beecher? We would advise everyone to hear him who desires to do so. Many will wish to see and hear him as they would a curiosity. Some will de-

sire to hear him in hopes of being benefited by his wisdom and learning; for he is acknowledged a man of superior intellect. And others will go for other and various reasons. Beecher will have a full house and it is well that he should. It will prove to him that we are not a people to notice the selfish slurs of a knave, however high he may have floated upon the tide of popular favor. It will show to him that the proverbial generosity and magnanimity of the people of the South has not been exaggerated, and that they are above despising their enemies. This, we think, is the way to show Beecher that we are a people whom such a man as he is cannot insult, and that though we may not forget, we will not trouble our minds about anything he has ever said or done. And Beecher, vile as he is, is capable of understanding and appreciating such a reception.

A telegram from the Louisville Courier-Journal's Washington Bureau states that circulars have been sent out within the past few months bearing upon the Speakership of the next Congress: The information arrived at is as follows: There are 196 Democratic members of the next House. The Democratic caucus will not consist of more than 190 members. From the South there are 101 members, from the entire East 42, and from the North and West 53. For Carlisle's it sums up a total of 116 votes, and gives Randall only 71. This is the calculation, be it remembered, of a paper that is endeavoring to defeat Randall and to elect Carlisle. All the fault it finds with Randall is in the stand he takes in favoring a tariff for the protection of home labor and home capital against foreign. Mr. Carlisle, is a tariff-for-revenue-only Democrat, and is a Kentuckian and a statesman. But it can hardly be said that Mr. Randall's statesmanship is inferior, and for the good of the national Democracy, it is to be hoped that the Courier-Journal will be disappointed in its calculations.

Mountain Creek Locals.

After a drought of several weeks we are now having good rains which have been greatly needed. Our farmers have been somewhat discouraged fearing their crop of peas, potatoes, etc., would be short. Our little town will soon be almost deserted, already several families have left for their homes in Montgomery, we regret the departure of some, their bright smiles and kind faces will be sadly missed from our circle.

The elite and beauty of Mountain Creek were gathered at the residence of Mr. J. S. Markee, on last Friday night to engage in the enchanting dance. There were also present a trio of beauties from Verbena, Misses Mullin, Guldage, and Daniel. With the arrival of our indispensable violinist, Mr. Traywick, of Verbena, the dance commenced and all went merrily as a marriage bell till eleven, and ½ o'clock, when goodnight was said and the merry makers took their departure.

Miss Mary Enslin, leaves for her home in Wetumpka to-morrow, we are sorry to say good bye to Miss Mary, but we hope to have her with us again soon.

The rail road officials speak of having an agent at this place, we hope they may soon appoint one, it will certainly add much to their profits and to the community also.

Several of our citizens attended your camp meeting. All came back with high praise of the Clantonians, all with one accord agree that they certainly know how to administer to the appetite.

A Boston correspondent with the villard party wrote from Livingston, Montana: "Livingston is less than a year old; but it lies at the gateway of the Yellowstone Valley, at the junction of two railroads, and intends to be a great city. It has lots of saloons, dance houses, and gambling places that keep open all night long, and it has already two banks and three newspapers. The regular frontiersman wants three things—a bank where he can keep his earnings, a gambling place and saloon and dance house combined where he can spend them, and a newspaper in which he can read the names of those who were slaughtered the night before. Livingston, however, is tending down and becoming respectable. Capital is a good police force, for it demands protection; and if the law does not give it the law-abiding mob will."

Jemison Settling.

We enjoyed hearing a good sermon from Dr. Oliver, of Calera, on Sunday last, and had the pleasure of dining with him at the hospitable board of Mr. J. P. Allen. Mr. Allen is a liberal hearted christian gentleman.

Several new pupils for the academy have come in during the past week. We expect new ones every week.

Mr. Lowery went to Montgomery this week for his fall and winter goods.

We are needing rain to bring up the turnips.

Since writing the above there has been quite a refreshing shower, but not enough rain to do vegetation any good.

We find the people of Jemison kind and hospitable.

NEW COMER.

The Chicago Herald has this to say of the manner in which some of the big dailies are conducted: Of necessity the big dailies are loosely edited. Their very size compels the presentation of such quantities of matter that duplication of subjects frequently become contradictions. "I haven't matter enough," said a printer's devil to the editor of a bucolic weekly, "Kill a boy in the next county," directed the ready publisher. This done, the youth again reported that further matter was necessary. "You killed the boy?" "Yes." "Contradict it then." Thus the big dailies seem to be conducted.

Circuit Court is in session, and quite a number of visiting attorneys are in attendance, most of them from Montgomery. The most important case yet taken up is that of the suit brought by the relatives of Mr. Richard Frazer against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. It will be remembered that about eighteen months ago, Mr. Frazer was run over and killed by a freight train near Jemison. The engineer signaled, expecting Mr. Frazer to get off the track, but the latter being very deaf did not hear the whistling of the engine, and met his death. The amount of damages sued for is \$25,000. The jury had not retired up to the hour of going to press.

W. P. Brewer's

CASH PRICE LIST.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS!

Pain Rail Sash (Glazed) Sash Blinds
8x10 12 lights 2 4x3 10 \$1.00 \$1.00
10x12 " 2 10x14 0 1.25 1.15
10x14 " 2 10x15 2 1.40 1.25
10x16 " 2 10x15 10 1.70 1.40
10x18 " 2 10x16 6 1.90 1.57
10x20 " 2 10x17 2 2.20 1.75
10x12 8 lights 2 1x4 6 1.00 1.15
10x14 " 2 1x5 2 1.15 1.25
10x16 " 2 1x6 10 1.30 1.40
12x14 " 2 5x5 2 1.40 1.25
12x16 " 2 5x5 10 1.55 1.40
12x18 " 2 5x6 6 1.80 1.55
12x20 " 2 5x7 2 1.90 1.75
14x18 " 2 9x6 6 2.10 1.90
14x20 " 2 9x7 2 2.25 1.75
O. G. Four Panel Doors. 1 3-6 1 3-8
2 0x6 0 \$1.00
2 6x6 0 1.25
2 8x6 8 1.40 \$1.50
2 10x6 10 1.60 1.70
2 10x7 0 1.80 1.90
3 0x7 0 1.80 1.90
3 0x8 0 2.00
3 0x8 0 2.25
4 0x7 0 4.00
4 6x7 0 " 4.75
4 6x7 0 " 4.50
6 0x7 6 " 5.00
5 0x8 0 " 5.50
Subject to change without notice.
Lock-box 7, Birmingham, Ala.
octly

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to me, either by note, mortgage, or open account, payment of which falls due on the first day of October, prox., are requested to come forward and settle by the 25th of October, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, as I am in need of the money.

W. M. WILSON, Clanton.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bileous costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Erection of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Bile in the eyes, highly colored urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the liver. As Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a relief.

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.
"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleared me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural energies. I feel like a new man."
W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.
Sold every where. Sile. Office, 41 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a glossy black by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.
Office, 41 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S REMEDIAL OF SCALP DISEASES FREE.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50
Preparatory " " 2.00
Intermediate " " 3.00
Academic " " 4.00
Music " " 3.00
Contingent fee per term .25

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:58 " Calera Lve. 5:33 "
" 1:10 " Talladega " 3:30 "
" 2:07 " Anniston " 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m. Rome " 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 " Dalton " 6:44 "
" 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:00 "
" 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 10:35 a. m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:58 "
Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama,) Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and with a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and millinery. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many patrons for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once.
mr 8-4f J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed.
T. M. TERNAN, Clanton, Ala.

FOR RENT.

A good, four-room cottage in Clanton, conveniently situated, and with garden and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to W. W. WILSON, Verbena, or to W. M. WILSON, Agent, Clanton.

Blank checks for sale at this office.

CHAS. H. SMITH,

DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JEMISON, ALABAMA.

A good cable-screwed brogan \$1.35. A good ladies shoe \$1.00. good suit of clothes \$5.00 Woman's plow shoe 90 cents. Tobacco 35 cents per pound. Gents fine calf boot \$3.00.

A FRESH STOCK OF FANCY GROCERIES,

—AND—

A Full Line of Drugs.

Bagging and Ties on hand at \$1.20 per Bale. Special contracts given out for hoops and poles.

A Large Stock of General Merchandise

To be sold at low prices for "spot" cash.

Jemison, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK

—AT THE STORE OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, CROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

ALLEN, BETHUNE & CO.,

—PROPRIETORS—

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE,

MONTCOMERY, ALABAMA.

The attention of all those contemplating shipping Cotton to Montgo-

ery the coming season, is called to the fact that we are

prepared (with all necessary facilities) to handle

Cotton at as low charges as any other house

in the city. We are also dealers

in all kinds of

GUANOS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in all transactions.

Allen, Bethune & Co.

August 1st, 1883.

STORY & CAMP ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organs now manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone.
FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship.
FIRST-CLASS in Material.
FIRST-CLASS in Everything.
MODERATE in Price.
WARRANTED for Five Years.

Every Organ of our manufacture is not only warranted for five years, but is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every particular. Our factory is one of the largest and most complete in the world, and all of our work is strictly first-class. We also have a full line of the leading Pianos, and can furnish any style at the lowest market price.

AGENTS WANTED.—We are desirous of introducing our Organs throughout the South, and offer special inducements to Dealers and Agents. Good reliable men can make money handling our instruments. Exclusive territory given, and protection guaranteed. Write us for catalogue and information.

REFERENCES: Any Bank in St. Louis or Chicago.

STORY & CAMP,

203 NORTH FIFTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHICAGO HOUSE: 188 & 190 STATE STREET.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 4, 1883.

LOCAL NOTINGS.

To Be Enlarged.

We have for some time desired to enlarge the VIEW, and have decided to do so at the earliest date practicable, which will be about the first week in November, when the third volume will begin. Our advertising patronage has increased to such an extent as to necessitate this enlargement, and in return for the patronage extended, we shall endeavor to give our patrons a good, newsy county paper. The subscription price will remain the same as heretofore. We solicit a continuance of the patronage extended, and ask those indebted to the office to settle their accounts at an early day.

Brooks at Verbena, sells you a star Nashville Brogan for \$1.25.

Brooks at Verbena, sells you Tallassee A. A. sheeting at seven cents.

Brooks at Verbena sells you salt at 12 1/2 per sack.

Brooks at Verbena sells you factory yarn at 90 cents per bunch.

Brooks at Verbena sells you everything in the same proportion as above articles.

A good Philadelphia Singer Sewing Machine is offered for sale at a bargain. Call at this office.

If you have a friend or relative in a distant State, send him or her your home paper. It will be a weekly letter.

Mr. W. A. Wall, of Calera, is now night operator at our depot. We welcome him to Clanton, and hope he may stay with us.

Those who read a newspaper should pay for it, and not borrow it. The borrower imposes upon both the publisher and the lender.

Mrs. Paroline Jones, who has been visiting friends and relatives in the Macedonia neighborhood has returned to her home in Arkansas.

Read the conspicuous advertisement of Mr. A. J. Brooks, of Verbena. He is a live business man, and needs no commendation at our hands.

The VIEW is under renewed obligations to Hon. Thos. Williams, our distinguished representative in Congress, for valuable public documents.

Clanton has eight stores, a steam cotton gin, one hotel, two boarding houses, one wagon shop, and has eight mills within a radius of five miles from the courthouse, which turn out an average of 100,000 feet of lumber a day, and the whole section is growing.

The champion contractor and builder, Mr. J. L. Gattman, has two new dwelling houses under contract for Clanton citizens. Both will be large and commodious cottages. One of them for Mr. Alfred Baker, Sr., is now in process of construction. The other will be built for Mr. A. K. Evans.

At the new advertisement of Messrs. Bell & Son. They are live business men, and excellent christian gentlemen, and in trade will do all they say. Messrs. Frank J. Davis, and Newton Kicker are with the house, and would be pleased to see and wait upon their friends. Give them a call and you will be convinced that they mean business.

"Verbena Views" were received too late for insertion. Our correspondent, one of his items says: "Your correspondent would enjoin it upon the good people of your town to give to Miss Josie Wainwright, who goes from town to town to teach music, the hearty encouragement and liberal patronage that one of her competency deserves."

A difficulty occurred in the Mt. Zion Church neighborhood, on last Sunday, in which two youths by the name of Edna Mullins and Tom Williams participated. Williams was very seriously wounded by Mullins. The latter has been placed in jail to await the result of the wound upon Mullins. Williams is eighteen years old, and Mullins about sixteen.

Mr. O. A. Gaines, who has been night telegraph operator in the railroad office at this place for several months, has gone to Atlanta, where he will get day work. He is but fifteen years old, and we have to say of him that few youths of his age have ever occupied such a responsible position, and gained so fully the confidence of employers. He is a native of South Carolina, and is evidently a son of a noble stock. We wish success wherever his lot may be cast.

Col. B. Dunham, formerly of the Montgomery & Eufaula, also of the L. & N. Railroads, now Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio system, has brought his family to Verbena to spend the winter in balmy Alabama. They came hither in a special coach, luxuriously furnished, and well supplied with porters, and servants. Mrs. Alfred, mother of Mrs. Dunham, and her family, were also of the party. They are stopping at the Clifton House. We hope that this will be the beginning of the central and southern Alabama to become the winter resort for the great northwest.

A. J. BROOKS

—AT VERBENA, ALA.—

Has the largest stock of goods ever in

Chilton County, and does and will

sell them for less money.

All goods guaranteed as represented, and

no shoddy goods are kept.

I BUY COTTON AT MONTGOMERY PRICES, FREIGHT OFF,

AND PAY CASH FOR IT. NO BARTER. I HAVE

EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO BUY, AND WILL

BUY EVERYTHING YOU HAVE TO SELL,

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

COME EVERYBODY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

NEW STORE!

and a new stock of goods!

BELL & SON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

We have come to Clanton with the intention of establishing a first-class trade. We shall carry out this intention, and to do so we are prepared to sell our goods at Montgomery prices. We have in stock: Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear, and in fact everything usually kept in a GENERAL SUPPLY STORE.

We sell calico at 5 cents per yard. Coffee 8 pounds for \$1.00. Sugar 10 pounds for \$1. Meat 8 cents per pound. A Fresh Stock of Groceries, and everything the family needs. Hardware of all descriptions. Bagging and Ties to farmers cheaper than can be had anywhere else in Chilton county. We sell our goods for "spot" cash, and will pay the highest market price for cotton and country produce.

Give us a trial. We will do what we say.

Respectfully,
BELL & SON.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the L. & N. railroad company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by S. A. Blasingame, on the 17th day of December, 1880, the Louisville and Nashville railroad company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 18th day of October, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s. 1/2 of n. e. 1/4 of s. 1/2 of n. w. 1/4 of s. 1/2 of section 21, all of township 22 north, range 15 east, situated in Chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.
The Louisville and Nashville & Railroad Company
By CULLMAN & SMITH,
Its Attorneys in Fact.

If you want a good shoe and one that will fit well call on W. M. Wilson, Clanton, Ala.

All of my stock is first class. I handle no shoddy goods. My prices are low, and terms are cash. My motto is "quick sales and small profits."
W. M. WILSON, Clanton, Ala.

New Store! New Goods!

J. W. GULLAHORN & BROTHER

Having again resumed the carrying on of a general mercantile business in Clanton, and in addition to their LUMBER BUSINESS, are pleased to inform the public that they have now in store at their old stand THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF General Merchandise

ever brought to Chilton county, and which they are offering at THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!

This stock consists in part of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear and Furnishing Goods, and everything usually kept in a first-class dry goods store.

We have the largest and best selected stock of

GROCERIES

EVER SEEN IN CLANTON.

Farming Implements and Hardware

Of all kinds and description.

Our goods are all new, bought from first hands and at the very lowest cash prices. We respectfully ask an inspection of our goods and prices, and guarantee satisfaction to our patrons.

Highest Prices Paid for Cotton and Country Produce.

Respectfully,

J. W. GULLAHORN & BRO.

Clanton, Ala., Sept. 20, 1883.

NOTICE NO. 2561.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 4, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on October 20th, 1883, viz.: William H. H. Davis, Homestead 7227 for the n. e. 1/4 of s. 1/2 sec. 14, township 21 north range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Noah W. Foshee, Peter Jones, Atch Wilson, Aaron Talley, all of Maplesville, Ala. THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere. Over 25 years experience. I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

NOV10-14 REV. J. G. GURLEY.

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES!

Bradfield's Female Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Partial Prolapsus. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Holmes' Liniment.

Is an INESTIMABLE DOON to all child bearing women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true MOTHER'S FRIEND. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Pryor's Ointment

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer

June 21 J. BRADFIELD,

108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ONLY \$20.



PHILADELPHIA

Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. Wood & Co., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

n23 H. R. ATCHINSON,

Maplesville, Ala.

G. W. Edwards,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

CLANTON, ALA.

I am prepared to do house, sign and ornamental painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, gilding and glazing on reasonable terms, and furniture cleaned and repainted. Parties at a distance can address me as above.

NOTICE NO. 2562.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 4, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on October 20th, 1883, viz.: Augustus Wilson, Homestead 2464 for the w. 1/2 of s. 1/2 of n. e. 1/4 of section 23, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Kleener, Grover Chambers, William F. Robuck, Noah W. Foshee, all of Maplesville, Ala. THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

ATTENTION!

A fly goes out every year that this FACTORY has stopped. WHEREVER you stop you will see it. Bring in or send your word and we will do our best to please you. Mark your word to E. G. WALKER, Montevallo, Ala.

New Goods! New Goods!

WELLMAN & CO'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Bottom Prices at Last!

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-17

EDWARD WILDER'S The three gigantic evils of civilized man are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they invigorate and tone up all these retrograde tendencies. These restorative and strengthening effects from sufferers who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL TAINET its effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis, and Venereal Diseases.

may 3] FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.,

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.

MRS. E. C. LAWRENCE, ASSISTANT.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September the 10th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50.
Intermediate " "	2.00.
Common School " "	2.50.
Academic " "	3.00.
Music " "	3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at reasonable rates.

At a full meeting of the board of trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as principal of Jemison Academy.

2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and the patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.

3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can entrust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business, and we hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 1883 Jemison, Ala.

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

June 7-8m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction the survey is free. Postoffice—Clanton, Ala. J. L. WILLIAMS, County Surveyor.

L & N THE GREAT Through Trunk Line

CLANTON	LEXINGTON	LOUISVILLE	LEANSVILLE	ST. LOUIS
MOBILE	MONTGOMERY	MEMPHIS	NASHVILLE	

Without Change and with Speed Unrivaled

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to NORTH, EAST & WEST

PULLMAN CARS Without change to Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, with but one change to all NORTHERN and EASTERN CITIES.

THROUGH COACHES From Chattanooga and Nashville to St. Louis, connecting direct for Cities in the Northwest.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the line of this road will receive special low rates. See Agents of this Company for rates, routes, etc., or write C. P. ATMORE, G. P. & T. A. Louisville, Ky.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its falling out, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures itching, eruptions and dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS.

Will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in use preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY J. P. HALL & CO., BAKING, N. E. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Judge of Probate

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Acre

NO. 47.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH.

While so much is being said and written about the present strike of the telegraph operators and the magnitude of the business interests involved with those of the telegraph companies, the stories of the "first strike," and of the first telegraph lines in the United States, told by one of the first telegraph operators, cannot fail to be of interest to the public. "The operator" was found in the person of Captain Louis M. Chateau, who now commands the Park guard, but who is also an old journalist. Captain Chateau readily consented to give the desired information, and without memorandum excepting his appointment as one of the operators for the magnetic telegraph company he said: "The first telegraph line in this country was constructed between Baltimore and Washington about the year 1846, under an appropriation made by Congress. Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the "Morse Alphabet," was superintendent of the line, Alfred Vail was assistant superintendent at Baltimore, Lewis Zantinger was operator at Washington, and I was operator at Bal-

tioned are now dead, so that I am the oldest operator in the United States.

oldest are now dead, so that I am the
tioned operator in the United States.
The line was of copper wire covered
wrapped with cotton. The instrument
were all very large, the relay magnets
being kept in a box three feet long,
which was always kept carefully locked
the assistant superintendent keeping the
key.

No insulators were known at that time
but sealing wax, glass, oiled silk and a
very miserable preparation of asphaltum
The magnets that covered the horse-
shoe iron were covered with sealing
wax and there were no such things as
thumbcrews to connect two wires. All
connections were made by glass tubes
filled with mercury, and the operator
handling these, in case of a thunder-
storm, held in their hands large pieces
of oiled silk. Our hours of service were
from three to nine a. m., one to five
p. m. and from five to six p. m. I re-
member the first arrest which the tele-
graph enabled the authorities to make
was that of a negro, who was a war-
room servant of a naval officer. The
fellow took the train from Baltimore and
was arrested on alighting from the car
at Washington by Detective Cook. The
officer placed his hand on the negro's
shoulder and said: 'I will take the
money and jewelry you stole from Com-
modore —!' The colored man was

query: 'How do you know dat? hand over the stolen property. The C

query: "How do you know that?" handed over the stolen property. The Congressmen would telegraph from Baltimore to the Washington hotels at which they had been stopping to know the amount of their bills. The answers were considered to be a wonderful proof of the accuracy of the telegraph. In fact, at first night it was little more than a plaything. Our principal business consisted in sending the names of persons to Washington; the operator would write it back, and the paper bearing the indentation would be handed the party, together with a card upon which the Morse alphabet was printed. The experimenter was then expected to decipher the writing at his leisure."

All Together.

A pretty girl leaning on the arm of a good-looking young man walked into the of the summer theatres the other evening and took seats near the stage. In front of them was a portly gentleman and his wife.

Suddenly the gentleman turned around, and, looking at the girl, exclaimed: "What, you, Minnie! Ah! Mr. Moore I believe."

"Yes, doctor," said the young man nervously, "I thought your name was like to see the play."

"Very kind of you," replied the

"Dear me," said Minnie now, with a gasp, "I had nearly all those

"Dear me," said Minnie now, with a blush, "I wish we had made all together."
The doctor thought for a moment, then a bright thought found expression in his face. "I want to talk to Minnie, and Mr. Moore wants to see wife about those pictures we were looking about the other night. Now, Moore, you and I change seats."
"Oh, yes," said the elderly lady.
"Oh, ain't it too much trouble for you, uncle?" queried the pretty girl.
"Not the slightest, my dear girl, if the doctor got up."
It is strange, but the girl pressed the play shaking when the curtain went down, and the young man declared it a bore, and yet the doctor and wife liked it immensely.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.
CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 11, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

A negro at work on the Georgia Pacific railroad is seven feet three and a half inches high, weighs 225 pounds, and is only twenty-five years old.

Prof. Rothrock, of Philadelphia, says that at the present rate of destroying American forests, the country will be without woodlands thirty years hence.

Prof. Geo. R. Cathel, of Ashville, predicts that the coming winter will be cold and early; that it will be phenomenal for its proxymal spells of heat succeeded by intense cold all over the country.

A correspondent who has been inspecting western cities says: "Helena, the capital of Montana, is accented, orally and morally, on the first syllable. It is probably the richest and the wickedest city of its size in the country."

At some of the Western fairs a "great secret" is sold in sealed envelopes at ten cents a piece. Here is the secret: "Never buy any article before examining it. If you had known this before, you would not have paid ten cents for a worthless envelope when you could have got a dozen good ones for the same price."

A North Carolina correspondent tells how the moonshiners sell illicit whiskey: "On the roadside a big horn is hung to a tree. You blow a blast, and a girl steps out and tells you to put your hand in her pocket. You comply. You drop some money in the pocket, and take out your bottle and go. Flirting is at your peril; for a six-foot moonshiner is in point blank range with his hand on the trigger of his persuader."

Some fellow connected with the New York Tribune and pretending to have made a trip from Florida through Southern Alabama to Selma, is the author of rather a weak yarn about finding a Southern Rip Vanwinkle at a certain point of the country passed through. The yarnist represents his latter-day "Rip" as being an old-time farmer, surrounded with a dozen or more of slaves, the latter persisting in saying they have never been freed, and the old farmer himself declaring that his visitor was a liar if he insisted upon saying that secession was a failure and slavery a thing of the past. The fellow says that he left that ranch without delay, which we think was decidedly the best thing he could have done for the ranch.

Why They Are Not Too Short.

Anybody who has everything to do in fifty days and only fifty days to do it in, will fail in some things. Instead of picking flaws in the work of the last legislature, better try to have the sessions lengthened.—Selma Times.

It has been repeated often enough to be well understood by this time that the legislature has ample to transact all the business which the interests of the state demanded. All the subjects which were in urgent need of attention were the convicts, the public roads, taxation and the necessary appropriations. No one will contend for an instant that fifty days were necessary for the consideration of these matters. Yet the Legislature wasted its time, lost sight of the public roads entirely and put off the convict question to the heels of the session and then rushed through a hasty and ill-considered bill that left the question in very little better condition than it was before. Not time enough, indeed! The Legislature assembled entrusted with the consideration of half a dozen important questions, one of which it ignored entirely, hopelessly bungled another, and instead of the business in hand turned out a volume of seven hundred pages of laws passed that nobody ever dreamed of being enacted, to say nothing of the vast numbers that failed. Now, because the legislature wasted its time and failed to transact the business which it was elected and paid to transact, the people are asked to be taxed further to give freer reign to its folly by adding to its session and give the law makers more time to exercise their ingenuity in hatching up more egregious pieces of folly. The people of the state could afford, however, to pay its legislators for a hundred days, if they would spend the time at home, better than to pay them for ten days service as law makers. In the name of common sense let us hear no more about the session being too short.—Fort Payne Journal.

We agree with the Journal in this matter and as our views have previously been expressed on the subject and coincide fully with our Fort Payne contemporary, we merely reproduce its excellent argument with our endorsement.

Report of Grand Jury.
To the Honorable Judges of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, Presiding.

We, the Grand Jury duly organized at the present term of this court, having completed our labors, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have investigated fifty-two cases and found twenty true bills. We have examined witnesses from all parts of the county, and have to report, that while we have had quite a number of cases before our body, the majority of them have been of the lighter grades of crime.

We have examined the Treasurer's books and found them neatly and properly kept. We compared his vouchers with books and found them to correspond with entries, and a balance sheet from books corresponds with the funds on hand. An actual count of funds in Treasurer's hands amounts to \$1,068.33.

We have examined the offices and books of the Judge of Probate and clerk of the Circuit Court and found the books of each neatly kept. We have also examined the books and vouchers of the Superintendent of Education and found his books and vouchers correct.

We have had the Justices of the Peace from the different beats in the County to appear before our body, and found their dockets generally in a fair condition. We have also examined into the condition of our public roads and bridges and are pleased to be able to report there in good condition.

We would respectfully recommend that the Circuit Clerk be furnished with proper desk or book case necessary for taking care of the numerous blanks pertaining to his office. Also that he be provided with a fire proof safe sufficiently large to hold the important books and papers of his office, and for which he has no suitable or safe place of keeping.

We would respectfully recommend that a suitable building or room be erected on the court house grounds for the use of the petit jury, and that same be properly furnished with chairs and table.

We have examined the jail and find that it is cleanly kept. Prisoners report that they are well fed.

We would recommend that some repairs be made on the heating arrangements of the jail, so that the rooms may be better warmed. We would respectfully recommend that the system of subpoenaing witnesses for appearance before the grand jury be revised, our labors have been very much retarded on account of failing on part of witnesses to appear promptly.

We wish to express our thanks to your honor for the courtesy shown us and your able charge to our body, also to our efficient solicitor for his assistance and advice in the prosecution of our duties.

W. F. CLARKE, Foreman.

Election in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 10.—At midnight the results on the State ticket and Legislature are in great doubt. Chairman Barger, of the Democratic Committee, says he thinks their majority will be about 7,000 on the State ticket, and that will carry the Legislature.

The Republican committee expects to elect the Governor by a few hundred, but concedes that that depends on the results in Cincinnati and Cleveland, both of which are as yet in doubt.

Torn to pieces with a Cough? Wilder's Wild Cherry will mend you up as new.

Wherever Consumption prevails there Wilder's Wild Cherry is needed. It never fails to cure.

"Fine birds make fine feathers," and Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash make the Blood pure and healthy.

The next Congress assembles Monday, Dec. 3d.

NOTICE NO. 2581.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 6th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton Ala., on November 17th, 1883, viz: Wilson L. Weaver, Homestead 17706 for the west 1/4 of north west 1/4 section 34 township 20 north range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Jessie L. Williams, of Randolph Ala., Augustus Wilson, John Ousley, Sidney S. Chandler, of Calliherville, Ala.

Oct 11. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2615.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 4, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November 17th, 1883, viz: James Gibbons, Homestead 7519 for the n e 1/4 of s w 1/4 section 15, township 22 north, range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: D. Z. Merchants, G. W. Armstrong, David Compton, and Enoch Glasscock, all of Randolph, Ala.

Oct 11. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Clanton Mills and Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution were resumed on Monday, October 8th, and will continue for nine months. The course of instruction is divided into three departments, with the following rates of tuition:

Primary (per month)	\$1.50
Intermediate	2.00
Academic	3.00

No deduction for absences, except in cases of protracted sickness. The patronage of the public earnestly solicited. W. C. CARPENTER, Oct. 11, 1883. Principal.

NOTICE NO. 2624.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 6th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, on Nov. 24th, 1883, viz: Charles Q. Ingram, Homestead 14475 for the s 1/4 of n e 1/4 of n w 1/4 section 25 township 21 n r 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James D. McGee, Thomas N. Lawrence, Henry Barden, William S. Lawrence, all of Maplesville, Ala.

Oct. 11th. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2623.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 6th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., Nov. 24th, 1883, viz: Mary A. Chambers homestead 8547 for the n 1/2 of s w 1/4 of s e 1/4 section 8, township 20 n, range 12 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William R. White, Richard P. Kendrick, Robert M. Robuck, John Klener, all of Maplesville, Ala.

Oct. 11th. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Notice to Naimed Soldiers Who Have Made Application.

I have received from the Auditor for your warrants on the State Treasury, for \$17.96, you must call at my office as soon as possible, endorse the warrant and give me a receipt for the same. By direction of the Treasurer if you prefer you can leave your warrant with me and as soon as all are endorsed I will draw the money for you. No one can endorse for you. H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

W. P. Brewer's CASH PRICE LIST.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS:			
Plain Rail Sash (Glazed) Sash Blinds			
8x10 12 lights	2 1/2	\$1.00	\$1.00
10x12	2 1/2	1.25	1.15
10x14	2 1/2	1.40	1.25
10x16	2 1/2	1.50	1.40
10x18	2 1/2	1.60	1.55
10x20	2 1/2	1.75	1.75
10x12 8 lights	2 1/2	1.00	1.15
10x14	2 1/2	1.15	1.25
10x16	2 1/2	1.30	1.40
10x18	2 1/2	1.50	1.55
12x14	2 1/2	1.40	1.35
12x16	2 1/2	1.55	1.50
12x18	2 1/2	1.60	1.55
12x20	2 1/2	1.75	1.75
14x18	2 1/2	2.10	1.60
14x20	2 1/2	2.25	1.75

O. G. Four Panel Doors.

2 0x8	\$1.00
2 6x8	1.25
2 8x8	1.40
2 10x8	1.60
2 12x8	1.80
3 0x7	1.90
3 6x7	2.00
3 8x7	2.25
4 0x7	4.00
1 0x7	4.25
1 6x7	4.75
1 8x7	4.50
5 0x7	5.00
5 6x7	5.50

Subject to change without notice. Lock-box 7, Birmingham, Ala. Oct 11

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to me, either by note, mortgage, or open account, payment of which falls due on the first day of October, prox., are requested to come forward and settle by the 20th of October, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, as I am in need of the money.

W. M. WILSON, Clanton.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels constipated, Black Stools, Headache, Failure after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Erection of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having acquired some dirty, Distress, Flatulency at the Heart, Bile, before the eyes, highly colored urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the liver. An old medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the kidneys and skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through three secret excretory organs of the system, producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the kidneys and skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through three secret excretory organs of the system, producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the kidneys and skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through three secret excretory organs of the system, producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body.

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

SEE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN. "I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural reason. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O. Solely where, 25c. Office, 4 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 4 Murray Street, New York. TUTT'S MANAGER OF UNITED STATES MAIL.

Verona Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:	
Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50.
Preparatory	2.00.
Intermediate	3.00.
Academic	4.00.
Music	3.00.
Contingent fee per term	.25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited. At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verona Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control. Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board. A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m.	Selma Arr. 8:30 p. m.	
" 10:58 "	Calera Lve. 5:33 "	
" 1:10 "	Talladega " 8:30 "	
" 2:07 "	Anniston " 2:07 "	
" 4:50 p. m.	Rome " 11:20 a. m.	
" 6:30 "	Dalton " 9:44 "	
" 8:10 "	Cleveland " 8:00 "	
" 8:50 "	Chattanooga " 7:10 "	

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 10:30 a. m.	Selma Lve. 2:30 p. m.	
Leave 8:31 "	Demopolis " 6:58 "	
Leave 4:50 a. m.	Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.	

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calhoun with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala. RAY KNOX, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Carderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and with a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. mr 8-1 J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

T. M. TERNAN, Clanton, Ala.

FOR RENT.

A good, four-room cottage in Clanton, conveniently situated, and with garden and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to W. W. Patterson, Verbena, or to W. M. WILSON, Agent, Clanton.

Blank Cards for sale at this office.

CHAS. H. SMITH,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JEMISON, ALABAMA.

A good cable-screwed brogan \$1.35. A good ladies shoe \$1.00. A good suit of clothes \$5.00. Woman's plow shoe 90 cents. Tobacco 85 cents per pound. Gents fine calf boot \$3.00.

A FRESH STOCK OF FANCY GROCERIES,

AND

A Full Line of Drugs,

Bagging and Ties on hand at \$1.20 per Bale. Special contracts given out for hoops and poles.

A Large Stock of General Merchandise

To be sold at low prices for "spot" cash. Jemison, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK

AT THE STORE OF

W. M. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALA.

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

ALLEN, BETHUNE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

The attention of all those contemplating shipping Cotton to Montg-

ery the coming season, is called to the fact that we are

prepared (with all necessary facilities) to handle

Cotton at as low charges as any other house

in the city. We are also dealers

in all kinds of

GUANOS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in all transactions

Allen, Bethune & Co.

August 1st, 1883.

STORY & CAMP

ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organs now manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone.

FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship.

FIRST-CLASS in Material.

FIRST-CLASS in Everything.

MODERATE in Price.

WARRANTED for Five Years.

Every Organ of our manufacture is not only warranted for five years, but is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every particular. Our factory is one of the largest and most complete in the world, and all of our work is strictly first-class. We have a full line of the leading Pianos, and can furnish any style at the lowest market price.

AGENTS WANTED.—We are desirous of introducing our Organs through out the South, and offer special inducements to Dealers and Agents. Good reliable men can make money handling our instruments. Exclusive territory given, and protection guaranteed. Write us for catalogue and information.

REFERENCES: Any Bank in St. Louis or Chicago.

STORY & CAMP,

203 NORTH FIFTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHICAGO HOUSE: 183 & 190 STATE STREET.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

OBSERVATIONS ON RISING.

By Jove! this scene is in a pretty state!
There's nothing in the place it ought to be.
When I come in last night 'twas pretty late,
And then the place appeared all right to me.

Where are my clothes? I had a shirt! Ah,
there
Tis hung upon the peg which I devote
To that dark object which I see is where
The shirt should be—a rubber overcoat.

I had another stocking, I am sure
Ah! My watch upon the floor, with broken
face;
The stocking 'neath my pillow, where, secure,
It is my rule, at night, my watch to place.

A shoe upon the hat rack hung. That's good!
My hat is by the other, on the floor;
And in it has my wet umbrella stood
And dripped, instead of in the cupboard.

'Tis quite enough to make an angel weep;
Especially the spoiling of the hat!
Show me the wretch who, while I was asleep
Entered my room and mixed things up like
that!

A TERRIBLE ADVENTURE.

The story I am about to relate happened during the Franco-Prussian war, in which the art of ballooning played so important a part. The city of Paris was formerly invested on the 25th of September, and the imprisoned inhabitants had no means of communication with the outside world, save by means of carrier pigeons and balloons. So complete, however, was the system carried out that every event which happened in Paris was duly chronicled at Tours, the seat of the governing powers, dispatch balloons journeying to and fro daily.

It is six o'clock a. m. The morning is extremely fine, considering that it is late in October. On an immense open space in front of the large hall at Tours, a space set apart for the accommodation of the numerous experienced aeronauts then employed in the government service, walks to and fro Monsieur Gustave Nadar, one of the most celebrated professors of aerostation. Occasionally he looks up at the heavens, as if taking a critical survey, and upon he turns his gaze in the direction of a huge balloon, then in course of being filled, at a short distance from him. Anyone could see that Monsieur Nadar was getting impatient. He is awaiting the arrival of the private secretary of the minister with important dispatches, which he is to convey that day to Paris. It is a service of great danger. The intrepid voyager will have to pass over the Prussian lines, where thousands of men engaged in grim-visaged war will watch him, and secretly hope for some fatal mishap. His balloon the "Intrepide," sways about majestically, as though chafing under the restraint placed upon it.

All is prepared, when Monsieur Barre, the secretary, appears, carrying with him a packet of documents neatly tied up, and presenting them to Monsieur Nadar, speaks a few words of caution and explanation. The aeronaut takes the packet, and, in company with the secretary, hurries to the balloon. Nadar lightly springs into the car; he stoops and places the precious documents in a kind of secret pocket, artfully concealed under the drapery. Having done this, he looked around thoughtfully at the necessary paraphernalia placed ready to hand, as though mentally assuring himself that his assistants had omitted nothing toward the means of carrying out his perilous voyage in safety. Finally, he tightened a strong belt which he wore round his waist from which could be plainly seen a pair of bright-looking six-chambered revolvers. In a quiet but firm tone he called to the men, "Make ready." Then, shaking hands hurriedly with Monsieur Barre, who wished him "success," the men grasping the ropes had eased the huge machine up some ten or fifteen feet, when directly came the sharp command, "Let go."

Away the Intrepide rises—straight and swift as the arrow from a bow. For the first ten minutes the balloon, although checked in speed, seemed as if it had not answered a yard from a direct upward course. Soon the current of air necessary, and calculated upon by the aeronaut, was felt, and she drifted swiftly off in the direction of Paris. Steadily and quickly was the journey being accomplished. Eleven o'clock had arrived. Monsieur Nadar was three thousand metres in the air, and over the opposing forces of the Prussians, which appeared as though a liliputian host had taken to the field, so minute did they appear by distance. Fort Charenton was reached, and Paris could plainly be observed. Monsieur Nadar quietly congratulated himself upon the ease with which he accomplished his journey. He was taking but little heed of the surrounding prospect, his eyes being fixed intently upon the distant capital.

Suddenly an exclamation of surprise came from him. On his right hand appeared a huge balloon. He shaded his eyes with his right hand to gain a clearer view, for the sun's rays were bright and strong in illuminating the atmosphere around him. A second one came to view on his left hand. Monsieur Nadar became alarmed, although long before he had mentally resolved to die rather than surrender himself to be made a prisoner.

The French police were soon flying from the van of the Intrepide. Both the stronger balloons immediately responded by exhibiting the same tokens of nationality.

"Friends, by all that's lucky!" exclaimed the excited Monsieur Nadar. But vain was his endeavor to make out the faces of his "friends." They studiously kept them turned from him. Nearer and nearer the machines were drawn toward each other. The occupant of the car beneath the first balloon was now near enough to be hailed by Monsieur Nadar.

"Hello!" shouted the aeronaut of the government.

"Hello!" answered the stranger.

"Who are you? What is your name, and what is your purpose?" were questions asked one after another, in tones of hurried excitement.

"I am beside you, Monsieur Nadar," came in reply; "you see I know you. As to my name, it is Carl Von Pack, principal aeronaut to the Prussian forces, now in thousands below us, and I am going to carry you a prisoner to them."

At the conclusion of the above remarks the Prussian hailed in the French colors, substituting in their place those of his own nation. He had, in point of fact, been sent up by the Prussian commander less with a view to capture the aeronaut himself than to obtain possession of his dispatches.

Monsieur Nadar, nothing daunted, quickly and fearlessly retorted: "Thank you; perhaps you will capture me first. And your companion yonder?" he added, pointing to the other balloon, as yet out of speaking distance.

"You will soon discover," replied his antagonist, at the same time firing at him from a revolver, the latter taking effect by passing through the neck of the Intrepide, just above the Frenchman's head. The gas passed out with a hissing sound from the bullet holes, but Nadar was equal to the occasion, for in a moment the punctures were stopped with a strongly adhesive substance which he carried with him in case of emergency. It was evidently the desire of the Prussian to aim at the aeronaut rather than to destroy the balloon, for the second shot passed through the cordage close by him. Swift as thought Monsieur Nadar thought of a ruse to deceive the enemy, for on the second shot he threw up his arm with a loud cry and dropped out of sight in the car. The Prussian, thus deceived, raised himself to his full height, and for the first time during the novel warfare stood exposed to full view, waving his hat with joy in anticipation of his prize. Nadar only required the opportunity, for a well-aimed shot from his revolver tumbled the fellow over, with a fearful groan of agony. He directly poured five or six consecutive shots into the body of the balloon, which instantly began to settle down on its way to the earth, bearing with it the dead body of its late exultant owner. Our hero's attention was now called to enemy number two, who had got near enough to fire, but had made no attempt to do so. Monsieur Nadar, conceiving that his intention was to grapple with him, lunged out a bag of ballast, and quickly rose above the coming enemy. The alteration of altitude brought the Intrepide in contact with a fresh current of air, which wafted it, as it were, at an angle with the course pursued. The effect of this was to cause the balloons to cross, the Prussian one at the time being below. It sealed his doom, for Nadar watching his chance, with breathless anxiety, made all ready, and at the very instant of crossing he cut away the grappling-iron which hung underneath the car. With a crash it tore through the enemy's balloon. Thought could hardly be quicker than the flight to earth, a shapeless mass.

Monsieur Nadar, after this extraordinary victory, descended to the current of air he had before been journeying in, and, although an hour beyond the usual time for accomplishing the passage, Paris was reached by him, and his dispatches were delivered in safety.

For this heroic act, he received a unanimous vote of thanks from the then existing government, besides a handsome monetary acknowledgement. Nadar performed many other journeys during the war, but none that brought him into such close proximity with the Prussians as this aerial combat.

Small Things.

Nothing is ever lost by taking pains in small things. The butcher who rolls up your purchases into a great clumsy bundle you never can respect; but your heart yearns toward him who says, "You would like to have me trim this, sir?" following up the query by removing two pounds of bone and four pounds of flesh from the seven pounds of meat which has cost you \$1.75. Your heart yearns to him notwithstanding you have but twenty-five cents' worth of your share of the transaction, while he has your gratuity of \$1.50. The only thing which saddens you in the whole matter is the thought that the next time that butcher sells those trimmings he will realize but three cents per pound for them.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I'm sorry 'spicious 'bout book sense. Real old boss sense is the kind to have, an' of a person's got the boss sense he don't need the book larnin', an' of he hasn't got the boss sense he can't take book larnin' to any great shakes."

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The Potato-Bug's Doom.

The decline and fall of the Colorado potato-bug should be a warning to all other insects and might even serve as a hint to the English sparrow. Starting from his home in the far West, where he had long been content to feed upon some cheap and modest weed, his awakened ambition carried him to every part of the United States and even to besieged Europe. Announcing himself as the terrible Doryphora Decemlineata, and caring not a whit for the freedom of his country, he passed through all the magnificent scenery of the Western regions and descended upon the fertile potato patches of thirty-six or perhaps thirty-seven States, carrying desolation in his path and every where producing starvation to the human race. The wall of the impoverished farmer was mowed to his ear, and he would laugh and make puns to the effect that he was the great devastator. He had stripes upon his back, in mockery of the flag, and his children were of an Indian red, such as painters put on the window-sash. Scooping at Malthus, he multiplied and multiplied, but he did not replenish the earth. For years he ruled and terrorized. But there came a turning-point. Other bugs began to be born or to appear, who, envying him his greatness, formed combinations against him. It was agreed that the little lady-bug should feed on his eggs and that an ugly, dust-colored bug, put up like a six-cornered kite on legs and calling itself the soldier-bug, should jab its lance into him on every occasion, while some kind of a fly volunteered to buzz around and all him with something that he would take into the ground with him, and that would produce death. Still other insects swore they would do what they could, and the farmers bought Paris green, with which the potato-vines were sprinkled. The result was that the great unassisted emigrant from Colorado, the victor of seventeen hundred thousand fields, began to so diminish in numbers that potatoes once more came to be known as an article of human diet, and in the year 1883 he had fallen off so vastly as to cease to be feared even by children. Poor, ambitious fool! He thought to make for himself an imperishable name, but he only succeeded in spreading the name of the insignificant State of Colorado, which territory he scorned and abandoned. Verily, pride goeth before a fall.

Advance Step in Dentistry.

HAVANA, CUBA.—The most popular dentist of this city, Dr. D. Francisco Garcia, member of the Royal University, states that in all cases of troublesome neuralgia, arising from the teeth, his patrons are recommended to use St. Jacob's Oil, and the most satisfactory cures have followed. It is a specific for toothache, earache, bodily pains, and proof against household accidents.

A New York plumber has married a milliner. Everything tends to consolidation and monopoly these days.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Dr. C. W. Benson's Colery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure and will cure Headache of all kinds, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. 10 cents.

They thought they heard burglars in the house last week, and in going down stairs to investigate, Bibbs said to his wife: "You go first; it's a mean man that would shoot a woman."

Carbo-line.

He wins at last who builds his trust, In loving words and actions just. Who's head, who's walk, his very mien, Proclaim the use of Carbo-line.

"Annie, is it proper to say this 'ere, that 'ere?" "Why, Kate, of course not."

"Well, I don't know whether it is or not, but I feel cold in this ear from that air."

American Triumph at Amsterdam.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company have just received the following cable dispatch from Mr. C. O. Bender, their agent in Holland, now representing them at the World's Exposition at Amsterdam: "Received Diploma of Honor, the very highest award." The Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs were placed in competition at this great exhibition with a large number from the leading makers of Europe and America, and this award is but a continuation of their unbroken series of triumphs at all the great world's exhibitions for the last 16 years. Mason & Hamlin have now won the highest awards at Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1878; Santiago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; Milan, 1881, and Amsterdam, 1883.—*Boston Journal.*

"Emile," asks the teacher, "which animal attaches himself the most to man?" Emile, after some reflection—"The leech, sir!"

The best cure for diseases of the nerves and muscles, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

"Sam," said a white man, "you are looking mighty pleasant—you're always looking pleasant." "It's 'cause I'm happy, boss." "Why, Sam, what have you got to make you happy?" "Boss, I'm happy 'cause I'm alive."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

MARION, MAR.—Dr. N. S. Ruggles says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valued tonic for enriching the blood and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the taste."

The young man who suffers from the heat just now should night his best girl and sneak off to the picnic with some other girl. The next evening, if he goes around to see the best girl, he will find it very cool, if not comfortable.—*Lowell Citizen.*

The reason why the lightning does not strike twice in the same place is because nothing of the place is left to strike after the first round.

HUNTERVILLE, ALA.—Dr. J. T. Widley says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a good appetite and health tonic for all ailments."

When a party of Philadelphia politicians were fishing the boat apiece and they fell overboard amid a school of sharks. As the sharks fled it shows what overwhelming strength there is in the breasts of Philadelphia politicians.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Latins' children's boots and shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Rubber Bitters are used.

A New Law.—A new law of Missouri allows nobody to practice medicine unless holding a diploma from a medical college of recognized standing. This statute applies also to dentists and bone setters. Dealers in patent medicines are required to take out a special license.

"My hands were covered with little dry scabs. They have disappeared, and I'm better than for 20 years, from using Dr. Benson's Skin Cure."—A. M. Noble, Selma, N. C.

MATCHES are now so cheap that the man who borrows your pipe and tobacco would soon ask for a match also.—*Boston Transcript.*

ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.

The VOLTAGE BATTERY, Marshall, Mich. will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltage Bait and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young and old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

The preacher actually started the sexton into opening the windows when he told him that the air was so bad in the close church that it put the organ out of tune using it to blow with.

Millions have died with Bright's kidney disease and rheumatic diseases. Dr. Elmore is the first to discover a cure. He has treated thousands with his Rheumatic-Containe and never lost a case. It always cures.

How much more graceful, elegant, and superior does the man on the bicycle look than the man with the wheelbarrow! But wait until they have come into collision and see which procession turns up in the most handsome condition.—*Boston Post.*

Guarantee.

The increasing demand for this preparation as a household remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia is a sufficient proof of its efficacy.

RECEIVE no satisfaction for premeditated impertinence; forget, forgive it, but keep him inexorably at a distance who offends it.

Read This.

The Army and Navy Liniment takes the soreness out of sprain, rheumatism, spasm, and all other ailments of the muscles. Cures colic, cramps, and other diseases. Good for man or beast. For sale by all druggists.

IN THE WAR.—Illinois, according to the Chicago Tribune, furnished 259,147 white and 1,811 colored soldiers during the years 1861 and 1865. The mortality was as follows: Killed, 5,888; died of wounds, 9,032; of disease, 19,496; died in prison, 897; lost at sea, 200; total 29,588.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phos" (Baker's) of California, made by Cassell, H. & Co., New York, and for patients recovering from fever and other weakness, it has no equal.

Swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.

Female H. D.'s.

Are having quite a success, says a Mrs. THERIAULT. I have been practicing medicine for thirty years, and have had some very difficult cases. I know of one man who came from England. He was a severe case of kidney complaint. He was a great sufferer, and had almost given up hopes of finding relief. After he had used four bottles of the medicine I gave him he was relieved through the natural channel of a piece of oxgall of lime calcined fully as large as a hazel nut, of a very irregular shape, somewhat like a grain of corn when popped open. It was of a dark brown color. Its passage was of course accompanied by very severe and cutting pains. I am pleased to say he is well now, and I have cured them, as I prescribe a never-failing medicine—one that I have used in all a mild case for six years, namely, Hunt's Remedy, and give it to them in the original package, and after the most thorough and exhaustive provings I am fully convinced of its superior merits and specific action upon the diseases for which it is recommended. In short, Hunt's Remedy cures when everything else fails.

Not long ago I had three or four cases of dropsy. One of them lived twenty miles from here. In these cases sometimes the persons swell to an enormous size. I could enumerate any number of persons who have despaired of getting well, and I have cured them, as I prescribe a never-failing medicine—one that I have used in all a mild case for six years, namely, Hunt's Remedy, and give it to them in the original package, and after the most thorough and exhaustive provings I am fully convinced of its superior merits and specific action upon the diseases for which it is recommended. In short, Hunt's Remedy cures when everything else fails.

Mrs. FLAVIA A. THERIAULT, M. D. Piquetteville, Conn., May 31, 1883.

A New Kentucky law fixes the legal distance between a church and the nearest saloon at a mile. We're afraid this leaves mighty few spots in Kentucky where it's legal to build a church.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINCY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Stomach, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in English and French.

The Charles A. Vogel Co., Sole Importers, N. Y. & C.

SEND for Illustrated Catalogue, Book, and Sample. Agents for popular subscription books. Send for FREE CATALOGUE.

Point the First.—Brown's Iron Bitters is not an intoxicating compound. It is a tonic medicine, not a drink. It is a skillfully compounded preparation made to restore strength and health; not a beverage to be used in bar-rooms and taverns.

Point the Second.—Brown's Iron Bitters is free from everything injurious. The most delicate ladies and the most feeble infants may use it with perfect safety and with great advantage. While it is powerful in its remedial agency, it is gentle in its operation, restoring wasted strength and imparting robust health in the most efficient manner.

Point the Third.—Brown's Iron Bitters is made by the Chemical Company of Baltimore, a long-established house, whose reputation is well-known to the business world and the general community. There is no risk in buying such a medicine.

POSTERS

STOMACH BITTERS

DEPOT DUDLEY COLEMAN & BROTHER

NEW ORLEANS MANUFACTURE

STEAM ENGINES, COTTON PRESSES, WATER RELEVATORS, SHAFTING PULLEYS, IRON COLUMNS, HOUSE FRONTS, AND CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, SONORATO, STREET EXTENDING, FROM MAGNOLIA TO CLAR STREET, IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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UNIONIST

FORGET IT NOT WHEN YOU BUY

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

For the scientific treatment and correction of Deformities of the human body. All appliances made to order and under the direction of competent and experienced Surgeons. Piles, Fistula, Female Diseases, Private Diseases, Catarrh, Rupture and Paralysis, treated by approved methods. Send statement and receive special reply. K. H. BOLAND, Sec'y.

OPIMUM HABIT Cured Painlessly.

The Medicine used for a small margin above the cost of the ingredients. For full particulars address the Discoverer: DR. S. B. COLLINS, La Port, Ind.

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Members of all prominent Produce Exchanges in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee.

Write us a card or telegram with reference to our prices and New York. We will send you our prices and terms when requested. Send for circulars containing particulars. ROBERT LINDSAY & CO., Chicago.

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Manufacturers of Bridge, Culvert, and other iron work. Also of all kinds of cast and wrought iron. Send for circulars containing particulars. ROBERT LINDSAY & CO., Chicago.

SHORTHAND.

If you wish to learn shorthand, send for circulars containing particulars. ROBERT LINDSAY & CO., Chicago.

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A SURE RECIPE

For Fine Complexions.

Positive relief and immunity from complexional blemishes may be found in Magnolia Balm. A delicate and harmless article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

It imparts the most brilliant and life-like tints, and the closest scrutiny cannot detect its use. All unsightly discolorations, Eruptions, Ring Marks under the eyes, Sallowiness, Redness, Roughness, and the flush of fatigue and excitement are at once dispelled by the Magnolia Balm.

It is the one incomparable Cosmetic.

Delicate and Feeble Ladies.

These ladies, whose system, owing to feeble nature, is unable to bear the heat of the sun, and who are taking from their system all the former complexion, driving the blood from their cheeks; that complexion, strain upon your vital forces, robbing you of the marvellous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irritation and the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and more sure to recommend Hop Bitters as women.

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with nervous and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the system; headache, nervous prostration, and all the usual ailments. No physician or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, and such good effect that she now feels young again, although over seventy years old. We think there is no other medicine it is so in the family."—A. C. L. Providence.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, mostly from indigestion. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took the Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

Mrs. F. A. C. L. Providence.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any case, an alcoholic beverage, or liquor, and cannot be sold for any except to persons desirous of obtaining a medicinal benefit.

ORRIS E. RAY, U. S. Com. Int'l Bure.

So, BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 1883.

Sirs—I have been suffering for years, and I feel your Hop Bitters, and it does me more good than any other medicine.

Mrs. E. L. RAY.

What we are thankful to say that our strong body is permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted condition and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by the mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

PARKER, Rochester, N. Y.

Probate Judge

The Chilton View.

H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

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CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883.

NO. 48.

ONE LIFE.

Her white hand is resting on the arm of the chair. She looks so old, so weary, so full of life, that it is only the night breeze that makes it so soft and cold. Her eyes into his are gazing— Eyes ever so faithful to him, that she thinks it the silvery moonlight that makes them so strange and dim. Her pretty face turns toward him; Ah, when did her face turn away? Just he thinks it the silvery moonlight that makes it so faint and gray. Oh, spirit that lingers and flutters, Take courage and whisper "Good-bye." Life?—why a life is nothing, When millions each minute die. With millions each minute dying, What matters one life or death? One fragile and tender existence? One tremulous passing breath? Life? Why a life is nothing! What matters the one burn dim? Also for the folly of reason— One life is the world to him!

That New Dress

"Such a lovely sash! Oh, mother! I wish it was just what I need for my new silk dress. Such a beautiful shade! It would match my dress exactly!" "Yes, Florence, it is all as you say. My dear, your dress has already cost a third more than we calculated, and I don't see how we can afford any more. Your father looked sober this morning when I told him you would need new lace to wear with it; and if I tell him you need a sash besides, I am afraid he will openly refuse." "But, mother, everyone will wear a sash, and mine will look shabby beside theirs." "Mrs. Foster made no reply. It was as if to refuse the pretty pender. And the sash would cost five dollars, and that was a large sum to add to a dress which had already cost her calculations one-third. "Can't we manage it somehow, mother?" continued the daughter; "it really seems a pity to spoil the suit with my old shabby sash." "Yes, your sash was new last spring, Florence," returned the mother, "and then three dollars." "I know; but I've worn it ever so many times," said the young girl, "and I want the new one so bad. Can't we get it expenses somewhere, mamma?" "Why, surely you can see some way of escape." Mrs. Foster shook her head doubtfully. Expenses were already being run up a close scale. Appearances must be kept up at whatever cost. "I don't know of any way, unless we ask Miss Fitzgerald to wait for her pay," said the mother, after a few moments' hesitation. "The very thing, mamma!" cried the daughter eagerly. "Miss Fitzgerald couldn't I know. Why, ever so many dressmakers wait for their pay. Jennie told me only last week that they wait their dressmaker only quarterly." "Perhaps things are different with different people, Florence. Your father objects to bills, you know." "But this would not be an account, mamma. You could settle with Miss Fitzgerald soon," said the young girl, eagerly; "and, anyhow, I think Miss Fitzgerald hardly expects her money as soon as the dress is done." "Why do you think so?" asked her mother. "Only because—because—well, almost everyone, nowadays, makes people wait." "So much the worse. I think if you were employed anywhere, you would expect your wages when the work was done. And since you have so set your mind on the sash, dear, I will try what can be done." "But, mamma, we must not wait. The sash may be sold, and I could not get another that matched my dress so well. If I have it at all I must have it at once. You can manage somehow, mamma. Ask Miss Fitzgerald to wait." "I am sure it is no more than other people do, and you know you like to do as others do," she added, laughing, and giving her mother.

rich in material and as elegant in design as that of her friend. It had already cost her father's whole month's salary, and the end was not yet. But, unfortunately, Florence had not been educated to consider her father's means. Her associates were young girls with liberal supplies of money, and whose constant theme of conversation was the cost of their wardrobe. She must dress as well as these, or sink in the social scale. So at least her mother thought, and Florence accepted the situation. When remonstrated with by Mr. Foster on the subject, Mrs. Foster would assume an injured air and say: "Florence is my only child. It's a pity if she must go shabby and lose her young friends, for if a girl doesn't dress well she is nobody." To which opinion Mr. Foster usually assented by allowing the purchase to be made, while he pondered on what might be the final outcome of it all.

Not many blocks from where the Fosters lived, there stood a large, old, frame house. It had once been a hotel, but circumstances had changed it into the less dignified term of tenement house. Its front door opened directly on the street outside and into a large, empty, dirty hall inside. Up the rickety stairs were "rooms," occupied by a type of inhabitants that have no steady abiding place. In one of these rooms sat a young girl. An invalid reclined on a couch, and bending over the table was a little girl of perhaps seven years. Both the invalid and the child were watching the slender, nimble fingers of the young girl, as they darted in and out of the folds of an elegant dress, which was apparently in the last stages of completion. "Is it almost done, Annie?" asked the child, touching softly the rich material. "Almost, deary," replied the young girl, looking up with a smile. "I know of more than one who will be happy when the last stitch is taken. Don't you?" "The child smiled brightly and held out her slender foot, with its well-worn shoe, as she said: "I guess I'll be glad; for you have promised me some new shoes." "And what for mamma?" whispered the young girl, softly; and the child as softly returned: "Some slippers and some wine and a day at the seashore." The invalid from her couch had seen the whispering, but had not heard the words; so she smiled and lifted her wasted finger, only saying: "No plottings." "Done at last!" said the weary dressmaker, holding up the elegant garment. "Done at last; and isn't it beautiful, mother?" "It is fit for the President's daughter," replied the invalid, a little pettishly. "It seems to me that the Fosters are poorly prepared to dress their daughter in such extravagant clothes. Foolish, foolish," she murmured. "What matters it to us, mother mine?" said the young girl, "only so we get the money for making it?" "How much will it be, Annie?" the mother inquired. "Ten dollars!" "And you have worked a whole week. Madame D— would have charged twenty dollars, and it would have been no better made," said the invalid fretfully. "Yes, I know," replied Annie, wearily, "but Madame D— must charge something for the name of it, you know. I am satisfied, mother dear, if I only get my money. And I have no doubt of that. Mrs. Foster is hard at a bargain, but she is a prompt pay. Now I will take it home. I may not be back very soon, as there may be some alterations needed. Good-bye, mamma. New shoes, new slippers, some wine, and a whole day at the beach," she whispered, nodding gaily, as she closed the door behind her. Ruthie laughed as she watched her sister down the street. "It fits beautifully, Florence," said Mrs. Foster, eyeing with pride her pretty young daughter arrayed in the new dress. "Step into the sitting room, dear, and let your father see," giving Florence a knowing look. "I am very sorry," she began, as soon as they were alone, "but I have not the money by me to-night to pay you. If you will call by the tenth of next month I will settle with you," said Mrs. Foster. "My husband is rather hard run at present, and it will not be too inconvenient for me to wait. I presume you have to do occasionally, as a dressmaker, a little thing of romance, piercing her heart as she noticed a shade of discontent on the young girl's face. But that lady said: "I must yield to your inconvenience, Mrs. Foster, and I am glad the dress is made, the fit was perfect, but would like

"Oh! it is lovely, lovely!" replied Mrs. Foster, warmly, glad in her heart that Miss Fitzgerald had not made a "fuss," and that the matter had been so well disposed of. Accompanying Miss Fitzgerald to the door, she gave her a cordial good-evening and returned to the sitting-room. "Did she say anything because she didn't get her pay?" asked Florence. "No, but I fancy she was disappointed." "Oh! of course! Look, mamma, how awfully awful this old sash would look with this," and she held up the new dress close to the old sash. "Yes, I suppose it would look badly; but somehow I feel a little queer. I suppose it's because I am not in the habit of contracting debts." "Oh! you will soon pay it. If Miss Fitzgerald had needed the money badly, she would have made some objections." "I dare say she would," and so saying, her conscience, Mrs. Foster laid the matter by.

With a sad and heavy heart Miss Fitzgerald retraced her steps. How could she meet little Ruthie's eager, hopeful looks? How could she tell them that they must wait for the comforts she had promised them? For herself, she could bear it; but it was hard to know these were waiting her return with joyful anticipations only to be met with disappointment. Oh! it was hard! She grew bitter as she thought of it all. Ruthie was at the door waiting in the darkness with the hopefulness of childhood her sister's return. Annie's heart sank as she met the child's eager, upturned face, and heard her say, with the confidence of youth: "I'm all ready, sister. Mamma is resting, and told me I might meet you and go to the store if you wanted me." "The friendly night hid the tears that rolled down Annie's cheeks, but she answered cheerily: "We must go up to mamma, deary; I want to talk with her first." "Didn't you get the money, sister?" asked the child, whose quick perceptions already half suspected the truth. "Hush, darling. No. But you must not worry. Remember mamma." The little hand relaxed its hold on the elder's, and Ruthie, without a word, met her disappointment, "remember mamma." "There is Florence Foster. Isn't her dress exquisite?" The lady addressed raised her eyes, and scanned the young lady passing through the room. "Yes; it is fit for a princess," she replied. "Indeed, I doubt if either of the daughters of the Princess of Wales owns such a rich costume. Who is she?" "The only child of a bookkeeper," was the whispered answer. "I should be afraid for my husband's business if his bookkeeper's daughter dressed like that," was the sharp retort. Then, quickly changing the subject, the lady said: "I came across a pitiable case of misery to-day. You will pardon me for mentioning anything so sad at such a gay scene as this, but really it made such an impression on my mind that I cannot shake it off." "Please be free to tell me," pleaded her hearer. "I had an errand in the old building known as the Eagle Hotel. While there my attention was attracted by the cries of a child, and the woman with whom I was conversing told me that the mother of the little girl had just died about an hour before. She further stated that she was afraid the family was badly off, but that they were dreadfully proud and did not associate with any of the neighbors. So I stepped across the hall and entered the room. On a bed in an adjoining room lay a shrouded body, and in the room this side was the weeping child and a young lady, her sister. I explained why I had come and asked what I could do for them. At first the young lady kindly thanked me, and said she did not know that I could help them in any way. I soon saw that they needed some one, so I began to talk with them, sympathizing with them in their trouble, and at length I removed my bonnet and cloak, and told them I wanted to stay with them and comfort them. This act opened the flood-gates, and the young lady wept as she told me how they had come down from comfort and happiness to such poverty and despair. 'I work hard,' said she, 'but wages are so low that it is all I can do to keep body and soul together, and even that has failed. If mother could only have had the things she needed to give her strength, I feel sure she would not have died. Two nights ago I carried home a dress which had taken a whole week's steady work to make. I had been so happy and worked over it and thought of the comfort it would bring. I intended my fall of high hopes, but was disappointed. It was beautifully made, the fit was perfect, but would like

so kind as to wait until next month for my pay? 'O madam!' she added, with streaming eyes, 'how little people think how hard it is for the poor to wait for their money.' How I pitied her! She was so hopeless, and she was fair and young as these here to-night. I did what I could for them and promised to attend to the funeral to-morrow." "A very sad case, indeed," replied the other, as her eyes wandered over the gay company. "I was just wondering," she added, "if it is possible for that dress to be here to-night." "Quite possible," was the rejoinder.—*Arthur's Magazine.*

Fifty Years Ago. Edward H. Ludlow, an auctioneer and real estate broker in New York since 1838, testified before the Senate Committee that twenty years ago money loaned on mortgage easily commanded 7 per cent, while now the large corporations are content with 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Decrease in the value of money ought to produce decrease in rents, but it has not. "Will you compare the social state of long ago with that of to-day?" asked Senator Blair. "I guess I am prejudiced, Senator," the witness said, "for you know that we old fellows think the old times were a great deal the best. There were not so many paupers then as now, and the poor were more comfortably housed. One hundred thousand dollars made a very rich man then, for the Dutch-English population were very conservative, and did not like to venture on the ice much. People who lived in 1825 were happier than now, more social, everybody knew everybody, and individuals were appreciated as well as known. "The general comforts and pleasures of life were greater than now. There was less emulation, and more simplicity. People dressed more for comfort and wore home-made clothes. Ladies used to be satisfied with two or three muslin dresses and one silk gown. Some old Knickerbocker families still live as in the good old days, but they are very few. Ladies nowadays wear nothing but silks and satins, and every woman must wear an ostrich feather and be dressed like a Fifth Avenue belle. Millionaires vie with one another in seeking to display their wealth and show their foreign manners. Love of show is carried beyond common sense. Emulation makes the well-to-do seek to pattern after our millionaires, and the poor strive in their turn to equal the well-to-do. Every class is cursed by this evil spirit of vanity and emulation." **A Dangerous Plaything.** A two-year-old child of Frank Smith's and James Haney's three-year-old child were playing together in Smith's front yard a few days since, in Eldred township, Pa. Mrs. Smith saw them sitting in the grass. Her little child had a stick about a foot long in its hand, with which it was giving occasional blows on the ground. After each stroke the children would laugh heartily. Occasionally one would bend its face down and stroke something with its hand. Then the stick would be brought into use again, and the convulsive mirth of the children follow. After watching and enjoying the children's play for some time, Mrs. Smith walked out to where they were sitting. She was horrified at seeing that a large rattlesnake was the children's plaything. The snake lay at full length, making no move to molest the children. "Every time it was touched it raised its head and ran out its forked tongue." Mrs. Smith cautiously approached, and at night of her the attitude of the snake changed. It threw itself into the coil without which it cannot strike, and sounded its rattle. Mrs. Smith screamed to the children to come to her. The sudden movement of the snake had frightened them, and they had run out of its way. Mrs. Smith killed the snake with a stick. She then fainted away, and was found unconscious in the yard by a neighbor, the dead snake lying near, and the two children crying over her. The snake was over four feet long, and had seven rattles. "I FEEL so worried about Charles," sighed Mrs. Wildhusband. "It's getting late, sure enough," said sister Kate, looking at the clock; "but I guess nothing unusual has happened." "That is what frets me," replied Mrs. Wildhusband. "I am afraid something unusual has happened to Charles."—"Boston Transcript." "MY CASE is just here," said a citizen to a lawyer. "The plaintiff will swear that I hit him. I will swear that I did not. Now, what can you lawyers make out of that if we go to trial?" "A hundred dollars easy," was the reply.

WHY HE GROWLED. Everybody had been abusing the poor old conductor because his train was four hours behind time, and the man was nearly worn out explaining that it was not his fault. "It's a shame," exclaimed an aged gentleman, at length. "Conductor, if any one else finds fault with you, you can call me as a witness that you did the best you could." "Thanks," murmured the conductor, brightening up at the prospect of one friend on the train. "I think we are getting on fast enough," continued the old gentleman, turning to the most obstreperous of the passengers. "You travel on a pass, don't you?" growled the passenger. "I do," replied the old gentleman. "Good for sixty days, isn't it?" sneered the passenger again. "It is," responded the old gentleman. "No wonder you are in no hurry." "It would be a trip that expires in thirty days, and I haven't any money for another if we don't get there before my ticket runs out. That's all."—*Travelers' Magazine.*

France Occupies ANNAM. The treaty of peace which the French have imposed on Annam is really a treaty of occupation, and looks like the beginning of a French "Indian Empire." When the English in India formerly appointed a "Resident" near a native ruler, that was only a preliminary to annexation. The French are to have "Residents" at all important points in Annam, and these officers are to have the protection of troops. A French envoy is to help to regulate not only the customs dues, but the general taxes. The French are to build forts. They are also to keep out the Chinese. The treaty does not specify this, but the treaty will not be of much account unless the Chinese are kept out. **NEGLECTED HIS FAMILY.** "No, sir, I utterly and positively refuse to listen to any excuse from you," said the Austin recorder emphatically. "But, your honor—" "There are no mitigating circumstances whatever. I have no sympathy for the man who neglects his family." "I didn't neglect my family. I only gave my neighbor's boy a warning up." "That's just it. That's the trouble. Here you have a house full of children of your own, and yet you go out on the street and wallop a strange child to whom you were under no obligations to whip, and leave your own children unpunished. Yes, sir, you are mulish, sir; actually mulish in the sum of ten dollars and costs. Call the next case."—*Texas Siftings.* **CANNING CORN AND PEAS.**—Canning corn is a difficult operation, for which glass jars are not advised. For canning corn in tin without salt or preservative acid the following method is much used: Tin cans are filled with raw corn from the cob, and are hermetically sealed. Straw is put around the cans to prevent striking together, and they are placed over the fire in a boiler with cold water enough to cover them. The water is gradually heated, and when it had boiled an hour and a half the tops of the cans are punctured to allow gases to escape. They are then immediately sealed and again boiled two hours and a half. A recipe said to have been successfully used for canning corn, peas, etc., in glass is added: Shave off and scrape the corn from the cob, being careful not to cut the latter. Fill the can one-third full, pack it gently down with the handle of a potato masher and continue thus till the can is full. Put on the rubber and screw the top on very tight. Put straw in the boiler, set the filled can on it and cover them with cold water. Place the boiler on the fire and boil three hours or more. After taking out the jars, tighten the tops if possible. When cool, wrap each jar in paper and store in the dark. **THE CHAIR OF RUSSIA** moves in a mysterious way, not only in his own dominions, but also when he leaves them. It is surprising that he reached Copenhagen on a visit to his father-in-law, the King of Denmark. No announcement has been made of his leaving St. Petersburg, and no account had been given of the time or circumstances of his departure. All the millions of his subjects, excepting a very few favored persons, will be astonished when they hear of his being beyond the frontier of his empire. But he doubtless knows that it is safer for him to travel in a mysterious way than in any other.

THE VELVET PERIOD.

A NOTABLE SEASON IN THE LIFE OF SMYLY'S YOUNG MAN.

How it Struck a Citizen and the Courage It Required to put it on—Why he Gave It Away.

A couple of old fellows were standing in front of the Plankton House, smoking five-cent cigars, one evening, when a young fellow passed along with a velvet coat on, and before he had got out of sight, an old fellow about sixty years old passed the same place, and he had on a velvet coat. One of the two old fellows knocked the ashes off his cigar, and said: "It catches them all, sooner or later." "What do you mean?" asked the other, as he borrowed his friend's cigar to light his own. "Why, the velvet coat period," said the first man, as he took his cigar back, and puffed on it to keep it going. "Every man, some time in his life, either as a boy or man, sees a time when he thinks the world will cease to revolve on its axis if he does not have a velvet coat, and he is bound to have one if he has to steal the money to buy it. It is bad enough for a boy to have the period come on, but it is infinitely worse to escape it in youth and have it attack a man in middle life, but it always hits them, some time. Now, you wouldn't think, to look at me, that I ever had the velvet coat fever, but I had it once in its most violent form. "About twenty years ago, at the time of the oil excitement, I made a little money in oil, and I got to thinking how I could show how I was no ordinary son of man, and all at once it struck me that a velvet coat could do it for me, and I had a surveyor measure me, and had a velvet coat made. I was anxious to do it done so I could put it on and go around among the boys, but when it was done and had been brought home, I all at once lost my grip, and could hardly get up courage to put it on. I let it lay for a week, until my people got to making fun of me about being afraid to wear it, and finally I put it on and wore it down town after dark. Only a few people saw it, and I went home feeling satisfied that the worst was over. What I wanted was to have the community get accustomed to it gradually. After a while I wore it to my office on days that I was going to be busy, so I knew I wouldn't have to go around town. After the boys in the office got so they could witness my coat without going behind a partition to laugh at me, I concluded to wear it on the street. "Well, there was an organ-grinder with a monkey, out on the sidewalk, when I went out, and the beastly Italian had on an old velvet coat, like mine, only soiled. The monkey was jumping around, picking up pennies, and all at once he saw me. I shall never forget the expression on that monkey's face. He seemed to take me for his master, and clearly realized that his master had procured a new coat without asking the consent of his little brother. There was a look of pain, as though the monkey felt hurt that such duplicity had been practiced on him, and then the monkey would look at the clothes in which he was dressed up with contempt, and then he would look at my coat with envy. I never felt so sorry for a monkey in all my life. I could stand it to hear strangers say, as I passed by, 'What fool is that,' but to see that poor monkey grieve over the style I was putting on was too much, and I resolved if I ever got that coat home I would put it where it could never be seen again. The organ-grinder became alarmed at the actions of the monkey, and jerked on the chain, causing the monkey to turn a back summersault, and the poor animal came up standing in front of his master. He looked at him, and seemed to be at once reassured, and to feel that the apparition was only a horrid dream, and then he looked over his shoulder toward where I had stood, to make sure, and then I was in all my glory. Then the monkey was mad and began to make up faces at me, and I got out of there and went home, with shouts of the monkey's antics sounding in my ears, and I took off that coat and gave it to the man that took care of my horse, and I never saw a velvet coat, either on a boy or man, but I think of what a confounded fool I made of myself in my Oscar Wilde days. If you have a boy, teach him to go through the velvet coat period young, and he will thank his stars."—*Poof's Den.* **A CURE.**—Dr. Mayor Hall says he once heard Thimble Wood describe the system of lobbying by likening it to the construction of railroads. First, you acquire and survey your territory (this is the Legislature and its neighborhood). Next you employ ditch diggers who are not afraid of dirty work. Then come the graders. Then you must get your dirt. Then the railroads are nicely adjusted. Construction must be paid and divided with. And over all must be an Engineer in chief.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 11, 1883.

GENERAL VIEW.

Calera has a colored hotel in operation.

The Anniston papers will soon be alluding to Atlanta as the Anniston of Georgia.

The Opelika Times wants O'Neal re-nominated for a second term in the gubernatorial chair; and it is not sarcastic at all.

There are more females in agriculture in Georgia than any other State in the Union. Nearly all of them are negroes; Alabama ranks next.

In the State of Mississippi only 1,236 women said their ages were thirty-one, while no less than 10,619 declared they were just thirty.

Rhode Island has 200.33 persons to a square mile. If Alabama's territory were inhabited in equal proportion the population would then be 10,325,000.

Victor Hugo told an American visitor recently that he regarded Edgar A. Poe as the "prince of American literature." He thinks that Mr. Whittier is a "womanly versifier," Mr. Lowell a "smart talker," and Oliver Wendell Holmes "afflictively laughable."

A Chicago paper's column of "Nautical Notes" came out the other day "Nautical Notes," and 500,000 copies were sold before the people discovered that it was only a typographical error. Chicago folks are not much on spelling, but they know what sort of literature they want.

Rev. Thomas Armstrong, formerly of the Birmingham Female College, has been appointed by the Bishop to fill the vacancy in the pastorate of the Methodist Church at Tuscaloosa, occasioned by the resignation of Rev. R. T. Nabors, who has been elected Chaplain of the Vanderbilt University.

The Louisville Commercial speaks unkindly of Chicago: "The ordinary traveller can now go from Louisville to Chicago for \$1. But you cannot get out of Chicago for less than \$50. One breath of Chicago River air is always good for a \$30 doctor's bill, and they charge you the odd \$20 for looking at the barkeeper's diamond pin when you get a ten-cent drink."

The dreaded yellow fever is supposed to be prevailing at Brewton, in Escambia county. At least there have been several deaths at that place from a disease that presents the usual symptoms of the fearful disease. Montgomery has proclaimed a strict quarantine against the place. As usual, the physicians deny that the disease is yellow fever. Brewton is a small town on the Montgomery and Mobile road.

Bishop R. H. Wilmer, of this State, addressed the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia on the subject of the relations of the colored race to the Church. He is in favor of bringing the races into closer communion in the churches, and advocates that there should be "no separate organization of men in the Church of Christ." Though not desiring to obliterate all social lines of demarkation, he spoke for a closer practical amalgamation. The bishop probably knows that his theory will not be put into practice, in the South at least.

An exchange says: "The supreme court of California has affirmed the decision of a lower court that drunkenness is no excuse for crime, and that a man who voluntarily made himself drunk would lose no responsibility because he commits a crime while laboring under this self-imposed insanity." Such as we understand it, is the decision of all the supreme courts of the United States and in England. And, why not? If it were not so, all a man, having a grudge against another, would have to do, would be to get drunk and take the life of his fellow man, without any fear of stretching hemp or a life service in the penitentiary.

Mobile's prosperity is set forth by a correspondent of New Orleans Times-Democrat: "The last point of importance is the growth of Mobile as an early market garden for the West and North. Ten years ago, this city, despite its natural advantages, was not producing a vegetable and fruit supply sufficient for her own needs. Now she has an export trade of nearly \$500,000 a year, and her inland possessions of shelter from the Atlantic's boisterous breezes enables her in the early part of the year to spring a month ahead of her rivals on that coast. Cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, strawberries, and peaches grow here in perfection, and Mobilians say that besides being a month ahead of the Atlantic coast she is generally a fortnight in advance of New Orleans."

The Result in Ohio.

The newspapers of the country are just now filled with editorials on the result of the Ohio election; as to what bearing the victory which has been won by the Democracy of Ohio may have upon national politics in 1884. In addition, this and that great man is button-holed and made to express his opinion as to what the result may foretell.

That the election has resulted as it has is gratifying news to the Democracy of the country. The local dissensions in the ranks of the party in Ohio, had caused many to give up the State as hopelessly lost to the Democracy, and the result has been a surprise to not a few. A number of mistakes were made, the principal one of which was the nomination of Judge Hoadley, a political chameleon, over Gen. Durbin Ward, a life-long, tried and true Democrat, as the candidate for Governor.

The Legislature, which has a good Democratic majority, will doubtless re-elect Hon. George H. Pendleton, to his present position as United States Senator, as he is the only prominent candidate for the position.

Altogether, the Ohio election is a great victory for the Democracy, and its result, it is to be hoped, may have some weight in the Presidential election of next year.

Henry Ward Beecher received a very appropriate reception in Montgomery, where he lectured on last Thursday night, on the subject, "The Reign of the Common People." The Advertiser spoke in complimentary terms of his lecture, and the manner of its delivery. We clip the following words from that journal:

At the conclusion Mr. Beecher made a few personal remarks, during which he referred to the report of certain derogatory remarks he had made concerning the Confederate soldiers. He denied any one to show that he had on any occasion made any reflections, especially such as had unjustly been attributed to him. He denied the reports in the most emphatic manner, and denounced them as lies. He admitted the chivalrous spirit of the southern people and said the manner in which they had borne themselves during the war was unparalleled in the history of any people. He sympathized with the Northern soldiers and did with those of the south. His sympathy in the conflict was naturally with the North, because he was born in that section, but had he lived South he would no doubt have been a Confederate soldier. He alluded to his antecedents in relation to slavery, and the ideas he had imbibed by education and training, and said no doubt all sections now considered the obliteration of the institution a blessing. He thanked God that he had the courage to speak his honest sentiments, which was one of the blessings of this free country.

Mr. Beecher expressed himself as delighted with his trip through the South. He had been met and treated everywhere with the courtesy and hospitality for which the Southern people are so widely distinguished, and would return to his home with pleasant recollections of the country and the people.

The New York Sun is a journal of broad views and liberal sentiments. A correspondent asks its editor, how its candidate for the presidency, William S. Holman, of Indiana, stands upon the tariff question. The Sun replies that it does not know what Mr. Holman's views on the tariff may be, and adds: "If sound sense and patriotism prevail, the tariff cannot be a question at issue in the election of 1884. A high tariff man cannot make it any higher, nor a low tariff man any lower, until long after that election. When the time comes to act upon that question, we will be ready to consider it; but meanwhile, we are not willing to turn aside from a work which cannot with safety to the republic be postponed for a day or an hour, in order to engage in a controversy about a theoretical question concerning which no radical measure can now be undertaken."

The Supreme Court has declared the infamous civil rights bill unconstitutional and void.

Out of the 66 counties in Alabama, in 1880, 17 reported no indebtedness. Mobile owed the heaviest debt—\$2,946,250.

Jemison Settings.

Our planing mill is now at work, and is a considerable industry for our village.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, near this place, on the morning of the 14th inst., by Rev. C. D. Oliver, Mr. J. W. Hardy, of Calera, and Miss Minnie Campbell. Immediately after the ceremony, the couple took the train for a bridal tour to Louisville and other points.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of the Birmingham Cumberland Presbyterian Church, delivered able and instructive sermons to good congregations, on last Sunday morning and evening.

Prof. Burns purchased a new organ of the Story & Camp manufacture, and it is giving satisfaction to both pupils and teachers.

The steam mill of Messrs. Anderson & Hill, will be moved nearer this place.

Destructive Fire.

We learn of a very destructive fire at Jemison on last Monday afternoon. Messrs. Havell and Anderson & Hill were the principal losers. Mr. Havell's new planing mill was burned to the ground, and Messrs. Anderson & Hill lost about \$500 worth of lumber, which was at the railroad ready for shipment. Carelessness of the engineer at the planing mill is said to have been the cause. Several store houses came near burning, but were saved. The planing mill had been in operation only a few days.

Don't Shake with Chills or Burn with Fever. Wilder's Chill Tonic is the sure cure.

All kinds of blood and skin diseases cured with Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

Does death end all? Well, no; but Wilder's Stomach Bitters ends all indigestion, constipation and biliousness.

Send your address and 3 cent stamp to A. V. Paine, Louisville, Ky., for set of beautiful picture cards.

Go West—but don't go without a bottle of Wilder's Chill Tonic—a guaranteed cure for Chills and Fever.

Clanton Male and Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution were resumed on Monday, October 8th, and will continue for nine months. The course of instruction is divided into three departments, with the following rates of tuition:

Primary (per month)	\$1.50
Intermediate	2.00
Academic	3.00

No deduction for absences, except in cases of protracted sickness. The patronage of the public earnestly solicited. W. C. CARPENTER, Principal, Oct. 11, 1883.

NOTICE NO. 2024.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 9th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, on Nov. 24th, 1883, viz: Charles Q. Inman, Homestead 14475 for the 1/2 of n. w. 1/4 of section 20, township 21 n. r. 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James D. McGee, Thomas N. Lawrence, Henry Bearden, William S. Lawrence, all of Maplesville, Ala. T. J. Scott, Register, Oct. 11.

NOTICE NO. 2023.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 9th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, on Nov. 24th, 1883, viz: Mary A. Chambers homestead 9543 for the n. w. 1/4 of section 8, township 29 n. range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William B. White, Richard P. Kendrick, Robert M. Robuck, John Klenner, all of Maplesville, Ala. T. J. Scott, Register, Oct. 11.

W. P. Brewer's

CASH PRICE LIST.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS:

Plain Rail Sash (Glazed)	Sash Blinds
8x10 12 lights 2 4x3 10	\$1.00
10x12 "	2 10x14 6
10x14 "	2 10x15 2
10x16 "	2 10x15 10
10x18 "	2 10x16 0
10x20 "	2 10x17 2
10x22 8 lights	2 1x4 6
10x24 "	2 1x5 2
10x26 "	2 1x5 10
10x28 "	2 1x6 6
12x14 "	2 5x5 2
12x16 "	2 5x5 10
12x18 "	2 5x6 6
12x20 "	2 5x7 2
14x18 "	2 9x6 6
14x20 "	2 9x7 2

O. G. Four Panel Doors:

1 3-6	1 3-8
2 0x6	0
2 6x6	0
2 6x8	8
2 10x6	10
2 10x7	0
3 0x7	0
3 0x7	0
3 0x8	0
4 0x7	0
4 6x7	0
5 0x7	0
5 0x7	0
6 0x8	0

Subject to change without notice. Look-box 7, Birmingham, Ala. oct11

Verona Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50
Preparatory	2.00
Intermediate	3.00
Academic	4.00
Music	3.00
Contingent fee per term	.25

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verona Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m.	Selma	Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:38 "	Calera	Lve. 5:33 "
" 1:10 "	Tallulega	" 3:30 "
" 2:07 "	Anniston	" 2:57 "
" 4:50 p. m.	Rome	" 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 "	Dalton	" 9:44 "
" 8:10 "	Cleveland	" 8:00 "
" 8:50 "	Chattanooga	" 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 10:38 a. m.	Selma	Lv. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 "	Demopolis	" 6:58 "
Leave 4:50 a. m.	Meridian	Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. mr 8-tf J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

T. M. TERNAN, Clanton, Ala.

Wherever Consumption prevails there Wilder's Wild Cherry is needed. It never fails to cure.

"Fine birds make fine feathers," and Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash make the blood pure and healthy.

Torn to pieces with a Cough? Wilder's Wild Cherry will mend you up as new.

CHAS. H. SMITH,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JEMISON, ALABAMA.

A good cable-screwed brogan \$1.35. A good ladies shoe \$1.00. A good suit of clothes \$5.00. Woman's plow shoe 90 cents. Tobacco 35 cents per pound. Gents fine calf boot \$3.00.

A FRESH STOCK OF FANCY GROCERIES,

—AND—

A Full Line of Drugs.

Bagging and Ties on hand at \$1.20 per Bale. Special contracts given out for hoops and poles.

A Large Stock of General Merchandise

To be sold at low prices for "spot" cash.

Jemison, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

—AT THE STORE OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. J. BROOKS

—AT VERBENA, ALA.—

Has the largest stock of goods ever in

Chilton County, and does and will

sell them for less money.

All goods guaranteed as represented, and

no shoddy goods are kept.

I BUY COTTON AT MONTGOMERY PRICES, FREIGHT OFF

AND PAY CASH FOR IT. NO BARTER. I HAVE

EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO BUY, AND WILL

BUY EVERYTHING YOU HAVE TO SELL,

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

COME EVERYBODY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

STORY & CAMP

ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organs now manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone.

FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship.

FIRST-CLASS in Material.

FIRST-CLASS in Everything.

MODERATE in Price.

WARRANTED for Five Years.

Every Organ of our manufacture is not only warranted for five years, but is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every particular. Our factory is one of the largest and most complete in the world, and all of our work is strictly first-class. We also have a full line of the leading Pianos, and can furnish any style at the lowest market price.

AGENTS WANTED.—We are desirous of introducing our Organs through out the South, and offer special inducements to agents. Good reliable men can make money handling our instruments. Exclusive territory given, and protection guaranteed. Write for catalogue and information.

REFERENCES: Any Bank in St. Louis or Chicago.

STORY & CAMP

203 NORTH FIFTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHICAGO BRANCH: 106 & 108 STATE STREET.



LOST ON THE BANKS.

EIGHTY NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN
PERISH IN A GALE.

Two Hundred Dories Wrecked, Sinking
at their Trawl in Sight of Spencer.

A letter from St. John's, N. F., says: A gale, unusually violent for the time of year, has swept over the banks of Newfoundland. The fishing vessels suffered severely. The loss of life is said to reach eighty, and the damage to the vessels is great. The fishing schooner Wachusett, which arrived here this morning, brings a terrible story of wreck and loss of life. The schooner belongs to Gloucester, and her captain, a man of great experience on the Banks, says that never before did he meet with such a violent gale of wind, or one more disastrous in its consequences. The Wachusett on Sunday morning was riding to her moorings on the Great Banks in a heavy sea. The sky looked threatening and all along to windward were dense masses of dark clouds. All the fleet had dories out, and as the fish were being rapidly caught, the crews were so eager after the main chance, that they seemed to pay little attention to the tempest that was about to burst upon them with terrific violence.

THE STORM BURST.

Presently a white bank was seen to the northward, and a squall of rain and wind struck the whole fishing fleet. The men in the dories hauled in their lines and bent to their oars with a vigorous effort to reach their vessels. Some of them were successful, but the force of the gale increased so rapidly and the sea rose so fast that the struggles of many were ineffectual. On board the fishing fleet the scene was one of wild excitement. The schooners were pitching bows under, and every instant the monstrous waves threatened to part the moorings. Those whose crews were lucky enough to reach them at once cut adrift from their anchorage, and under small sail ran before the storm. The Wachusett was one of the fortunate. All her men succeeded in getting safely on board. It seemed to be providential.

Just as the last dory was hoisted safely on deck and the fishermen were congratulating themselves on their narrow escape from death a big sea struck the schooner and her moorings parted. If the hawser had held the vessel would probably have been swamped, so high was the wave and so forcible its impetus. The foremast was hoisted, and the Wachusett was again running before the gale, with the wind increasing in force and pressing up stern with a vigor that threatened ill for the poor fellows tempest tossed in their dories and unable to row to their ships. The fury of the tempest increased, the waves ran unusually high and the crew of the Wachusett, a stanch craft enough for any emergency, had as much as they could do to keep her aloft.

PERISHING IN SIGHT OF HELP.

As they succumbed along before the hurricane, followed by mountainous waves whose white caps every instant seemed likely to sweep her decks, the schooner passed through a series of scenes so heartrending that the spectators will never forget them. Every now and then they rushed past a dory with its occupants given up to despair, knowing well that there was no possibility of rescue. The most daring mariner would never have ventured even to leave his ship to much less to lower his boat in the fearfully heavy sea that prevailed. By and by, as the wind blew harder, the Wachusett passed more dories, but these were bottom up, and their crews had doubtless perished. One of the sailors said the dories were plentiful as sea gulls, and spars, oars, water casks and other deck gear were seen in plentiful profusion.

FURY OF THE GALE.

Captain Hillier says that the gale was terrific. It was unequalled in violence, considering the earliness of the season, by any storm in his memory. It arose from the eastward at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, when thousands of fishermen were away from their ships engaged in their work. Some were attending to their lines and others to their trawls when the first warning of the approaching gale was given. The squall struck them so suddenly that it was almost a miracle that so many escaped. Destruction seemed imminent to all, and only by marvelous efforts did any of the frail little craft manage to pull alongside their ships.

THE LOSS.

Various estimates have been made of the losses. By the most moderate accounts it seems clear that eighty lives have been sacrificed. No less than two hundred dories have been lost, and the damage to the fishing fleet is very large. Many of them lost anchors and cables. The sails of others were torn to ribbons, and not a few were dismantled.

One French fishing brig lost four dories and eight men. Many vessels had their decks swept. Anchors and cables were lost, and every vessel on the Banks was more or less damaged by the wind and sea. About two thousand dories were away at their trawls.

THE SEA STREWN WITH WRECKAGE.

The gale seems to have arisen first in the east, veering to the north-northeast and blowing for a long time in that direction. The heavy sea that rapidly arose became more confused and choppy as the wind veered. One of the crew of the Wachusett described it as being like a boiling

edison, and feared that but few of the men in the dories who were not able to reach their vessels would eventually escape. The captain said that the sea for fifty miles in his schooner's course was strewn with wreckage. His vessel was anchored about twenty miles southeast of the Virgin, and he said he thinks he escaped the full fury of the gale. His experience of it was bad enough, but from certain signs he thinks the rest of the fleet fared worse than he.

AT ST. PIERRE.

A cable dispatch from St. Pierre says that the gale there was very violent. It blew terrifically from the southeast. Three vessels were driven from their anchorage in the roads on Thursday morning and were blown high and dry on the shore. The French brigantine Victoria became a total wreck on Wednesday.

AT CAPE RACE.

A telegram from Cape Race states that the storm and high sea has considerably abated. Immense damage has been done to fishing plant and skiffs along the coast. In one locality five fishing vessels, three punts and two dories, with a quantity of fish, were swept away by the sea, which rose to a tremendous height.

ORANGE COUNTY ONIONS.

A VERY PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

A Rich Harvest From a Reclaimed Bog.

A letter from Chester, Orange county, N. Y., says:

The Erie Railroad passes through the finest parts of Orange county—that rich agricultural region whence milk and gilt-edged butter were wont to come in days of yore. From the thriving little town of Monroe on the east to the conservative hamlet of Howells on the west, the eye of the traveler over the Erie is greeted with a constant succession of meadow land waving in luxuriant green, fields of tasseled corn, rank potato vines, and orchards of apples, pears, peaches, and other fruits. At frequent intervals herds of cattle pasturing in deep aftermath are seen, among them the belted Dutch, Ayrshire, and Jersey. The farm-houses are neatly painted, with large barns, giving evidence of the general prosperity of the owners. The roads are fine, and the "turn-outs" handsome.

But there is one section of this county which, at this season, attracts the attention of the traveler through the senses of the olfactory as well as the eye. It is the Erie onion meadows. Here 700 acres of land, lying on both sides of the Erie Railroad, over half of which is used in growing onions. The land is level, and stretches far away in the valley. At a not very remote day this land was covered with water—a small inland lake. Later it became a bog-meadow, covered with almost useless wild hay. For years the owners of this land were ready to sell it at almost any price. It was not supposed that any crop could be profitably cultivated thereon, and no attempt was made to do so.

A quarter of a century ago Mr. William Conklin, the owner of a large tract of the meadows, attempted to grow onions in a small patch. The venture proved so successful that he gradually increased the acreage year after year. In time the few other owners of this wild land followed the example of Mr. Conklin; the onion crop began to grow profitably; the land became more valuable and found ready purchasers at constantly increasing prices; and to-day there is no farm land in Orange county worth as much as these same Chester onion meadows, which not many years ago were considered almost valueless.

Of these 700 acres, over 350 are used exclusively in the cultivation of onions. The ground is a black soil and very rich, but it is found to do best by mixing with it upland earth, coal ashes and manure. The crop this year will be very large, the season having been a favorable one. An average yield is 150 barrels to the acre, and the yield this year will probably be 200 barrels. This will give a total of 70,000 barrels.

It is expected that the price will range from fifty cents to \$3 per barrel, with an average of \$1.50 per barrel, making the total value of the crop \$105,000—a valuable 350 acres of farming land, it must be admitted. At present the price of native onions is low. This is said to be in consequence of the shipping to the market some time ago of green onions—that is, those which had not matured, and which do not look well in the market. The onions are now looking well, and these meadows will in a few weeks be covered with busy workers, hurriedly gathering the odoriferous crop, the scent of which now saturates all who come within half a mile of the fields.

UNUSUAL LUMINARIES.

Merely how angry these men are! How they do shake their fists in each other's face!

They call each other by all sorts of opprobrious epithets. Will they kill one another? Hardly.

But one of them will surely strike; and the other, see! he will strike back. Not a bit of it.

Why, aren't they deadly enemies, and aren't they terribly angry with each other?

Oh, dear, no! If you follow them when they go out, you will probably find them drinking out of the same bottle.

Then who and what are they, pray?

Only a couple of lawyers. That's all.

Oh!—Boston Transcript.

The Panama Canal.

A Panama letter says:—The work of the Panama Canal is being pushed forward with great energy. The total number of workmen is over ten thousand, principally Jamaicans. The work is divided among a number of contractors, all of whom, except two, have commenced operations. The first section from Panama to Pedro Miguel has been undertaken by the Franco-American Trading Company for \$1,250,000, to be completed in two years. On the next section, the Paraiso, there are 700 laborers at work and 25,000 cubic metres of excavation have already been made. The third, the Culebra section, is the highest levee, where the cutting will be about 100 metres deep. On the fourth, the Ensenada, there are 700 men with nine excavators and the necessary engines, cranes, steam pumps, and sounding and boring machines. Already over 280 cubic metres of excavation have been made and carried away. The work of this section includes an excavation of 3,000,000 cubic metres. The contract of this one is for three years, the cost to be \$2,145,000. At the next section lower, the Obispo, where a very large reservoir will be constructed, there are 430 men at work. At the sixth section, the Gorgona, there are 580 men, and at the seventh section 300. At the eighth section, from Bohio to Soldado, there are 600 laborers at work. From this to the Colon section, the soil being marshy, the work will be easy. Dredges of all sizes, including two capable of excavating 5,000 cubic metres daily, will be employed.

A Gambling Hell.

A Newport correspondent says:—Newport, so lovely to see, has its hell even as Monaco has its hell. I could show you a gateway which leads through a private alley to its door, which gate might never be noticed by you, although you were here summer after summer, and yet no path ever led straighter to destruction. I am told that this house is the worst gambling hell in America; that its interior is of the most costly and beautiful description; that its snappers and wines are not to be surpassed. Rouge et noir, roulette and faro table-stand in the most splendid of appointments, furnished gorgeously in old Flemish style. Thousands of dollars change hands here nightly, and to-day has come to my ears the story of the ruin of one young man. Our English visitors are fond of this amusement, but the passion is one that seems to have taken a strong hold of American young men, and old men, as for that. It is said that one man, the whole world knows his name, lost \$40,000 in one week in this gambling house. This is an unpleasant picture, it is a hateful side to show you of our gay Newport life; yet I do not know why the fact should be hidden that Newport has its gambling house, as splendid, as ruinous, as that of any resort in the world.

NOTHING TO WORRY OVER.

A horse belonging to a colored man, and attached to an ash wagon, was standing at the corner of Woodward avenue and John R. street yesterday, when he suddenly lurched forward and fell over. A crowd collected, and the owner came hurrying up.

Various opinions were expressed as to what ailed the equine, and the owner finally appealed to a citizen to tell him what he thought.

"Why, it seems to me to be a plain case of poll-evil, pink-eye, string-halt, glanders, botts, and the epizootic," was the reply.

"Thanks. Dat takes a powerful burden off de ole man's mind. Do you know dat when I fast cum runnin up an saw de ole hos lyin' dar wid his eyes closed and his legs all twisted up I made up my mind dat sometin' sorter serious had cotech on. I'll walk him home an' gin him a little saleratus water to brace him up. Glad you was heah, sah, 'cause I'd have bin worried."—Detroit Free Press.

The Mouse Escaped.

A lady while engaged in the pursuit of her domestic duties encountered a mouse in the flour barrel. Now, most ladies, under similar circumstances, would have uttered a few genuine shrieks and then sought safety in the garret; but this one possessed more than the ordinary degree of genuine courage. She summoned the man servant and told him to get the gun, call the dog, and station himself at a convenient distance. Then she clambered half way up stairs and commenced to punch the flour barrel with a pole. Presently the mouse made its appearance and started across the floor. The dog at once went in pursuit. The man fired and the dog dropped dead. The lady fainted and fell down the stairs, and the man, thinking that he was killed, and fearing that he would be arrested for murder, disappeared, and has not been seen since. The mouse escaped.

The average young lady wants at least four feet of a seat in a street car for a ride of six blocks, but she will ride half a day Sunday squeezed into a buggy seat beside her young man and not find it the least faint.

A farmer in a distant Columbia exploded a powder mill. Every pane of glass in a village near by was broken, and everybody was injured. Why, you see, the rebels opened again.

A Canal Through Palestine.

At a meeting of the London Balloon Society, Captain Moleworth, R. N., delivered a paper upon the subject of the proposed Jordan Canal. The first part, he said, to cut the canal twenty-five miles from Acre to the Gulf of the Jordan. It would be about thirty-three feet deep, so as to accommodate the largest ship. It would, moreover, be about two hundred feet wide, which would be sufficient to allow vessels to pass each other. There would be no necessity for locks, because when the water was let in the water of the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean would practically flow on the same level to the Akaba Gulf of the Red Sea. The cutting of the canal seemed to present no great engineering difficulties. A company had been got up, and that company spoke of the expense as about £8,000,000, but it could be carried out for £20,000,000 the advantage would still be largely in favor of the ship-owner. Some discussion followed, in the course of which doubt was expressed as to the financial success of the scheme, owing mainly to the fact that if carried out it would flood many miles of valuable fertile land on either side of the river. The general opinion was in favor of the canal, and ultimately the following resolution was adopted: "That in the opinion of this meeting the canal which is proposed from the Mediterranean through the River Jordan and the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akaba is absolutely necessary for the growing commerce between Eastern and Western nations of this hemisphere."

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says that Admiral Sir Edward Inglesfield, who is now in the Turkish capital to represent the interests of the English syndicate for cutting a channel for a water way through Palestine, has had a very favorable reception at the palace, for which Musurus Pacha had paved the way by his warm recommendations of the scheme. The Sultan, it is said, views with favor the project in question, which, by opening up a water passage into the Red Sea, would render Turkey independent of the Suez Canal, over which His Majesty now exercises only the most nominal control.

Canadian Bazaar.

Mr. John Osborne, Musical Bazaar, Toronto, Canada, writes that his wife was cured of rheumatism by the great pain banisher, St. Jacobs Oil; that he has found it an invaluable remedy for many ailments.

New York papers delight in speaking of Boston and its people and institutions as "provincial," but we haven't observed that they have applied that term to our John Sullivan.—Boston Post.

Ladies' and children's boots and shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

He is truly great that is little in himself, and that maketh no account of any height of honors.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are worth their weight in gold in nervous and sick headache."—Dr. Schlichter, Baltimore.

The passion of acquiring riches in order to support a vain expense corrupts the purest soul.

"Your Skin Cure is super-excellent. It is fast curing my daughter's ringworm, which had spread all over her body."—Mrs. E. L. D. Merriam, Blue Hill, Mass. Druggist keep it. \$1 per package.

The Concord School of Philosophy has not yet determined how a woman should act when her hands are in the lough-pan and an aggressive fly lights in her nose.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

OTTAWA, ILL. Dr. T. A. Saur, says: Brown's Iron Bitters give entire satisfaction.

Don't judge a man by his speech for a parrot talks and the tongue is but an instrument of sound.

Dr. R. A. Davis, 990 Royal, Mont. St., Brooklyn, says: "Physicians generally know no cure for rheumatism and Bright's kidney disease. Rheumatism is the first to discover one. His Rheumatic-Goutic remedy really cures both."

It is no small fault to be bad and seem so; it is a greater fault to seem good and not be so.

FRONT ROYAL, VA. Dr. G. H. Hill, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters seem to give general satisfaction. I recommend it strongly."

The misery of idleness is nearly as manifest in high life as in rags and squalor in extreme poverty.

Home Testimonials. Go to some good druggist and ask him what he knows of Hunt's Remedy, and he will tell you that it is the best kidney and liver medicine made, and one that has stood the test of time. Look over most of the papers and you will find home testimonials of people living right in your own city who know whereof they speak. Below will be found one of a lady resident of Bridgeport, Conn. Her full name and address are given. Any one doubting the genuineness of it has the liberty of calling on or addressing her, and as she says, she will be only too glad to tell her experience with, and opinion of, so valuable an article.

"I willingly give my testimony in favor of Hunt's Remedy. I first heard of it a few years ago while living in Springfield, Mass. I knew a lady there who had suffered for a long time with kidney disease. She used everything she could hear of, but with poor success, and finally hearing of Hunt's Remedy began using it. Well, it cured her. About this time I moved here. After I had lived here a time, from other sympathetic friends, knowing that Hunt's Remedy had greatly benefited many others I began using it, and it gave me the desired benefit. Were I obliged to use any medicine of the kind again I would prefer it to all others. I consider it a sure cure."

"If by the publication of this, my experience with Hunt's Remedy, others suffering from similar complaints can be induced to avail themselves of its good effects, you have full liberty to do so in any way it may seem best to you. Gratefully yours, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Bridgeport, Conn."

Comparison more than really makes the difference, and it is a great relief.

"St. Jacobs Oil, Bridgeport, Conn."

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"St. Jacobs Oil, Bridgeport, Conn."

The only scientific Iron Medicine that does not produce headache, etc., but gives to the system all the benefits of iron without its bad effects, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Ho who despise praise will not be likely to practice the virtues that will entitle him to it.

CHAPPED hands, face pimples and rough skin cured by using Japsier Face Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The only thing left for Courtney is to row a race with Noah's ark.—Philadelphia Times.

PURE cod-liver oil, from selected livers on the sea shore by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

Take your place modestly at life's banquet, and ask for nothing not in the bill of fare.

Castro. All unpleasant feelings, the result of interrupted digestion, are speedily removed by Castrol. All druggists.

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A straight line is the shortest in morals as in mathematics.

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W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. II.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883.

NO. 49.

A HEARTACHE.

December's withering winds shall sweep across the sodded ridges of those fields, where lie the dead in trenches damp and deep, until Eternity its secrets yields. My heart is fretted by the varying tinge of forest leaves, on autumn's gale days, and waking grief on Memory's willings to open wide the doors of sad Amasa.

Thirteen years have dragged their length along. The murky aisles of grim, remorseless Time, from whose voice was sweet as seraph's song, went from our arms to where the angels chime. A wretched child on whom we set great store of love and promise, fading in an hour, dropped from the tree, which blossomed never more. With such a fair and fascinating flower.

Edith darling, can it be that thy poor earthly father murmurs at the stroke, thy kinder Father gave when love asked why the idol at life's foot so quickly broke? By cherished one, thy face and form are here, set in the mirror of a busy brain, to me it always doth the same appear—A beautiful vision that can never wane.

H. CLAY TURNER.

HOW PEOPLE HIDE MONEY.

A DETECTIVE'S REMINISCENCES.

"I have been sent for very often in my time," said an elderly detective, "to search for money concealed by eccentric people. There was more of this hiding away of cash forty years ago than there is now, owing probably to the doubtful character of some of the old savings banks. Still there is more of it now than most people suppose, and whenever a bank breaks the tens and old stockings come into use again. Then, too, there are persons who have a delight in concealing money in such a way that they can get a sight at it now and then, or at the place in which it is concealed.

"What is my method of search? Well, I can hardly say; in detective work set methods are only too apt to defeat the ends for which they are put in operation. Our proceedings depend wholly upon circumstances. The character, habits, and surroundings of the concealer have to be considered. A knowledge of human nature and an aptitude for perceiving the significance of certain classes of facts are especially useful.

"For instance I was once sent for to find the money of a man over in New Jersey who had died suddenly, and left no visible trace of his wealth. The family had made a careful, systematic search before I arrived. I learned that he was not miserly, and inferred that he had not used any of those complicated methods of concealment which are one of the miser's chief characteristics. I found that his business took him frequently from home, and that he had formerly been a sailor. I asked what room he usually slept in, and they said, 'all over the house,' adding that they had fully examined every place in which he had ever been known to be. I asked about his clothing.

"Oh, the oldest possible kind," said his wife. "We couldn't get him to wear anything decent."

"May I see it?"

"Why, we have been all through it with knitting needles, and my girls ripped up the linings everywhere, but we found nothing, and gave the old things away."

"I insisted, of course, upon seeing the clothes. You see, sir, I reasoned in this way: The man was not a miser, and therefore had used no extraordinary means of concealment; and he constantly made short journeys from home, so I judged that he carried his money upon his person. You may set down as a general rule that most men who conceal money like to have it as near them as possible. The fact that he did not desire to sleep in any particular room showed that the money was not hidden in a room. It was either in his clothing or buried in the cellar, a favorite place for hiding money. But he had been a sailor. Now, it is characteristic of a sailor not to conceal money on shipboard; the risks from fire and water are too great. This feeling would be likely to continue after he had settled down ashore. Then, too, a sailor is in the habit of carrying his pay with him. So, you see, there were good reasons for my guess. Well, some one brought the clothes in at last, and very shabby-looking they were. I went over them without success until my eye caught the binding. 'He always kept them well bound,' said his wife; 'sailors are good sewers.' The binding was wide, but we soon had it off, and there we found, folded lengthwise and protected with oiled silk, four \$1,000 bonds. A systematic search is often not as good as a shrewd guess by an experienced person.

"You, there, are men who conceal wealth away from their homes. Criminals almost always do it. Middle-aged countrymen will do it, but when they get old, they are almost sure to do it."

near the spot where they pass most of their time.

"Some fifteen years ago I went up to a farm house in Orange county, at the request of the heirs, to look for money. The deceased had had no striking characteristics for my purpose, and, after trying several lines of search for three days, I grew doubtful. His riding saddle had been ripped open, his boots split up and his upholstery pulled to pieces. Bricks had been taken out, the hearth torn up, and the wainscoting pulled down. Even the backboards of picture-frames had been taken out, and the boys had dug around the roots of every tree in the orchard, but still no money had been found. The reward was too large to be lost, but I was nearly at my wit's end. Finally, I asked for a horse and wagon. I wanted to drive about a bit and settle my mind. As I rode off, the brother of the deceased said, 'You'll find the farm well laid off, he surveyed it himself.'

"These words kept coming to my mind. The man hadn't concealed the money in the house, that was evident; nor in the barn, for heckdom went there. Why should he use the roots of trees or stones, if he knew how to survey? The thought came like a flash.

"Where was the old gentleman in the habit of sitting?" I asked.

"Oh, he almost always sat by that window," said the brother, "but we've pulled everything to pieces around there."

"Sit down just as he did." The man sat down.

"In which direction was he most apt to look?"

"Nowhere in particular; out of the window generally."

"Toward the barn?"

"No, this way."

"I followed the look; it was in the line of an old, used-up pump."

"Which way did he walk when he went out to the field?"

"Over to the pump, and then made a bee line for the pond."

"These answers had a certain significance. Men like to have the places of concealment in sight, and it is well known that they will often walk over money they have buried to see that the soil is undisturbed. I had the pump taken up and the excavations made—no money. The pump was replaced. I entered the room once more and stood by the window. Suddenly I saw a faint but peculiar-looking mark on the sill; it was a surveyor's point. I 'lined' it up to the pump, measured out to the exact centre of the line, and the digging began. A two-inch steam pipe was struck at a depth of four feet. The end was plugged; I took home a \$500 bill that night.

"I had a curious case two years ago. A wealthy man had been attacked with partial paralysis, and his speech and the greater part of his memory had left him. He wrote out the question 'Where did I put my money?' The amount was large, \$32,000 in bonds, which he had been about to take to a safe deposit building. The heirs were wild. I stopped all the tearing up and cushion-picking business, for the man was not a concealer, though it was supposed by the doctors that he had felt the attack coming on and had put the money in some out-of-the-way place. Just how or in what spot in his library he had fallen, could not be made out. After a day's reflection my partner and I had to conclude that he had been robbed. Two courses were open to us; we could make sudden arrests without any real evidence, always a hateful course for a good detective to take, or we must find the exact spot where the man fell and 'line' up from that. The doctors helped us here: 'You had better examine the gentleman's body,' they said. We did so, and found a long horizontal mark on the hip, and blue marks on the knee and elbow. He had fallen sideways over an object not over sixteen inches high, and having a narrow, rounded edge of metal, for an iron mark was found on the clothing. Every piece of furniture in the house was inspected, but to no purpose. The heirs apparent were in despair. But my partner and I began to be hopeful.

"In detective work, whenever you come upon some detail that seems utterly inexplicable, that is the thing which of all others must be explained; and you feel, moreover, that in solving the difficulty you will come nearer in some unknown way to your point. We took all night to think the matter over. Then my partner said, 'How about the cellar?' That's where the household metal is.' They all laughed. 'He hasn't been there in a year,' they said. We went down. My partner glanced quickly around, and then gave me a look that I can almost feel running through my nerves to this day. He had discovered some common household articles which had not been used since the family had been searching the fireplaces. He was, in fact, looking over a lot of

coal hods. 'There is our metallic edge,' he said. He turned the hods over carefully, and from out a mass of waste paper there rolled at last the thirty-two thousand dollars' worth of bonds. The paralysis had fallen over the hod, and the money had dropped into it among his waste papers. Before the general search was made, all 'rubbish' had been taken to the cellar. Our friends had sought too deeply for what they had supposed to be concealed money, and had grossly neglected the science of the obvious. Some detectives do precisely the same thing. My partner and I divided the five thousand dollars between us that night.

"Yes, they hide money in queer enough places. I have found it in the covers of old family Bibles, behind mirrors, in the bored-out legs of chairs, behind capboards nailed tightly to the walls, in false ceilings, balusters, pin-cushions, in the lining of old hats, in clocks, stoves, and bronze images, in vases with the bottoms covered inside with plaster of Paris, in black bottles weighted with mercury and marked poison, in canes, shoes, and vest linings, in tomato cans and tea canisters, in cracked walls covered with wall paper, in all sorts of bedding and upholstery, and in almost every conceivable place.

"What is the best way to conceal money? I can't say; but I will tell you about a man whose method was a good deal talked about at the time among the detectives. He was a bachelor, and well known as a 'concealer.' He died of heart disease, in Broome street some years ago. Many attempts had been made to rob him, but without success. Thieves ran off one night with all his clothing, and ripped it to pieces, only to be disappointed. When he died, everything was broken up to find his money. The cellar had been dug out to the extent of three feet, the roof broken apart, and the caves examined to no purpose. When they were clearing out the rubbish, just after I arrived, some one knocked down a rickety shelf above the mantelpiece, which was covered with old letters, medicine phials, dusty newspaper scraps, and other worthless rubbish. A quartet of an hour later one of the heirs, a girl of six years, was found seated on the floor in a pile of bank notes, to which she had vainly attempted to call her mother's attention on account of their pretty pictures.

"That 'concealer' was the only really deep one I ever knew. The lady paid a high compliment to the gentleman's sentences when she remarked: 'Why, no one would ever have thought of looking up there for money.'

"HE LOVED MUSIC. While listening to a country brass band, marching at the head of a torch-light procession, I was seized with the unexpressed desire to become a musician, and upon broaching the matter to the leader of the band, who was my father's bitter enemy, he loaned me a horn to take home and practice on. I do not remember the name of the horn, but it had seen much service and was considerably battered up in places. Its keys generally refused to go down at the proper time, and after they were once down it was next to impossible to get them up. I proceeded to learn the scale, as the leader had directed, and a funeral pall seemed to fall over the entire family. The deaf housekeeper, who had been faithful to us for ten years, said that duty called her elsewhere, and then she left. Even the dog, for which I had traded the violin, and who seemed to cherish a sincere affection for me, went back to his old home, and no means of persuasion, except a strong piece of clothes-line, would induce him to come back. People seemed to shun our house. The tax collector, who had been a frequent caller during the preceding few months, broke off the intimacy before existing. One might have thought we had a case of small-pox in the house. Seven hired girls left us in rapid succession—and yet I had not learned the scale. But my health seemed to be declining, and I was in danger of losing my eyes, for every time I practiced the scale they stuck out so far that I could have knocked them off with a shingle.

At last, through the advice of my father, who came to me one day with a piece of tough carriage-whip and remained with me for a few minutes, I sent the horn back to its owner and gave up my musical studies for something milder. Though I never become a musician, I still love music so well that I cannot listen to a solo upon a dinner-gang without being visibly affected.

"THE ABORIGINAL OF CLANTON, in view of his discovery in London of whole families employed in making match boxes for four and a half cents a gross, and that only eight cents for making an album, concludes that the only remedy is to go to the bottom of the matter."

A Minnesota Tornado.

A correspondent of the Boston Globe, writing from Minnesota, describes a tornado in that section as follows:

A cloud, black as the raven's wing, appeared in the west. Suddenly it split, and between the two black trains expanded the most fearful, dismal sky I ever saw. The color was green—gray—yellow, and it darkened the sun so it became as twilight. The carpenters had gathered together with us on the porch. "This must be a hailstorm," one of them said; "now we will pretty soon hear of disasters."

Suddenly the cleft widened between the two black cloud wings, and the upper one came with a terrible speed, flurrying back toward us.

"Let us walk in," I said. "It seems as if we, too, shall get a taste of it." We went in, and our parlor looked quite dark. We had scarcely looked the door before we heard the roaring of the storm coming.

In a moment we were surrounded by a white cloud, and the wind and rain lashed the house, which groaned and shivered. It was not rain, it was furious torrents of water mixed with heavy hail, which poured down from heaven. The storm tried to burst open the door, but five men pressed against it with all their might. The wall seemed to give way, and stood in a bow; the building shook as in convulsions. I felt a tightening of my heart every time the house seemed to be lifted from the ground and dropped down again.

Twice we had these terrible strokes; then in a moment house, men, furniture were hurled through the air one hundred feet away. I do not remember anything till I found myself on the ground crawling among the ruins of my home. The first I discovered was my wife, with a child in each arm, lying at my side. Men and children were scattered around among lumber and sidings, whether alive or dead nobody could tell.

A table and a staircase came flying through the air; some men met them and pushed them away, so they did not kill my wife and children; bits of wall and roof whirled round us; here it was impossible to remain. We crept and crawled and ran for our lives down to the forest. As we found each other there, we were only six; a friend of ours, a farmer, had one of the small girls in his arms, my wife another, and one of my sons clung to me. But where were the rest of the children?

I had myself seen one of the carpenters run with my third little girl—but the eldest and youngest boy? Killed, perhaps, or lying mutilated among the ruins, and it was impossible to look for them. The hurricane would have swept us away as soon as we had moved from the wood. The only thing to do was to press the children to us and give them so much shelter as we could with our broader backs. The rain and hail lashed us, the oak shrubs were blown flat to the ground, and their limbs struck our heads and shoulders like whips.

Gambling Italian Laborers.

For about six months past two hundred and fifty Italian laborers have been quartered at Richmond, Staten Island, and, according to one of the contractors employing them, they are the most inveterate gamblers to be found anywhere.

Their quarters, he says, are always lighted up at night, and they get terribly excited over their game. The game is thus described: "They take a large number of sticks, like the common butcher's skewers, and out these off to different lengths. A gamekeeper is appointed, who drives the stakes into holes drilled for the purpose in the floor, if they are in the house, or else in the ground, if they have the game out of doors. A level piece of board is used to press them down and to make the tops of the sticks appear even. While the sticks are being arranged the players are not permitted to look on, but devote the interval to making up their pools in which each one puts an even amount—generally a five-cent piece, but often more.

They seldom risk more than a quarter apiece, and only that amount after pay day. It is very seldom that less than ten play, and sometimes a hundred of them are at it together. The excitement consists in comparing the sticks to see who has the longest one. When the stakes are as high as \$5, the chattering of the players make over the final decision is terrific. The gamekeeper settles the dispute by setting the two longest sticks down side by side while the competitors hold them, and placing his hand on the points. There does not seem to be any chance for cheating, unless the gamekeeper should give a trick the tip as to where the longest stick might be. But they are so intensely in earnest that it would seem to be too dangerous a thing for him to do so. The game looks to be perfectly honest.

THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND IN THEM TO SMILE OVER THIS WEEK.

RAILROAD ECONOMY.

"Nothing is wasted on our road," explained a railroad president, who was under examination the other day as to the condition of his line. "There is not a concern in the country that utilizes everything as we do."

"Do you put everything to some use?" inquired an incredulous lawyer.

"We fail in nothing," replied the president. "You can't name a thing that we do not derive some benefit from."

"Ever had a wash-out?" asked the lawyer, sarcastically.

"We have."

"To what use did you put that?"

"We watered the stock with it!" and the witness was allowed to depart in triumph.—*Traveler's Magazine.*

EVIDENCE ENOUGH.

A New York broker, who left the street three or four years ago, one day received a call from a man up the river, who announced that old Blank was dead.

"Old Blank. Yes, I remember him; so he is dead?"

"Yes, and his heirs are trying to break the will."

"They are?"

"Yes, and they are going to have it be was crazy. They want you as a witness."

"Want me? Why, I know nothing of the old man, except that I once invested \$10,000 for him."

"Well, that's all they expect to prove by you."

"What, eh?"

"Why, if you'll come into court and swear that the old man let you have \$10,000 to invest for him the case is made out. When can you come?"

He never went.—*Wall Street News.*

A SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

In warning the veterans of the late war against exaggerating what they did and saw in it, ex-Governor Curtis at a Washington banquet related the following anecdote of a revolutionary veteran, who, having outlived nearly all his comrades, and being in no danger of contradiction, rehearsed his experience thus: "In that fearful day at Monmouth, although entitled to a horse, I fought on foot. With each blow I severed an Englishman's head from his body, until a huge pile of heads lay around me, great pools of blood on either side, and my shoes were so full of the same dreadful fluid that my feet slipped beneath me. Just then I felt a touch upon my shoulder, and, looking up, who should I behold but the great and good Washington himself! Never shall I forget the majesty and dignity of his presence, as, pressing his hand upon me, he said: 'My young friend, restrain yourself, and for heaven's sake do not make a slaughter house of yourself.' The shouts of laughter that greeted this story showed that the Governor had made a point.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE EDITOR'S TROUSERS.

An editor in Chicago recently ordered a pair of trousers from the tailor. On trying them on they proved to be several inches too long. It being late on Saturday night, the tailor's shop was closed, and the editor took the trousers to his wife and asked her to cut them off and hem them over. The good lady, whose dinner had, perhaps, disagreed with her, brusquely refused. The same result followed an application to the wife's sister and the eldest daughter. But before bedtime the wife, relenting, took the pants and, cutting off six inches from the legs, hemmed them up nicely and restored them the next day. Half an hour later her daughter, taken with compunction for the unfilial conduct, took the trousers and, cutting off six inches, hemmed and replaced them. Finally, the sister-in-law felt the pangs of conscience, and she too performed an additional surgical operation on the garment. When the editor appeared at breakfast on Sunday the family thought a Highland chieftain had arrived.—*The Century.*

TEAR DROPPERS.

It appears that the Germans are not the largest consumers of beer and other malt liquors, as has generally been supposed. The *Chemical Review* figures out that the production of beer in the German empire amounts to 32 quarts per capita, but a large proportion of this beer is exported. In Austria the amount is 34 quarts per inhabitant. In Great Britain 115 quarts of very strong beer is the ratio. In the United States the consumption of malt liquors is increasing faster here than in any other country. The consumption, however, is chiefly limited to the Northern States. South of the Ohio River there are few large cities.

SOLDIERS' HARD-TACK.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LATE WAR.

Something About the Crackers the Soldier Boys Filled their Haversacks with.

As I write, there lies before me on my table an innocent-looking cracker, which I have faithfully preserved for years. It is about the size and has the appearance of an ordinary soda biscuit. If you take it in your hand you will find it somewhat heavier than an ordinary biscuit, and if you bite it—but, no; I will not let you bite it, for I wish to see how long I can keep it. But if you were to reduce it to a fine powder, you would find that it would absorb a greater quantity of water than an equal quantity of ordinary flour. You would also observe that it is very hard. This you may, perhaps, think is to be attributed to its great age. But if you imagine that its age is to be measured only by the years which have elapsed since the war, you are greatly mistaken; for there was a common belief among the boys that our hard-tack had been baked long before the commencement of the Christian era! This opinion was based upon the fact that the letters B. C. were stamped on many, if not, indeed, all of the cracker boxes. To be sure, there were some skeptics who shook their heads, and maintained that these mysterious letters were the initials of the name of some army contractor or inspector of supplies, but the belief was widespread and deep-seated that they were certainly intended to set forth the era in which our bread had been baked.

For our hard-tack were very hard. It was difficult to break them with the teeth. Some of them you could not fracture with your fist. Still, there was an immense amount of nourishment in them—when once you had learned how to get at it. It required some experience and no little hunger to enable one to appreciate hard-tack a sight, and it demanded no small amount of inventive power to understand how to cook hard-tack as they ought to be cooked. If I remember correctly, in our section of the army we had not less than fifteen different ways of preparing them. In other parts, I understand, they had discovered one or two more ways; but with us, fifteen was the limit of the culinary art when hard-tack was on board.

On the march they were usually not cooked at all, but eaten in a raw state. In order, however, to make them somewhat more palatable, you simply cut down a slice of nice fat pork, laid the pork on your cracker, put a spoonful of brown sugar on top of the pork, and you had a dish fit for a soldier. Of course, the pork had just come out of the pickle and was consequently raw. When we halted for coffee, we sometimes had fried hard-tack—prepared by toasting them before hot coals. When, as was generally the case on a march, our hard-tack had been broken into small pieces in our haversacks, we soaked these in water and fried them in pork fat, stirring well, and seasoning with salt and nutmeg's pepper, thus making what was commonly known as a "fishy-ha-ha," or a "hot-fired stew."

Thus you see what vast and unexpected possibilities reside in this innocent three-and-a-half inch square hard-tack lying here on my table before me. Three like this specimen made a meal, and nine were a ration; and this is what fought the battles for the Union.—*St. Nicholas for September.*

THAT LITTLE BROWN.

"Little children should never get angry!" said Grandpa Binks to the little second-story Binks. "Little children should always think twice before saying naughty words!"

There was a bad boy in the Binks household and he had found an old rascal that looked like a saw. He put it in grandpa's box.

Grandpa was going out that afternoon and he had to shave.

He got the lather all nice and ready, put a towel under his chin and pulled the razor from the box.

"Remember what I told you this morning!" he said as the children in answer to a wink from the bad boy began to quarrel; "always think twice before you say—"

And then, as Grandpa Binks looked at the bad boy, he took another look at the razor and remembered that he guessed he'd go out and see if it looked like rain.

The New Orleans Herald has made a discovery that is applicable to some cities in Texas. It says that in New Orleans there are two kinds of children. Some children are not as stupid as they look, while the rest do not look as stupid as they really are. The latter class are the majority, however.

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 25, 1883.

GENERAL VIEWS.

Seven new hotels, four with 1,000 rooms each, are being built in London.

Mr. Spurgeon's publications have an enormous sale in Scotland, where he is venerated.

Mr. Gladstone positively refused to consent to newspapers corresponding being on board during his recent cruise.

"Here Bill," cried a rural gentleman rushing toward the elevator, as he saw it coming up, "here's the telephone, if you want to see it."

Mr. Parnell has paid of the mortgages on his property to the amount of \$65,000 with the money raised for him, and the estate is believed to be now quite free from debt.

Two convicts chained together sprang from a train that was making twenty-five miles an hour, near Wadler, Texas, the other night. The train was stopped, but they were not found.

The railroad shops of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad are to be removed from Chattanooga to Birmingham. This enterprise will increase the population of the latter city 2,000.

The first through train over the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad arrived in New Orleans Monday evening at 6 o'clock from Meridian, Miss. The train was a special one, having on board a party of officials connected with the road.

The New York Sun says a Southern man may be placed on the next Presidential ticket if policy should dictate such a course. The Memphis Appeal wants a southern man for Vice President. The South can get along very well without either office.

In seven years the Georgia State Agricultural Department had paid into the state treasury \$200,000 more than it had drawn out. The out crop of the state, largely owing to the exertions of this department, has been increased from 1,900,000 bushels in 1870, to 11,500,000 this year, nearly six hundred per cent. increase.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger very truly says: "Two-thirds of an average cotton crop of a superior quality, made, with the cost of living reduced one-third, doesn't leave room for any great stress of hard times. It may suggest a closer economy and necessitate turning all resources to effect."

The story is told of Senator "Zeb" Vance of North Carolina, that soon after his second marriage he remarked to his bride: "My dear I am a stubborn fellow, and you may anticipate trouble. Now, in the beginning while I am submissive, I want to give you a piece of advice. If you follow it, we'll get on mighty well. It is this: Make me do just as I darned please."

Dr. Basil Manly, of the Southern Baptist Seminary, in his address before the educational convention at Louisville, said that the south before the war had more colleges, college students and professors, more academies and parochial schools than the north, only lacking free schools. This, he said, was an evidence that the south has always had strong interest in schools, and will not fail to manifest it now.

A pretty story of a dog's fidelity comes from Netherwood, N. J. The master, Mr. Walter S. Graham, was awakened one night by the animal climbing on his chest and licking his face. Feeling that something must be wrong, he arose, and looking out of the window, observed two men on the premises. He fired and ran down stairs. Soon the house was discovered to be on fire. The dog had saved his life and that of his family.

To make a live town, live in it, invest in it, set up with it. Patronize the merchants and shops in it. Invest all surplus money to improve it. Think highly of it, and always praise it. Induce progressive business men to locate in it. Encourage citizens to build up and beautify it. Donate building lots, and help the poor with it. Support the churches and schools located in it. Subscribe for and pay its live newspaper.—Ex.

Mrs. Furlong, of Westmoreland county, Va., claims that she owns the horse that J. Wilkes Booth rode after he assassinated Lincoln, and on which he escaped to Virginia. The horse, though twenty-five years old, is still lively. It was generally supposed that Booth killed the horse he rode, and left him in a swamp before he crossed the Potomac from Maryland to Virginia, but Mrs. Furlong says this is not so.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the civil rights bill is unconstitutional. What was supposed to be the law of the land for lo, these several years, is now declared a nullity by the highest legal authority of the country.

This ridiculous piece of legislation has never been enforced, and has virtually been void, without this action on the part of the Supreme Court. It has always reminded us of what the poet sang about "a painted ship upon a painted ocean," but we confess that it reminded us of a stronger smell than paint.

The decision of the Supreme Court has raised a howl in the "colored" camp, as expected. The more foolish and fanatical of the negroes are in distress; but in reality without good cause. The Fourteenth Amendment gives the negro every right and privilege of citizenship, and the Congress of the United States might just as well have enacted a law granting equal rights to the sons of Italy or Ireland, who are in this country, as to have enacted one for the Africans. It was altogether a useless piece of legislation. The negro will be allowed every right that his position and behavior will entitle him to, and no law that Congress can pass will give him more. The same may be said of the representatives of other nationalities who are citizens of this great country. For any interference with the legal equality guaranteed the negro by the Fourteenth Amendment, he can go before the State Courts as any other citizen could do. For any attempt to enforce upon him slavery or involuntary servitude he can go before the United States Courts and make complaint under the Thirteenth Amendment, which prohibits slavery in this country. The matter of racial equality, however, cannot be fixed or graded by legislation, and the negro who wishes to be respected must make himself respectable, and if he does this, he will get all the rights and privileges that he can justly lay claim to.

"Stop My Paper."

There are some men in the world who think they are capable of dealing a death blow to their local paper by dropping their subscription. It is bad for a poor, struggling country editor to lose a dollar or two, but when a pompous fellow "stops my paper" he does himself more harm than he does the editor of the "one-horse town paper, what aint got no nose in it." There once lived a certain man who was a typical character in his way. He got mad at an editor for telling the truth and forthwith "stopped" his paper. The very next week the man sold his corn at four cents below market price. Then his property was sold for taxes because he didn't read the Sheriff's sales. He was arrested and fined eight dollars for hitching his horse to a shade tree when it was published in the paper. And he paid three hundred dollars for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised for two weeks and the public cautioned not to negotiate for them. He then paid a big Irishman, with a foot on him like a forgehammer, to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid for four years' subscription in advance, and made the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again. Such is life without a newspaper.

"Old Cockeye" makes some very clever hits at the starchy aristocracy of Massachusetts. In his speech at Webster, Mass., Friday, he said: "I can live in this Commonwealth however it is governed, and I shall not leave it. [Applause.] They cannot drive me out. [Applause.] I shall not threaten to go out as did Senator Hoar, as you know he said upon the stump that he would not live in Massachusetts any longer if Ben Butler was made Governor; and the people thought they should never have a better chance to get rid of him, and so they elected Ben Butler Governor. [Cheers, and a voice: "And we will elect him again."] I shall not threaten to go, because if I do threaten I will go, I keep my word; my name is not Hoar. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

We have on our table, a copy of the American Register published in London. It speaks highly of Miss Alice Marguerite King, the Alabama freemason, and states that she is now before the footlights of London, "strutting" with success.

Mapleville News.

Mapleville Oct. 21.—The long looked-for, hoped for rain came last night, and continues to fall to-day.

Sunday school was re-organized yesterday at this place with a very good attendance. W. R. Bowline elected Superintendent.

Mrs. F. D. DuBose and son, of Orrville, are here on a visit to relatives.

Crops are nearly all gathered. Not more than a half-crop has been harvested. Novice.

Mrs. Hanton, our worthy and efficient postmistress, is putting up a building on the lot adjoining her premises to be used as a postoffice.

Kill Worms in Children with Wilder's Mothers Worm Syrup.

Don't Shake with Chills or Burn with Fever. Wilder's Chill Tonic is the sure cure.

All kinds of blood and skin diseases cured with Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

Does death end all? Well, no; but Wilder's Stomach Bitters ends all indigestion, constipation and biliousness.

Send your address and 3 cent stamp to A. V. Paine, Louisville, Ky., for set of beautiful picture cards.

Go West—but don't go without a bottle of Wilder's Chill Tonic—a guaranteed cure for Chills and Fever.

Clanton Male and Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution were resumed on Monday, October 8th, and will continue for nine months. The course of instruction is divided into three departments, with the following rates of tuition:

Primary (per month)	\$1.50
Intermediate	2.00
Academic	3.00
No deduction for absences, except in cases of protracted sickness.	
The patronage of the public earnestly solicited.	
W. C. CARPENTER, Principal.	
Oct. 11, 1883.	

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Julia Asberry, Complainant vs. Louis Asberry, Respondent.

In Chancery at Clanton.

In this case, it appearing from an affidavit on file, that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that he resides in Nashville, State of Tennessee. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the CHILTON VIEW, a newspaper published in Clanton, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring Louis Asberry, the said defendant to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the bill of complaint, on or before the 28th day of November next, or the same will be taken as confessed against him.

Done at office, this 23rd day of October, 1883. W. E. STEWART, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2624.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 9th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, on Nov. 24th, 1883, viz: Charles Q. Ingram, Homestead 14475 for the s. 1 of n. e. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4 section 28 township 21 n. r. 11 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James D. McGee, Thomas N. Lawrence, Henry Beards, William S. Lawrence, all of Maplesville, Ala.

Oct. 11. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2623.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 9th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., Nov. 24th, 1883, viz: Mary A. Chambers homestead 9543 for the n. 1/2 of s. 1 w. 1/4 of s. e. 1/4 section 8, township 20 n. range 13 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William R. White, Richard P. Kendrick, Robert M. Robuck, John Klenner, all of Maplesville, Ala.

Oct. 11. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

W. P. Brewer's

CASH PRICE LIST.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS:		
Plain Rail Sash (Glazed) Sash Blinds		
8x10 12 lights	2 1/2	\$1.00
10x12 "	2 1/2	1.15
10x14 "	2 1/2	1.25
10x16 "	2 1/2	1.40
10x18 "	2 1/2	1.55
10x20 "	2 1/2	1.75
10x12 8 lights	2 1/4	1.00
10x14 "	2 1/4	1.15
10x16 "	2 1/4	1.30
10x18 "	2 1/4	1.45
10x20 "	2 1/4	1.65
12x16 "	2 3/8	1.55
12x18 "	2 3/8	1.75
12x20 "	2 3/8	1.95
14x20 "	2 3/4	2.25
14x20 "	2 3/4	2.25

O. G. Four Panel Doors.

3 0x8	0	\$1.00
2 0x6	0	1.25
2 8x6	0	1.40
2 10x8	0	1.70
2 10x7	0	1.50
3 0x7	0	1.80
3 0x7	0	2.00
3 0x8	0	2.25
4 0x7	0	4.00
4 0x7	0	4.25
4 0x7	0	4.50
4 0x7	0	4.75
4 0x7	0	5.00
4 0x8	0	5.50

Subject to change without notice.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50
Preparatory " "	2.00
Intermediate " "	3.00
Academic " "	4.00
Music " "	3.00
Contingent fee per term	25

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month.

Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

A. B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. (Nov 16)

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m.	Selma	Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:58 "	Clanton	Lve. 5:33 "
" 1:10 "	Talladega	" 8:30 "
" 2:37 "	Anniston	" 2:37 "
" 4:50 p. m.	Rome	" 11:23 a. m.
" 6:30 "	Dalton	" 9:44 "
" 8:10 "	Cleveland	" 8:09 "
" 8:50 "	Chattanooga	" 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward Arr. 10:38 a. m. Selma Lv. 2:30 p. m. Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:58 " Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At Selma with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Clanton with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala. RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma. A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. mr 8-11. J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

T. M. TERNAN, Clanton, Ala.

Wherever Consumption prevails there Wilder's Wild Cherry is needed. It never fails to cure.

"The birds make two feathers," and Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash make the blood pure and healthy.

Torn to pieces with Cough? Wilder's Wild Cherry will mend you up as new.

CHAS. H. SMITH,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

JEMISON, ALABAMA.

A good cable-screwed brogan \$1.35. A good ladies shoe good suit of clothes \$5.00. Woman's plow shoe 90 cents. bacco 35 cents per pound. Gents fine calf boot \$3.00.

A FRESH STOCK OF FANCY GROCERIES,

—AND—

A Full Line of Drugs.

Bagging and Ties on hand at \$1.20 per Bag.

Special contracts given out for hoops and poles.

A Large Stock of General Merchandise.

To be sold at low prices for "spot" cash.

Jemison, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK

—AT THE STORE OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. J. BROOKS

—AT VERBENA, ALA.—

Has the largest stock of goods ever

Chilton County, and does and will

sell them for less money.

All goods guaranteed as represented, and

no shoddy goods are kept.

I BUY COTTON AT MONTGOMERY PRICES, FREIGHT ON

AND PAY CASH FOR IT. NO BARTER. I HAVE

EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO BUY, AND WILL

BUY EVERYTHING YOU HAVE TO SELL,

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

COME EVERYBODY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

STORY & CAMP ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organs now manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone. FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship. FIRST-CLASS in Material. FIRST-CLASS in Everything. MODERATE in Price. WARRANTED for Five Years.

Every Organ of our manufacture is not only warranted for five years, but is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every particular. Our factory is one of the largest and most complete in the world, and all of our work is strictly first-class. We also have a full line of the leading Pianos, and can furnish any style at the lowest market price.

—We are desirous of introducing our Organs through out the South, and offer special inducements to Dealers and Agents. Good reliable men can make money handling our instruments. Exclusive territory given, and protection guaranteed. Write us for catalogues and information.

REFERENCES: Any Bank in St. Louis or Chicago.

STORY & CAMP,

808 NORTH FIFTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHICAGO BRANCH, 105 & 107 STATE STREET.



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CHILTON VIEW.
CLANTON, ALA., OCT. 25, 1883.
LOCAL DOTTINGS.
Col. R. H. Knox now has his office in the Aldridge building lately occupied by the VIEW.
The first Saturday in November is the day for the meeting of the county agricultural association.
Ayer's Newspaper Annual for 1883 is on our table. It is a neat and valuable work, and should be in the hands of business men generally.
A new stock of goods at W. M. Wilson's are selling at the very lowest prices and are selling rapidly. You will have to call early if you are choice.
We want to hear from our neighborhood correspondents often after this week, as there will be ample room for their communications.
Found—An umbrella, which the owner can get by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice.
Good rains have settled the dust very effectually since Sunday morning. It rained here all of Monday morning, and we also had a considerable shower on Sunday.
The firm of Street Walker & Doltle has "busted," so far as "these diggings" are concerned, and no one knows where they have gone. Business is too lively in our town to need their presence.
We understand that Prof. W. U. Arce has been appointed county superintendent of education, but have not learned as to whether he had qualified. We presume there will be no trouble in this respect.
On Tuesday, the Montgomery cotton market quotations stood: For middling 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4; low middling 9 1/4 @ 9 1/2. On the same day cotton was selling in Clanton at 9 1/4 @ 10 cents. You had better bring your cotton to Clanton.
We neglected to mention in our item on the fire at Jemison last week, that the residence of Mr. W. H. Skaggs was also burned. He saved his furniture, but lost some of his clothing and all of his kitchen vessels.
Brooks at Verbena sells you salt at \$1.25 per sack.
Brooks at Verbena sells you factory yarn at 80 cents per bunch.
Brooks at Verbena sells you everything in the same proportion as above articles.
Messrs. A. J. Gullahorn and B. H. Brown are the gentlemanly "knights of the yardstick" at Gullahorn Bros' new store. They are lively counter-jumpers, and can furnish a customer with anything in the way of general merchandise from a paper of pins to a suit of clothes or a house-keeping-outfit.
Some of our absent minded friends occasionally write to the Chilton Review. This paper is the VIEW without the "Re," and for the information of any who may wish to know, we will say that there is only one other paper published in the country, so far as we can ascertain, of which we are a namesake, and that is published in Washington, D. C.
Referring to the Pulpit After Eight Years of Illness—
Rev. James Allen—Dr. B. J. Baldwin.
Many are the blessings of surgery, but none are so great, nor so much appreciated, as that special skill which lifts the curtain of darkness from the blind, and restores the eyes which cannot see to the beauties and sublimities of light and nature. Two months ago Rev. James Allen, of this county was operated upon by Dr. B. J. Baldwin, of Montgomery. He had been totally blind for eight years, and had to be led wherever he went. For the last few weeks he has been visiting over the county and preaching to his old congregations, who are delighted to see him in the pulpit again. He is able to read the guest print, and says he will sing Dr. Baldwin's praises everlastingly.
Cowardly Shooting.
On last Saturday, as Mr. George W. Thrash was riding along the public road some few miles east of Jemison, in a wagon with his two little girls, he was fired upon by his neighbor, Anderson Glascock, with a rifle. The ball struck and crushed the lower portion of the skull, near the back of the neck, but did not penetrate the head. The wounded man was, however, rendered completely unconscious, and fell back on the bottom of the wagon. The little girls drove the wagon home, and informed their mother of the shooting. Thrash was taken up for dead, but revived after some hours, and it is thought that he will soon recover. We learn that he and Glascock had a misunderstanding in the purchase and sale of some land. Glascock has fled, and to present writing no clue had been discovered as to his whereabouts, and no efforts had been made to arrest him.
Our Jemison correspondent sends us this description of the fugitive: Anderson Glascock is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, rather thick set, weighing about 150 or 160 pounds, and when last seen had gray chin whiskers. He is about 35 years old.

1866. 1883.
Established Eighteen Years.
ADAMS & CALLIER,
—DIXIE, ALA.,—
—SUCCESSORS TO T. E. CALLIER.—
We have the Largest and Most Carefully Selected Stock of General Merchandise to be found in Chilton County.
SELMA AND MONTGOMERY PRICES DUPLICATED WHEN GOODS ARE PURCHASED IN SAME QUANTITIES.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COTTON, PRODUCE, SHINGLES, &C., &C.,
FULL WEIGHT, COUNT AND MEASURE GUARANTEED!
—Call and See for Yourselves.—
Adams & Callier.
Dixie, Ala., October 18, 1883.

NEW STORE!
and a new stock of goods!
BELL & SON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—
We have come to Clanton with the intention of establishing a first-class trade. We shall carry out this intention, and to do so we are prepared to sell our goods at Montgomery prices. We have in stock: Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear, and in fact everything usually kept in a GENERAL SUPPLY STORE.
We sell calico at 5 cents per yard. Coffee 8 pounds for \$1.00. Sugar 10 pounds for \$1. Meat 8 cents per pound. A Fresh Stock of Groceries, and everything the family needs. Hardware of all descriptions. Bagging and Ties to farmers cheaper than can be had anywhere else in Chilton county.
We sell our goods for "spot" cash, and will pay the highest market price for cotton and country produce.
Give us a trial. We will do what we say.
Respectfully,
oct4 **BELL & SON.**

NOTICE NO. 2527.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on December 1st, 1883, viz: Jesse G. Jones, Homestead 10877 for the n w 1/4 of n w 1/4 of s e 1/4 of n w 1/4, section 26, township 21 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward T. Connel, Thomas P. Connell, David C. Roy, Harvey Connell, all of Verbena, Ala. oct25 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

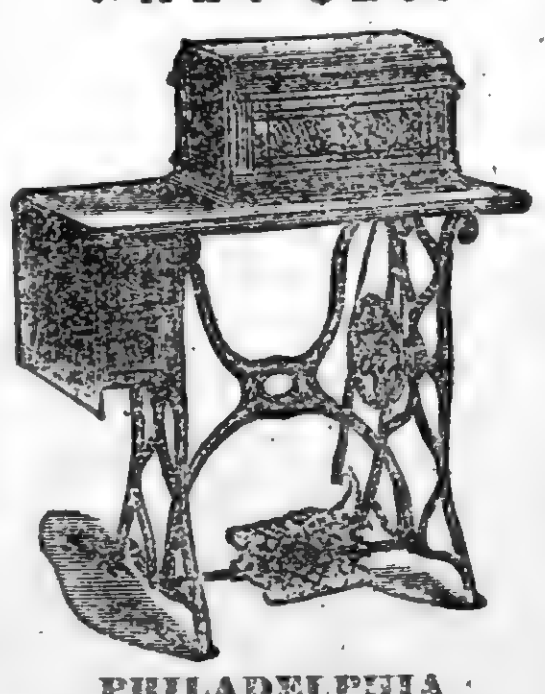
Brooks at Verbena, sells you a star Batchelle Brogan for \$1.25.
Brooks at Verbena, sells you Tallassee A. A. sheeting at seven cents.
W. M. Wilson will sell you goods cheap, and buy your cotton at the highest market price.
W. M. Wilson is a farmer's son, and knows what a farmer needs. Call on him.
A young man is made better by a sister's love and Fever and Ague are cured by Wilder's Chill Tonic—also Catarrh and periodical disorders.

New Store! New Goods!
J. W. GULLAHORN & BROTHER
Having again resumed the carrying on of a general mercantile business in Clanton, and in addition to their **LUMBER BUSINESS,** are pleased to inform the public that they have now in store at their old stand **THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF General Merchandise** ever brought to Chilton county, and which they are offering at **THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!**
This stock consists in part of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear and Furnishing Goods, and everything usually kept in a first-class dry goods store.
We have the largest and best selected stock of **GROCERIES** EVER SEEN IN CLANTON. **Farming Implements and Hardware** Of all kinds and description.
Our goods are all new, bought from first hands and at the very lowest cash prices. We respectfully ask an inspection of our goods and prices, and guarantee satisfaction to our patrons.
Highest Prices Paid for Cotton and Country Produce.
Respectfully,
J. W. GULLAHORN & BRO.
Clanton, Ala., Sept. 20, 1883.

MORTGAGE SALE.
In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by S. A. Blasingame, on the 17th day of December, 1880, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 10th day of November, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s e 1/4 of n e 1/4 of s e 1/4 of n w 1/4 of s e 1/4 of section 26, and s e 1/4 of s e 1/4 of section 31, all of township 20 north, range 15 east, situated in Chilton county, Ala., for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage. Dated this 21st day of August, 1883. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.
By **CULLMAN & SMITH,** Attorneys.
CLANTON, ALA.

H. Houpt,
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.
FIRST AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.
NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.
Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Over 25 years experience.
I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
nov10-4f **REV. J. G. GURLEY.**

BRADFIELD'S
THREE GREAT REMEDIES!
Bradfield's Female Regulator
Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Partial Prolapsus. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!
Holmes' Liniment.
Is an INESTIMABLE BOON to all child bearing-women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true **MOTHER'S FRIEND.** When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!
Pryor's Ointment
Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!
For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer
June21 **J. BRADFIELD,**
108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.
ONLY \$20.



PHILADELPHIA
Singer Machine.
Equal to any Singer in the Market.
The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address **CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.,** No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn.
Surveyor's Notice.
I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.
H. R. ATCHINSON,
Madisonville, Ala.
n23

ATTENTION!
A He goes out every year that this FACTORY has stopped. WHENEVER WE STOP WE WILL LET YOU KNOW. Bring in or send your wool and we will do our best to please you. Mark your wool to **E. G. WALKER,** aug 16-5m Montevallo, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 2584.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 6th, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on November 17th, 1883, viz: Wilson L. Weaver, Homestead 14706 for the n w 1/4 of n w 1/4 of section 34, township 20 north, range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Jessie L. Williams, of Randolph Ala., Augustus Wilcox, John Owsley, Sidney B. Chandler, of Callville, Ala. oct11 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE.
All parties indebted to me, either by note, mortgage, or open account, payment of which falls due on the first day of October, prox., are requested to come forward and settle by the 20th of October, for their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, as I stand in need of the money.

New Goods! New Goods!
WELLMAN & CO.'S
"Louisville Clothing House"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
—DEALERS IN—
Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Bottom Prices at Last!
"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-4f

WILDER'S
The three gigantic evils of civilized man are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. **EDWARD VALDER'S SANGAPARILLA** and **POTASH** completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these affections; they increase and maintain the secretions healthy. Scrofula, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia, monials pour in upon him for their won-derful restorative and strengthening effects from sufferers who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of SCROFULA, TUBERCLE, its effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases. **AND POTASH.**
may3] **FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.**

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.
JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.,
A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.
MRS. E. C. LAWRENCE, ASSISTANT.
The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September the 10th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the **RATES OF TUITION:**
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Intermediate " " 2.00.
Common School " " 2.50.
Academic " " 3.00.
Music " " 3.00.
PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.
Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at reasonable rates.
At a full meeting of the board of trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved 1st. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as Principal of Jemison Academy.
2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and the patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.
3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can entrust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business.
For further information, call on or address **A. ERASMUS BURNS,** July 1883 Jemison, Ala.

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.
G. W. DERAMUS,
—JEMISON, ALA.—
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.
June7-6m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup** for Children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures the stomach and bowels, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR
I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lines are, will please give me an opportunity of surveying for them. If I do not give satisfaction, I will give a refund of the survey fee. **J. L. WILLIAMS,** County Surveyor, Clanton, Ala. Nov24-4f

If you want a good time and one you will enjoy, call on **W. M. Wilson** at Clanton, Ala.

L & N
(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.)
THE GREAT
Through Trunk Line
Without Change and with Speed Unrivaled
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
From New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, to **NORTH, EAST & WEST**
PULLMAN CARS Without change to Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, with but one change to all **NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.**
THROUGH COACHES
From Chattanooga and Nashville to St. Louis, connecting direct for Cities in the Northwest.
EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the line of this road will receive special low rates.
See Agents of this Company for rates, routes, etc., or write **C. P. ATKINS, G. P. & T. A.,** Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS
TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.
From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Headache, constipation, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having accumulated some dirty, phlegmy, mucus at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the liver. As liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the kidneys and bladder also prompts removing all impurities through these three "sewer-pipes" of the system, "promotes" appetite, sound digestion, regular action, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping or looseness with daily work and a pleasant habit.
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
ITS EFFECTS LIKE A NEW MAN.
"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried two different kinds of pills, and **TUTT'S** are the first that have done me any good. They have cleared me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural strength. I feel like a new man."
W. D. EDWARDS, Fairbairn, O.
Sold everywhere, 25c. O.R., (4 Murray St., N.Y.)

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLAZED BLACK, by simple application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL REMEDIES FREE.
sep27 1y

NOTICE NO. 2615.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 4, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on November 17th, 1883, viz: James Giddens, Homestead 7610 for the n e 1/4 of s e 1/4 of section 18, township 22 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: D. Z. Marchant, G. W. Armstrong, David Compton, and Mark Glascock, all of Randolph Ala. oct11 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

ONLY A SISTER TO HIM

He lifted his face in the starlight dim,
And all that he saw was a crowd, dim,
And the stars that twinkled look like fire,
Like the phosphor gleams of a fire,
The new moon hung in the sky like the horn of a
And was crooked.

The brook oozed over the slimy stones
From stagnant pools in the meadow marsh;
Or it crooned along with plaintive moans,
And the song of the whip-poor-will was
hark.

He jabbed his ribs on the clumsy stile,
For dark as pitch was the dusky lane;
And his lips curled in a bitter smile,
As he gazed the weeds with a spiteful cane.

Rough and ugly and long was the way,
The skies were dull and the earth was cold,
He hated the night and he dreaded the day,
And his heart seemed a hundred centuries
old.

With the dirge of his sighs he timed his tread,
As one who pondereth bitter things;
But he only whispered, with drooping head,
And a heart that wondered—"Kicked by
fings!"

ROBERT J. BUNSTRA

Tom Netlin.

A STORY OF EARLY LIFE IN ARKANSAS.

[From the Arkansas Traveler.]

Everybody in the Hickory Flat district regarded Tom Netlin as one of the bravest men in Arkansas. Tom's reputation, though, was not confined to the district alone, but nearly every man in the State had heard of his peculiar bravery. He was a duelist of a most singular pattern. He always managed to be challenged and then he never failed to kill his adversary. He was a man of some education, but anyone could see that he was vicious and brutal. His whole aim in life seemed to be bloodshed. He talked of nothing but fighting, and whenever he heard of a man who had distinguished himself by any courageous act, he would seek a quarrel with him, provoke a challenge and end the matter by killing him. On one occasion he became involved in a quarrel with Sam Polwell, a cool man of dauntless determination and unerring aim with the rifle. Polwell challenged Netlin. The combatants were to throw up, "wet or dry," for the first shot, distance thirty steps. Polwell won the first shot, Netlin, not in the least disconcerted, said:

"I know that you are a crack shot and it is certain death to face you. I have one request to make, and I feel that a man so brave as we all know you to be, cannot refuse one who stands with both feet on the edge of the grave."

"Name it," Polwell replied.

"I have a perfect horror of being wounded. The request is, and I have made it of several men, that you will aim at my heart."

"Your request is granted. I think that I understand anatomy sufficiently to know the location of the heart, and I think that I can shoot well enough to send a bullet through that highly necessary organ," and he smiled as he took position and cocked his gun.

Netlin smiled in return, bowed to his friends, and took his place.

"Ready, aim, fire!"

"Great God!" Polwell exclaimed. "Is it possible that I missed him?"

Netlin stood like a statue. "I think you have missed me," he said advancing. "You must be a little nervous. I fear that you have allowed my reputation to interfere with your aim. Are you ready?"

"Yes, sir."

"Take the witness stand."

"Yes, in the court of eternity," Polwell replied, as he turned and approached the fatal spot.

"Where do you want the ball? In the right eye for deceiving you?"

"No, not in my eye, for it would be unpleasant. The eye is a delicate organ. Better put it in my heart."

"All right."

"Ready, aim, fire!"

Polwell fell, shot through the heart. He didn't groan.

A brother of the dead man, Abe Polwell, approached Netlin, and said:

"I think that you are a big coward and a dog, sir," and he slapped Netlin's face.

The people stood aghast at such rashness.

"I see that you wish to share your brother's fate, young fellow."

"And I say that you are a coward. Here, wet or dry," and he took up a chip and spat on it.

"You are shoving this thing, young fellow."

"Wet or dry?"

"I warn you to desist."

"Wet or dry?"

"Wet, you fool."

The chip came down dry. Netlin took it.

"Wet or dry?"

"Dry," Polwell replied.

"Dry it is. You have the first shot. By the way, it is said that you are a marksman of wonderful accuracy, even better than your unfortunate brother could ever have hoped of being. I am unfortunate in being beaten for the first shot, and I must request you, as I did your brother, to shoot at my heart. Will you promise?"

"Go on. I'll kill you dead enough."

"But that's not the question, I make a request."

"Take the witness stand," Polwell said, in sarcastic imitation of his adversary.

"Will you promise to shoot at my heart?"

Nothing else will suit you.

Netlin took his stand. Polwell leveled his gun.

"Ready, aim—fire."

At the report of the gun, Netlin recoiled, staggered and fell. The entire party rushed to him. There was a hole in his shirt, just over his heart, but no blood flowed. They tore away his clothes, and then followed exclamations of disgust. Closely fitting his body, Netlin wore a sheet of iron, so perfectly arranged that it had never in the least hindered his movements less easy than if he had not worn the life-protecting device. This was why he had always requested his antagonists to aim at his heart. The bullets of the two brothers had struck in the same place, "indenting" the iron into the flesh. This was the cause of his fall. He soon revived, and when it dawned upon him that the secret of his courage had been discovered, he attempted to sneak away, but Polwell stopped him, and turning to the astonished spectators said:

"Gentlemen, what shall we do with this red-handed murderer? For years he has been regarded as the bravest man in Arkansas; his very cowardice—aim at my heart—being taken for the resignation of cool and calculating bravery. I do not think that any punishment is severe enough. I see a justice of the peace among you. Rather a strange place for him, but he is here, nevertheless. I now move that the justice at once organize a court, and that by the consent of the citizens here assembled, he have power to enforce the extreme penalty of the law, and that if the death sentence be pronounced, a committee of five shall decide as to the mode of administering the demands of the sentence."

The motion was unanimously carried, and the old magistrate took his place behind a stump, called for order, and said:

"Gentlemen, you've all seen fit to invest me with strong and peculiar powers. Individuals make communities, communities make counties, counties make States, and States make governments, so I shall therefore consider that I am legally appointed to the important place. Being vested with so much power, I feel that—hold the prisoner, there—I have the right to say how this trial shall be conducted. That ain't no use of a jury, 'cause all of you air intelligent men. No sarcasm on our institutions intended, but it is a mighty hard matter to form a jury out of sensible timber; therefore I will take this case in chancery an' proceed at once to begin the trial. Hold the prisoner. This man, or I will say this here pretense of a man, has lived amongst us with no other thought than to be known as a desperate character. He wanted blood for breakfast, human life for dinner, an' a combination of the two, a sort of cold man roast, as it were, for supper."

"For years we have been tryin' to climb outen his way, an' I think that he has at times skered me was an' made me sift sand an' lift clay faster than any other human bein' could a done. He married my daughter, as you all know, but this makes me more fitten to set in judgment on him an' a blame sight more anxious to make him suffer in the flesh. At church an' at any other religious gatherin', I may be a little below par, but on an occasion of this kind, even the rashest man can't accuse me of bein' a slouch. The pints agin the prisoner at the bar are many, while the pints in his favor are mighty scarce. Now we'll weigh 'em, and he balanced a stick across his fore finger. "Now this end is fur an' this one agin. Here's the pints agin," and he took up a chip, "an' here's the pints fur," and he took up a small piece of bark.

"The agin is the heaviest an' it is my duty as well as my pleasure to state that the trial has gone agin' the prisoner at the bar, and that it is the duty of the committee which I shall appoint—hold the prisoner—to decide upon the manner by which the aforesaid unfortunate but vicious victim must die. I appoint Wet Aikens, Ned Pulgin, John Hattie, Eli Moffat, an' Thomas Higlin.

The committee held a brief consultation and decided that Netlin should die by the rope. The wretch begged piteously, but there was no pity in the men who held in sacred charge the execution of the sentence. As no rope was handy, they wound a grape vine around his neck, and let him struggle and choke his way into eternity.

Two Curious Things.

They said it was a curious circumstance that two men from New York, two from Boston and two from Philadelphia should all meet at the same hotel in Colorado. In fact, the six sat in a row on the verandah, all smoking, when a native came up and said:

"Gentlemen, I have discovered a new silver mine which beats anything in the country. There are a thousand tons of ore in sight, and the assay says it's 65 per cent. pure quill. I want to get my dying wife out of this climate, and I'll sell the mine to any of you for \$5,000."

Then the other curious thing happened. Not one of the six men replied a word. Not one of them even looked up. Not one of them seemed to care a continental whether his old ore assayed 15 or 25 per cent. They had all "been there."

Then is the worst thing on the fall of a feather. With no navy to speak of, its officers should look modern.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A first-class summer resort is one at which the cottagers will not speak to the hotel guests. A second-class resort is one at which the hotel guests will not speak to the cottagers. A third-class resort is one at which every one tries to have a good time. — Philadelphia Chronicle.

THE POPULAR THEORY THAT the contentions in the cross-section of a tree show its age need not be shaken by a recent argument to the contrary, according to an Ohio lawyer's letter on the subject. "In the trial of a large number of land grant cases," he says, "it very frequently became important to show the date of survey. This was shown by the endorsement on the document, and corroborated by an examination of the marks on the line and corner trees of the survey. These marks invariably left a scar, which, to the practical surveyor, was readily detected, even after the lapse of sixty years. By 'blocking' the tree and counting from the back made by the surveyor to the outside of the tree, it invariably corresponded with the dates as they appeared upon the returns made by the surveyor."

A PARIS JOURNAL TELLS THAT a New Yorker, whom it names, on coming into the possession of five thousand dollars, from the estate of a dead uncle, devoted it to playing bacarat; that he enjoyed a most wonderful run of good luck; that he broke bank after bank in the French capital until the doors of those that remained insolvent were closed defensively against him, and that a year of this prosperous gambling made him the possessor of half a million. He returned to N. Y. city, and took fine quarters in a leading hotel. A year passed, and he did nothing but spend money lavishly. He went back to Paris last winter, and made a fresh onslaught on the gambling bells. This time the conditions of luck were reversed. His was bad, and the gamblers' was good. He lost as rapidly and steadily as previously he had won, and now he is without anything.

A TROY EDITOR WENT INTO the tailoring establishment of a German to order a suit of clothes. After the cloth had been selected and the measure taken, the tailor demanded a deposit as a guarantee that the customer would come for the goods. To this the editor demurred, saying that he did not know the tailor any better than the latter knew him. After some little conversation the German, however, waived the deposit, and the clothes were made. When our genial news editor called and paid cash down for the suit, the German was so delighted that he asked his customer to go out and take a drink with him. The editor, of course, declined, saying he did not drink; whereupon a gleam of satisfaction and intelligence combined shot across the tailor's countenance, as he exclaimed: "Dot's de reason vy you pay for de clothes so quick as you got 'em."

No Vacation.

Acting Postmaster-General Hutton says that as the appropriations for the free-delivery service are insufficient for current and ordinary and reasonable demands upon it for additional carriers and promotions of carriers and incidental expenses, the application for leave of absence for carriers must be declined at least till Congress provides in the appropriation a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of granting a vacation to so large a body of men. When this is done, the Department will be pleased to grant the carriers the deserved and greatly needed relief.

Act and speak to your servants as you would wish others to do if you were a servant.

One Of The Elect.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The Plain Dealer reports that Hon. Martin A. Foran, congressman elect from the Cleveland, Ohio, district, has used St. Jacobs Oil in his family and has always found it safe and reliable, and it afforded him great relief to a lame knee.

All censure of them is oblique praise of self. It is misused to show how much given satisfaction. It has all the invidiousness of self-praise and all the reproach of falsehood. — Addison.

An invaluable strengthener for the nerves, muscles and digestive organs, producing strength and appetite, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Men are never so ridiculous for the qualities they have as for those they affect to have. — Charon.

Rev. W. B. Smith, Grafton, Mass., says: "I have derived benefit from using Brown's Iron Bitters for a low state of blood."

Contentment is a pearl of great price, and whoever procures it at the expense of ten thousand desires, makes a wise and happy purchase. — Balguy.

FLORENCE, GA. Dr. W. B. Prather, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters have given satisfaction in every instance I have known it used."

A false friend is like the shadow on a sundial—appearing in sunshine and vanishing in shade.

LADIES' children's bones & shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used. Embroidery is worn on everything, and every kind is made.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure and will cure Headache of all kinds, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Proved and endorsed by physicians.

High standing collars are still worn fastened with a small jeweled stud.

One of the features of dress trimmings is the cutting of the edges of skirts and tunics into furrows, vandykes and scallops.

Read This.

The Army and Navy Liniment takes the soreness out of sprains, ringbone, splint or corn, and arrests their growth. Cures colic, scratches and other diseases. Good for man or beast. For sale by all druggists.

Moorish caps of cardinal are worn by little girls.

Carbs-linea.

The winter blast is stern and cold, Yet summer has its harvest gold; And the baldest head that ever was seen, Can be covered well with Carboline.

Long gamblotted embroidered gloves of suede are worn for driving, shopping and with walking costumes.

Hon. H. C. Crosthwaite, Jersey City, says: "I suffered with rheumatism for years; unable to leave the house for months; tried almost everything without relief; finally took Dr. Elmore's R-G., which soon cured me."

Ladies' long cloth coats reach to within four inches of the bottom of the skirt beneath them, and are trimmed with a band of fur five inches wide across the back; a narrower band up the fronts and around the sleeves.

MENEMAN'S peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing the most nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all conditions of nervous exhaustion, over-work or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Cawell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, N. Y. Sold by druggists.

Tulle, in delicate shades such as pale pink, blue, green and yellow, will be the favorite ball dresses for young ladies this winter. They will be generally trimmed with garlands of roses or some small dainty flow.

Something Remarkable.

(From the Standard.)

A remarkable cure: A lady, seventy-six years of age, walks this summer for the first time in years. A case that was given up by the physicians. Her friends and relatives had given up in despair of her ever getting out again. JULIA H. BUNDOON, of 45 Maple street, Bridgeport, Conn., recently said to a representative of this paper, when questioned about the case of her mother: "I can testify that the cure was due to Hunt's Remedy. My mother, who is seventy-six years of age, has for over thirty years been afflicted with kidney, liver and heart diseases, which has confined her to the house most of the time; and to a host of other troubles, about three years ago dropsy in its worst form set in. We had three doctors, who did all they could for her with little success, as she grew rapidly worse, and death seemed inevitable. At times her body and limbs would be swollen nearly twice their usual size. Her physicians gave her up, saying they could do nothing more for her. She was also given up by her friends. Having heard of Hunt's Remedy, I purchased a bottle of it, and after taking a few doses, the remarkable cure it had made in similar cases, we thought as a last hope we would try it, and to the great astonishment of us all (doctors included) she began to improve, and in a very short time the swellings left her entire body; the many aches and pains from which she suffered she knows no more. She has walked out this summer for the first time in years, and is comfortable as can be expected for a woman of her years. We all feel that we owe much to God's mercy and Hunt's Remedy."

The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. From art it is and it will in turn look only upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion, and so let all young persons take their choice. — Truicary.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSEY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Will keep in perfect condition for years. Beware of cheap imitations. The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Incorporated in U. S. A.) New York, N. Y.

TO SPECULATORS.

R. LINDBLOM & CO., N. G. MILLER & CO., 37 Chambers Street, New York.

GRAIN & PROVISION BROKERS.

Members of all prominent Produce Exchanges in New York, Chicago, London and Liverpool. We have exclusive private telegraph wire between Chicago and New York. Send for circulars containing particulars. R. LINDBLOM & CO., Chicago.

OPIMUM HABIT Cured Painlessly.

The Medicine used for a small margin above the common price. All cases treated by this medicine. Particulars address Dr. S. B. COLLINS, 14 Parle, Ind.

WATCHES.

Don't buy until you find out the new improvements. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO., Atlanta, Ga.

AN OPTICAL WONDER.

A NEW, original, cheap lantern, for projecting and enlarging photographs, chrome curds, orange pictures and slides. Write for full and free descriptive circular. MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., Box 28, N. Y. City, N. Y.

CATALOGUE OF BEST BOOKS FOR AGENTS.

Heaven, 22 1/2 Cents; Paradise, 12 1/2 Cents; Hell, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Pompeii, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Jerusalem, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Babylon, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Nineveh, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Tyre, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Sidon, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Carthage, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Corinth, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Rome, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Jerusalem, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Babylon, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Nineveh, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Tyre, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Sidon, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Carthage, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Corinth, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Rome, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Jerusalem, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Babylon, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Nineveh, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Tyre, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Sidon, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Carthage, 12 1/2 Cents; The Last Days of Corinth, 12 1/2 Cents; 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ONLY A SISTER TO HIM

Netlin took his stand. Polwell looked at him. "Ready, aim, fire." At the report of the gun, Netlin recoiled, staggered and fell. The entire party rushed to him. There was a hole in his shirt, just over his heart, but no blood flowed. They tore away his clothes, and then followed exclamations of disgust. Closely fitting his body, Netlin wore a sheet of iron, so perfectly arranged that it had never in the least hindered his movements. He was not a man of iron, but a man of steel. He had not worn the life-protecting device. This was why he had always requested his antagonists to aim at his heart. The bullets of the two brothers had struck in the same place, "indenting" the iron into the flesh. This was the cause of his fall. He soon revived, and when it dawned upon him that the secret of his courage had been discovered, he attempted to sneak away, but Polwell stopped him, and turning to the astonished spectators said:

Tom Netlin.

A STORY OF EARLY LIFE IN ARKANSAS.

(From the Arkansas Traveler.)

Everybody in the Hickory Flat district regarded Tom Netlin as one of the bravest men in Arkansas. Tom's reputation, though, was not confined to the district alone, but nearly every man in the State had heard of his peculiar bravery. He was a duelist of a most singular pattern. He always managed to be challenged and then he never failed to kill his adversary. He was a man of some education, but anyone could see that he was vicious and brutal. His whole aim in life seemed to be bloodshed. He talked of nothing but fighting, and whenever he heard of a man who had distinguished himself by any courageous act, he would seek a quarrel with him, provoke a challenge and end the matter by killing him. On one occasion he became involved in a quarrel with Sam Polwell, a cool man of dauntless determination and unerring aim with the rifle. Polwell challenged Netlin. The combatants were to throw up, "wet or dry," for the first shot, distance thirty steps. Polwell won the first shot. Netlin, not in the least disconcerted, said:

"I know that you are a crack shot and it is certain death to face you. I have one request to make, and I feel that a man as brave as we all know you to be, cannot refuse one who stands with both feet on the edge of the grave."

"Name it," Polwell replied.

"I have a perfect horror of being wounded. The request is, and I have made it of several men, that you will aim at my heart."

"Your request is granted. I think that I understand anatomy sufficiently to know the location of the heart, and I think that I can shoot well enough to send a bullet through that highly necessary organ," and he smiled as he took position and cocked his gun.

Netlin smiled in return, bowed to his friends, and took his place.

"Ready, aim, fire!"

"Great God!" Polwell exclaimed. "Is it possible that I missed him?"

Netlin stood like a statue. "I think you have missed me," he said advancing.

"You must be a little nervous. I fear that you have allowed my reputation to interfere with your aim. Are you ready?"

"Yes, sir."

"Take the witness stand."

"Yes, in the court of eternity," Polwell replied, as he turned and approached the fatal spot.

"Where do you want the ball? In the right eye for deceiving you?"

"No, not in my eye, for it would be unnecessary. The eye is a delicate organ. Better put it in my heart."

"All right."

"Ready, aim, fire!"

Polwell fell, shot through the heart. He didn't groan.

A brother of the dead man, Abe Polwell, approached Netlin, and said:

"I think that you are a big coward and a dog, sir," and he slapped Netlin's face.

The people stood aghast at such rashness.

"I see that you wish to share your brother's fate, young fellow."

"And I say that you are a coward. Here, wet or dry," and he took up a chip and spat on it.

"You are shoving this thing, young fellow."

"Wet or dry?"

"I warn you to desist."

"Wet or dry?"

"Wet, you fool."

The chip came down dry. Netlin took it.

"Wet or dry?"

"Dry," Polwell replied.

"Dry it is. You have the first shot. By the way, it is said that you are a marksman of wonderful accuracy, even better than your unfortunate brother could ever have hoped of being. I am unfortunate in being beaten for the first shot, and I must request you, as I did your brother, to shoot at my heart. Will you promise?"

"Go on. I'll kill you dead enough."

"But that's not the question, I make a request."

"Take the witness stand," Polwell said, in sarcastic imitation of his adversary.

"Will you promise to shoot at my heart?"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

One of the features of dress trimmings is the cutting of the edges of skirts and tunics into turtles, vandykes and scallops.

Read This.

The Army and Navy Liniment takes the aches out of aching joints, sprains, cuts, and abrasions, and cures rheumatism, colic, scratches and other diseases. Good for man or beast. For sale by all druggists.

Moorish caps of cardinal are worn by little girls.

Carbs-bites.

The winter blast is stern and cold. Yet summer has its harvest gold. And the baldest head that ever was seen, can be covered well with Carbolino.

Long gauntleted embroidered gloves of suede are worn for driving, shopping and with walking costumes.

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Inserts.	3 m.	10 m.	12 m.
First	\$ 5.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 11.25
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Eighth	22.50	33.00	50.00
Ninth	25.00	36.00	55.00
Tenth	27.50	39.00	60.00

THE UNDER DOG.

I know that the world—that the great big world—
From the peasant up to the king;
Has a different tale from the tale I tell,
And a different song to sing.
But for me, and I care not a single fig
If they say I am wrong or I'm right;
I shall always go in for the weaker dog,
The under dog in the fight.

I know that the world—that the great big world—
Will never a moment s—
To see which dog may be in fault,
But will shout for the dog on top.
But for me—I never shall pause to ask
Which dog may be in the right;
For my heart will beat, while it beats at all,
For the under dog in the fight.

Perchance what I've said were better not said,
Or 'twere better I said it incoog.
But with heart and with glass filled shook to the brim,
Here is luck to the bottom dog.

DAVID BARKER.

Rachel Cheal,

THE FAIR MAID OF CHERBURY.

"Only one more voyage, Rachel."
"Oh, but coffin-ships, Harry! The
dead haunts me!"

"But only one more run, my bonny
girl! Just to Aberdeen in ballast, an'
back again to Harwich with granite afore
we know we've been out! Then we
shan't have to start life in debt, lass;
every penny o' the share in George's
boat'll be paid up; an' the little craft
from that time for'ard shall keep a good
thatch over our heads, an' a side o'
bacon in the kitchen, an' a pig in the
sty—a real Barksheer, my pretty one!"

The ring of solid comfort in this last
allusion momentarily displaces all grue-
some thoughts. The rosiest pair of lips
in Cherbury are put up trustfully, to be
kissed with a vigor which only a young
sailor, due aboard his ship within two
fleeting hours, is capable of imparting
to the salutation. After this there is a
delightful pause, while the August sun-
shine, filtering its way between the
mossy piles of Cherbury Jetty, beneath
which the lovers stand, surrounds their
figures with a golden halo.

"What's that they tell me about Farm-
er Gordon havin' been so often up at
you, mother's while I was away, last
winter?" suddenly demands the young
sailor.

"Of course there's nowt in it,
sweetheart; but I don't like to hear, as I
did the other night, the names o' Tom
Gordon an' Rachel Cheal bein' coupled
together so free-and-easy like—although
Tom is old enough to be your father."

For a moment Rachel gazes into her
lover's face in bewilderment; then, clasp-
ing his hand in both of hers, leans back
against a weather-beaten bulkhead,
while musical laughter ripples from her
rosy lips.

"Oh! but where have your eyes been,
Harry, my man?" she asks, as soon
as she is able to speak; then she
continues, very demurely, "As thou
sayest, lad, he is often up at mother's;
an' he is old enough, an' to spare, to be
my father; an'—"

"Let him bide, my lass; let him bide.
I can trust thee with any man o' 'em
all," interrupts her lover, impatiently,
as he hurriedly glances off to the foot of
the lane which leads down to Cherbury
Cove. "Here be George, an' little Jim,
an' your Uncle Humphrey; an' that
means it's dead low water, an' I must
cliff off at once if I'm to make Harwich
this mornin'." God bless thee, my pretty
one! And he holds her to his heart in a
clinging embrace, while a stentorian
shout for "Harry-y! Harry Reo-e-e-o!"
awakens the echo of the cove.

"Aye, aye; George! aye, aye!" cries
Harry in response. Then the two lov-
ers emerge from the seclusion of the
jetty, and join the group on the fore-
shore; and, after a hurried greeting,
Harry puts off with George and little
Jim in the boat with hopeful allusion
has already been made, an' slips away
before a gentle breeze from the north-
west in the direction of Harwich Har-
bor. It is not until the little craft has
rounded Cherbury Point, and is lost to
view, that Rachel's chief concern ceases
to flutter in the air, and Rachel herself
consents to turn an' retraces her steps
to the village.

The Cheals of a family of which
Cherbury has occasion to feel proud.
Humphrey, a storian of Her Majesty's
Coast-Guards a man who, holding his
own life cheap, has again and again vol-
untarily encountered death's peril at hu-
manity's call, and is known and respected
throughout the whole county. Though
now upon sixty years of age, he is on his
feet as good as any of the younger men
in the village, and for many years has
been a pillar of strength to the com-
munity.

What eventually became of the poor,
painfully-produced sheet no one living
knows. Possibly the drunken tatterde-
mation to whom it was handed—a Span-
ish half-caste—put it to practical use as
a cigarette-paper, and its rhapsodies,
like many other lovers' rhapsodies,
drifted away in smoke; more probably
it lies embedded in the greasy lining of
his jacket to this day. One thing is
certain; that it never reached the sup-
pliant hand stretched forth to receive it,
or brought relief to the soul famishing
for news in the little old-world village
beyond the Atlantic.

From Valparaiso, the ship at length
returns to Lisbon with copper-ore, and
from Lisbon she starts with a general
cargo for—word most musical to one, at
least, of the crew—Ipawich. Once more
in the Downs, where she lies three days
wind-bound, English newspapers are
received aboard; and in one of these, in
a column devoted to local intelligence, a
young sailor spells out, amongst other
items, that a marriage has been solemn-
ized, just three weeks previously, be-
tween one Thomas Gordon and one
Rachel Cheal.

And the fair maid of Cherbury—what
of her? Verily she, too, like her lover,
has passed through the Valley of the
Shadow of Death, as her wasted face and
great lustrous eyes bear record. Day
in, day out, fair weather or foul, she
must needs stray aimlessly to the beach
where the last kiss lingered upon her
cheek, and the last good-bye was whis-
pered. She is never alone. Honest
Humphrey—broken in spirit now, and
bowed with grief, yet loving his poor
shorn lamb still more tenderly than of
yore—is ever at her side; and to mur-
mured questions—the expression of pas-
sionate yearning that is within her as she
gazes beyond the waters of the bay and
beyond the horizon—will give answer in
softened words, hopeless himself, yet re-
luctant to crush the last fluttering ves-
tiges of hope.

It is in the gladsome sunshine of a
young May morning that a gallant ship,
which has voyaged from afar, bears up
in Harwich roadstead, and signals for a
pilot. Not long has she to wait for a
response. A trim little craft comes
dancing over the waves like a white-
winged gull, and swings up gayly along-
side. In another minute George Cheal
has swung himself aboard, and little
Jim prepares to put about and return.

But on the deck of that gallant ship it
would seem, in good sooth, that the sea
has given up her dead; for stalwart
George, gazing with startled eye on a
face which greets his sight, staggers
back and grasps the taffrail for support.
Few words pass between the long-parted
friends; for their feelings are too deep
for utterance; but a moment or two af-
terward there is a will scream of
delight from alongside, for Harry Reed
has descended into the boat, and me-
chanically taken the tiller. A little
later the boy Jim has unlashed the arms
he has thrown about his old comrade's
neck, and scrambling forward strains
his eyes toward the harbor which the
little craft is now rapidly nearing, and
in a very fever of excitement imparts
the intelligence that Humphrey and Rachel
have come over from Cherbury, and are
awaiting his return.

Hailing of speech, mechanical of ac-
tion, stony-eyed as one who dreams,
Harry Reed sits with his hands on the
tiller, asking no questions; hearing
nothing beyond the quick throb of his
pulse, and the surging of the blood in
his ears. So the moments pass, and the
boat is brought up alongside the harbor
steps. Yet another brief interval, and
Harry has tumbled his way mechanically
up on to the pier; and a moment more
and he becomes suddenly conscious of
the approach of a woman's figure, of a
passionate cry in his ears, and of a half-
fainting form in his arms.

"Rachel, Rachel!" groans the strong
man in his agony, when his voice at
length comes to him, "couldn't thou not
have remained true to me even this
short while?"

Her fingers move over his face, as the
fingers of the blind move. "True,
Harry," she murmurs; "aye, true till
death!"

"True!" he cries, casting her from
him in a sudden frenzy of passion,
"when thou'rt married?"

"Married?" she whispers, gazing help-
lessly into his face. Then suddenly she
comprehends, and begins to laugh hy-
sterically and sob; and he, by some sub-
liminal intuition, suddenly comprehends also,
and, straining her to his heart, cries:
"Idiot that I have been! I was
blind—blind; but now I see!"

And all this time a gray-haired,
weather-beaten coast-guardman has
been looking round and about these two
central figures, yawning off as he ap-
proached, only to be drawn at last into
an amiable contest with them. What
further words may have been spoken, or
what further scenes may have followed,
is not recorded by the little group, who
were watching from the shore.

What eventually became of the poor,
painfully-produced sheet no one living
knows. Possibly the drunken tatterde-
mation to whom it was handed—a Span-
ish half-caste—put it to practical use as
a cigarette-paper, and its rhapsodies,
like many other lovers' rhapsodies,
drifted away in smoke; more probably
it lies embedded in the greasy lining of
his jacket to this day. One thing is
certain; that it never reached the sup-
pliant hand stretched forth to receive it,
or brought relief to the soul famishing
for news in the little old-world village
beyond the Atlantic.

From Valparaiso, the ship at length
returns to Lisbon with copper-ore, and
from Lisbon she starts with a general
cargo for—word most musical to one, at
least, of the crew—Ipawich. Once more
in the Downs, where she lies three days
wind-bound, English newspapers are
received aboard; and in one of these, in
a column devoted to local intelligence, a
young sailor spells out, amongst other
items, that a marriage has been solemn-
ized, just three weeks previously, be-
tween one Thomas Gordon and one
Rachel Cheal.

And the fair maid of Cherbury—what
of her? Verily she, too, like her lover,
has passed through the Valley of the
Shadow of Death, as her wasted face and
great lustrous eyes bear record. Day
in, day out, fair weather or foul, she
must needs stray aimlessly to the beach
where the last kiss lingered upon her
cheek, and the last good-bye was whis-
pered. She is never alone. Honest
Humphrey—broken in spirit now, and
bowed with grief, yet loving his poor
shorn lamb still more tenderly than of
yore—is ever at her side; and to mur-
mured questions—the expression of pas-
sionate yearning that is within her as she
gazes beyond the waters of the bay and
beyond the horizon—will give answer in
softened words, hopeless himself, yet re-
luctant to crush the last fluttering ves-
tiges of hope.

It is in the gladsome sunshine of a
young May morning that a gallant ship,
which has voyaged from afar, bears up
in Harwich roadstead, and signals for a
pilot. Not long has she to wait for a
response. A trim little craft comes
dancing over the waves like a white-
winged gull, and swings up gayly along-
side. In another minute George Cheal
has swung himself aboard, and little
Jim prepares to put about and return.

But on the deck of that gallant ship it
would seem, in good sooth, that the sea
has given up her dead; for stalwart
George, gazing with startled eye on a
face which greets his sight, staggers
back and grasps the taffrail for support.
Few words pass between the long-parted
friends; for their feelings are too deep
for utterance; but a moment or two af-
terward there is a will scream of
delight from alongside, for Harry Reed
has descended into the boat, and me-
chanically taken the tiller. A little
later the boy Jim has unlashed the arms
he has thrown about his old comrade's
neck, and scrambling forward strains
his eyes toward the harbor which the
little craft is now rapidly nearing, and
in a very fever of excitement imparts
the intelligence that Humphrey and Rachel
have come over from Cherbury, and are
awaiting his return.

Hailing of speech, mechanical of ac-
tion, stony-eyed as one who dreams,
Harry Reed sits with his hands on the
tiller, asking no questions; hearing
nothing beyond the quick throb of his
pulse, and the surging of the blood in
his ears. So the moments pass, and the
boat is brought up alongside the harbor
steps. Yet another brief interval, and
Harry has tumbled his way mechanically
up on to the pier; and a moment more
and he becomes suddenly conscious of
the approach of a woman's figure, of a
passionate cry in his ears, and of a half-
fainting form in his arms.

"Rachel, Rachel!" groans the strong
man in his agony, when his voice at
length comes to him, "couldn't thou not
have remained true to me even this
short while?"

Her fingers move over his face, as the
fingers of the blind move. "True,
Harry," she murmurs; "aye, true till
death!"

"True!" he cries, casting her from
him in a sudden frenzy of passion,
"when thou'rt married?"

"Married?" she whispers, gazing help-
lessly into his face. Then suddenly she
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The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL III.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

NO. 1.

on the first Wednesday of the month of
May, that they met; and the following
Wednesday, just before noon, the bells
of Cherbury Church rang out a glad-
some peal, and Rachel Cheal and Harry
Reed, kneeling side by side, turned over
a fresh page, and as man and wife com-
menced a new chapter of the great book
of their lives.

The Upper Berth.

One of the most difficult things in
this world, next to swimming the whirl-
pool of Niagara, is to get into the upper
berth in a sleeping car. It is a moving
and affecting spectacle to see the fat
and habitually dignified head of a family
laboriously acquire possession of an
upper berth. The trouble usually be-
gins by the old gentleman expostulating
with the conductor for putting him so
high up, and he begs that gilt-edged
official to try and make a trade with
some small-sized man who can easily
climb up the side of the car and crawl
inside with little or no difficulty. The
commanding officer of the quarter-deck
says he will see what he can do about it,
and then he wanders off into the blue
regions of the smoking car and shakes
dice with the train boy for a cigar.
Meanwhile the fat man waits, and per-
spires, and fumes, and curses all the
officials of the road from the president
down to the section bosses.

When the conductor saunters leisurely
back, he tells the fat man that nothing
can be done; no one will ex-
change a lower ber-
th for an upper one, and the fat
man glares at the official, and waits
until they have
he tries to get up into the berth.

There are several different ways of
forcing an entrance into an upper berth.
You can hire the porter for two-bits to
give you a leg-up, but this method is
liable to attract attention and excite un-
generous and sarcastic remarks. The
dignified fat man has a regular circus.
First swinging himself up by the cur-
tain bar, he tries to go in feet first, but
he can't let go the rail without tumbling
back again in the aisle. The porter
helps him out of this fix, and the fat
man tries a new deal. This time he
steps on the ear of a sleeping beauty in
the lower berth, and the sleeping beauty
kicks the pins out from under him and
the fat man retreats to the washroom to
bathe his nose and abuse monopolies.

Then he gets the porter to bring a
camp stool; he gets up on it, catches
hold of the brass rod above, and is about
to spring for the berth when the camp-
stool doubles up, and, in his effort to
save himself from coming down with a
"dull thud" on the floor, he wildly
grabs the bell-cord and that stops the
train, and the conductor comes in and
uses language to him, and the passen-
gers all wake up and use more language,
and the dignified fat passenger even
wishes he was dead or that he had more
clothes on. Finally he manages to
crawl into the upper berth, and he boils
over with malicious thoughts and sin-
ister desires for the bankruptcy of the
railroad company. It is a full hour be-
fore he relapses into slumber, and then
the conductor comes along and punches
him and his ticket; and then a hor-
rible suspicion flashes across him
that the berth may become loosened in
some way from its catch, and spring up
against the ceiling of the car and smother
him. He sleeps no more until daylight
and then he has to jump out and dress
hurriedly, for the train is running into
the city.

A good stretch on theslutidin long
cushioned seats of the caboose or a
freight train is many points ahead of
the best upper berth ever invented for
a palace sleeping-car, and we don't care
who knows it.—Texas Siftings.

The Mountains of Copper.

About fifteen miles south of Luning,
in the Silver Star District, is one of the
largest bodies of copper in the world.
Parties who have visited the ledge say
that it is simply indescribable. There
are two parallel veins running easterly
and westerly that crop out in places over
100 feet deep. Furrows have been cut
down through the exposed ledge by
the action of the elements, and all through
as far as exposed it is one mass of cop-
per ore. Several hundred tons of ore
have been taken out of prospects dug in
various parts of the ledge that run from
10 per cent. to 60 per cent. per ton.
Facilities for working are excellent;
good roads and water sufficient for all
purposes are near the mines. Messrs.
Dunlay, Menzie, Cayford and Abraham,
the owners, have bonded the property
to Glue and Garvin for \$40,000. They
are having a thorough test made of the
ore with the expectation of introducing
the property to San Francisco capitalists.
—Humboldt (San Francisco Herald).

HOW TIME-TABLES ARE MADE.

The Delicate Work Necessary to Get
Them Ready for the Printers' Hands.

One of the most laborious things con-
nected with the management of a rail-
road is the instituting of changes in the
time-table governing the running of
trains. Instead of it being done with
pen and paper, as many may suppose,
the entire running arrangement of all
passenger and freight trains, their cross-
ing of other tracks or passage of trains,
their stops, and lost time are all calcu-
lated by simple, common pins and spoons
of different colored threads. Before a
time table or schedule is prepared the
time chart, a large sheet of drawing
paper is first stretched on a smooth sur-
face and mounted on an easel. The chart
is ruled either for two, five, or ten min-
ute time by horizontal lines and perpen-
dicular cross-lines. The "time" is
marked above the horizontal line, and the
distances, or stations and terminals,
down the first perpendicular line. For
illustration, 12 midnight is the mark
on the first horizontal line, and each
hour is marked until the twenty-fourth,
or the following midnight hour, is
reached on the last horizontal line. Be-
tween the hour lines the space is divided
into minutes and graduated as fine as
desired. On a two-minute chart the
space between the hours is divided into
10 minutes' time and the 10 minutes'
time into 2 minutes' time. The hour
lines are made heavy and the lesser
time lines are of a lighter shade to dis-
tinguish them. The one terminus of
the line, for instance, is
Milwaukee, and the other is
Chicago. The first
train arrangement, passenger and freight,
is made ready.

A blue thread means a pas-
senger train, and a red thread a freight
train, and if the trains of other roads use
of the track they are designated by a
different colored thread. It is calculated
that the running time shall be, say,
twenty-five miles an hour, and for the
purpose of illustration, the tracing of
one passenger train will explain them all.
A passenger train leaves Milwaukee at
8 a. m. A pin is placed on the hori-
zontal line at the 8 a. m. time mark and
the end of the blue thread fastened
thereto. If the train runs without stop-
ping for fifty miles, the blue thread is
stretched over opposite to the station at
which the stop is made, and directly
under the 10 a. m. time mark another
pin is stuck, and the blue thread wrapped
about it to keep it taut. If this is a
stop, say, of forty minutes, the blue
thread is stretched to the 10:40 a. m.
mark on a direct line with the same sta-
tion, and another pin is stuck and the
blue thread wrapped. The train starts
and its entire course is thus timed and
distributed along the road. If the rail-
road has, say, fifty or sixty passenger
and freight trains running daily, the
chart, when completed, looks like a great
spider's web stretched out with pins.
But little work then remains to trans-
fer the time and stations to the time-table
and the schedule is ready for the printer.

Illustrative of Court Methods.

A newspaper episode: City Editor to
reporter—There is an important case
coming up in the Superior Court to-day.
A woman slipped upon a piece of orange
peel on State street and sued the city.
The question of the responsibility of the
city, the orange-peel, the man who ate
the orange, and the orange-seller is in-
volved, and we want a good, full report.
Here it is—No. 1,272, Judkins against
the city of Boston.

The reporter hies him to the court,
where he witnesses the following solemn
and satisfactory disposition of the case:

The Clerk, in a stentorian voice—1,272
—Judkins against city of Boston.

The Court, interrogatively—Gorum,
gr, this case, um grurr?

A tall lawyer—If it please your Honor,
I—approaching the court—am whirr,
whirr, whirr.

The Court, doubtfully—If the counsel
representing the city of Boston grumble,
unable, err and err, err.

A second lawyer, resting his chin on
the Judge's desk, in a tone as if granting
a favor—My learned brother has sug-
gested—err—but err—twr—twr—um—
o ahe, um—run—

The Court, to Clerk, decisively—Mr.
Clerk, err twr—grt—grt—err.

Clerk, at the top of his voice—No.
1,322—Custall against Snodgrass.

Reporter is subsequently fined \$1,000
and costs for contempt in asking out loud
what became of 1,372.

An Indian Wedding.

"Minnie and Chavo want to marry,"
said Chief Charlie, of the Utes, while in
Denver recently. "He heap big In-
jun, he heap nice squaw. Injun want
no preacher; Injun want to marry in In-
jun like Ute fathers. Mally quick and
right away. Come."

And everybody went.

Crowded in the tepees were about
twenty-five persons. The blushing
bride, in a brilliant dress cut on train
stood by the side of the young warrior
who had changed his attire from one
warfare to that of mourning. Rang
on each side of the tent were the brave
sixteen in number, in full paint (the
feather, each with a plug hat. On
Charlie directed the ceremonies. A
few words he announced in Ute to
the father and mother of the bride,
selected Chavo for a husband, and that
Chavo wanted Minnie to be his wife,
saw on his buttons and such things
incumbent upon the groom. The
groom he asked the bride's name.
They replied to the chief stepped
contracting parties of themselves in
the straw of the tent,
while a song was sung by the braves.
Mrs. S. was the mother of the inter-
esting scene around the bride's
neck and with deer sinew,
and the ceremony was complete.

At the sign from the chief the
braves began to chant, rising in the
vocal key tender and louder, until the
dirge grew wild and weird, breaking
forth in a harmony of sounds that defied
musical scoring. From grave to gay
the song had passed with but little in-
termission.

The assemblage by this time was
so packed so that the scene was
crowded.

from the lodge entrance and
through the lodge entrance and
down the lodge.

After the marriage the whole band
took the next train to the city, where
their pictures were taken. Minnie ac-
companied them, but not with her hus-
band. She was nothing but a square,
and realizing her position she strolled
about behind the braves as meek as the
traditional lamb that followed Mary.
While at school at Albuquerque she gave
evidence of a naturally quick mind, and
had been so inclined could have
eventually become a valuable
accession to the Government's corps of
teachers. She preferred the wild life of
her people, and to this she was wedded.
—Denver Tribune.

The Name-Writing Nuisance.

A correspondent of the Albany Jour-
nal, writing from the Helderberg Moun-
tains, states that the rocks bear such
names—"cut with a cold-chisel"—as
"Edna," "Fannie," "Ida," "May," and
"Camilla," and that another candidate
for this sort of chromo immortality is a
"professor in one of the public schools."
The correspondent styles these deface-
ments of the scenery "the marks of a
doubtful civilization," which is mild lan-
guage to employ in characterizing this
particular variety of impertinence and
vulgarity.

The Tribune took occasion, a few
days ago, to express its mind on this
subject, but it seems returning to the
offenders are many and the nuisance is
great and exasperating. We suppose
there is scarcely a mountain region in
the country which has achieved any sort
of popularity that has not suffered more
or less from the vandals who apparently
are so dull and coarse as to see little else
in Nature than coigns of vantage for the
exposition of their inconsequential
names. The little tailor in the old story
exclaimed, as his eyes first fell upon Ni-
agara Falls, "Ye gods, what a place to
sponge a coat." He was a profane per-
son; his goose was more to him than
anything else, and as for the sublime
and the beautiful he had no conception
of the meaning of the terms. But then,
to his credit be it said, that he never
was accused of abusing any of the
scenery of the Falls with pencil, paint-
brush or cold-chisel. He merely gave
casual verbal expression to his shallow-
ness of soul, and his ignorance of the
higher properties. The name-writer
makes a similar record in black and
white, and each one of their photographs
is an eye-sore to all persons of com-
passion, true refinement and genuine love
of Nature.

Some of these names seem a pun
who then brings up the name
will be placed on a par with them who
temper with the only of the name.
May the year quickly dawn to—
Tribune.

How to State Speeches.

Some of the United States
with the United States of America.

Some of the United States
with the United States of America.

Some of the United States
with the United States of America.

Some of the United States
with the United States of America.

Some of the United States
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Some of the United States
with the United States of America.

Some of the United States
with the United States of America.

VOLUME III.

THE VIEW enters upon its third volume with this issue, and its columns, as presented to-day, are an evidence of continued growth and prosperity. No doubt some of our cynical friends think we expect some unnecessary wind in blowing our own banner, but we can't stop to see whose ears are pierced by the blast, for we have constant and growing evidence that the note is not unpleasant to hundreds of real friends, whom we are glad to know rejoice with us in the success which has attended our efforts to establish an independent, original journal, which is in the interest of nobody's ring or clique, and wears no collar but its own.

THE VIEW was started on a sure basis, which, though apparently small, was in reality broad and full of strength; and the difficulties that it has encountered, and found necessary to surmount, has only added to its strength and the better fitted it for future usefulness. Still, we are none the less desirous of having every one who will, to assist us in making it a good county paper.

In discussing matters of public import, either at home or outside of our county, with fellow-citizens or members of the press, we shall, as before, be governed by our motto: "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation" and learning what we can from those who are wiser and those who are more experienced than we.

English countrymen, who are the following in the following order: first, a white hat, second, a white waistcoat, third, a white shirt, fourth, a white cravat, fifth, a white necktie, sixth, a white handkerchief, seventh, a white pocket square, eighth, a white glove, ninth, a white cane, tenth, a white stick, eleventh, a white hat, twelfth, a white waistcoat, thirteenth, a white shirt, fourteenth, a white cravat, fifteenth, a white necktie, sixteenth, a white handkerchief, seventeenth, a white pocket square, eighteenth, a white glove, nineteenth, a white cane, twentieth, a white stick.

Be not a borrower, but a subscriber. Money is required to run a newspaper, and if everybody borrowed there would be no newspapers. Almost any country paper is worth double its subscription price, and should be read by every citizen of the county, which it is.

THE NEW STATE

Ten States will be admitted during the month. They are Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Of these ten States the Democrats will probably carry Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, and New York. The Republicans will carry Minnesota and Nebraska. Pennsylvania and Virginia are placed in the doubtful column, with the chances in favor of the Democrats in both of them.

The six States classified as probably Democratic give 82 electoral votes. Add to them Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Missouri, 16; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 13, and West Virginia, 6, and there would be an aggregate of 217, or 16 more than are required to elect a President next year. The 14 electors of Massachusetts could be omitted, and there would still be a surplus of two to spare beyond the 201 votes needed by the last apportionment.

The Democrats have good cause to hope for the best.

A Compromise Effected.

Mr. M. E. Pratt, one of Vincent's bondsmen, and apparently the only one possessed of any considerable amount of means, has compromised with the commission appointed by the Legislature to confer with Vincent's sureties. Mr. Pratt agrees to pay \$60,000 to the State, as his part. If the loss were divided equally among the eight sureties, his share would be \$7,500, and the State could hardly make more than that amount out of him by suit. The Montgomery Advertiser furnishes the following facts:

The Commission, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Attorney-General, General, appointed at the last session of the Legislature to compromise with Vincent's bondsmen, made a final arrangement yesterday with Mr. M. E. Pratt. The latter agrees to pay sixty thousand dollars to the State, twelve thousand of which is to be paid in cash, and the remainder in four equal annual payments, beginning with February 1st, 1885. The State for the deferred payments, at

The Movement.

The thirty-third semi-annual Conference of the Mormon Church met in Salt Lake City, on Friday, Oct. 5th. At the morning session, John Taylor, President of the Church, said that the officers of the Church "were the agents of God on earth to carry out His works, and that God would sustain His people, and that Zion would grow and reign forever." Heber J. Grant "zealously advocated polygamy and tithing." He had more respect for Gentiles and Methodists, avowed enemies, than he had for Latter Day Saints frightened by a law passed by Congress.

Brigham Young, Jr., said that "no power on earth could overthrow the Saints." George Q. Cannon said that "several temples were being built in the Territory, and that God was providing plans to preserve the Saints."

Apostle Snow said that all the powers of Heaven and hell could not prevail against the Saints, and that they would go on prospering.

On Saturday there were six thousand persons in the tabernacle. Apostle Cannon presented the statistics of the Church, which showed a membership in Utah of 127,294; number of families, 23,000; births in the past six months, 1,200 males and 1,100 females; number of children under eight years, 37,000; number of marriages in the past six months, 339; new members, 23,040; and deaths, 781. The Church organization embraces 12 apostles, 58 patriarchs, 3,885 seventies, 3,153 high priests, 11,000 elders, 1,500 bishops and 4,400 deacons. Arizona reports a membership of 1,261. Idaho is not reported, but has double that of Arizona. Eighty-one missionaries have been appointed to go on missions to Europe and in the United States. Eighteen of this number were set apart for missions in the Southern States, where the Church is meeting with considerable success in increasing its membership. The Southern converts are being colonized mainly in Colorado.

A London Letter.

The London Standard writes: "Marguerite King, a young southern lady from Alabama who is highly connected, has arrived in London with her preceptor, Miss Emile Leicester, who prepared Maud Grainger, Louise Pomeroy, and other American stars for the stage. Miss King recites with admirable effect and possesses an expressive mobile countenance and a voice capable of a great variety of intonation. A few evenings since I heard her recite a number of scenes from stand and plays and her acting of the sleep-walking scene from 'Macbeth,' with the single exception of Madame Ristori's was the most reasonable I ever witnessed. I use the word reasonable, for most lady Macbeths, I have seen either exaggerate the action of the scene with melodramatic color or are monotonously unimpressive. Miss Leicester is evidently a clever coach, and she is fortunate in having so intelligent a pupil in Miss King."

The Latest Bit of Romance in real life comes from the Vanderbilt household.

The widow of the late Commodore was his second wife, and had been divorced from a former husband. Her name was Frances Crawford, and she was wed and won by James F. Elliott, when she was considered the belle of Mobile. Elliott, as grounds for a divorce, plead that he was afflicted with "too much mother-in-law." Old Commodore Vanderbilt met Mrs. Elliott and was "mashed" successfully. Since Vanderbilt's death it is said that the widow's heart has warmed toward its first love. Elliott is still living and is in Dallas, Texas. He learned of the returning flame and visited New York. He found the mother of Mrs. Vanderbilt still living, and though negotiations were entered into, Elliott, upon second thought, decided that he would not again risk an attack of too much mother-in-law. This is the romance which explains why Mrs. Vanderbilt, still with millions of the filthy lucre, has never married again.

In Alabama 204 per cent of white persons 21 years of age and upward are unable to write. Illiterate of this sort is 3.9 per cent greater among the females. Of the colored people of the same age, 84 per cent are unable to write.

There are more insane females in the United States than males; but as to idiotic the males have a large majority. The males are more generally affected than the females in blindness and deafness.

Insurrection in Texas.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—The Post-Dispatch in a late edition today prints a special from Austin, Texas, stating that intense excitement prevailed there last night and today because of a telegram received by Gay, Ireland reporting that 500 negroes were under arms in the town of Garret, Milam county, and an outbreak was momentarily expected and asking for immediate help. The last decision of the civil rights bill has created a very bad feeling among the negroes, in various parts of the State and outbreaks have been looked for. Gov. Ireland immediately issued a proclamation calling the militia to arms. Two companies were mustered at once and before midnight last night over 1,000 at Austin, Houston, Galveston and other places responded to the call and were ready to march at a moment's notice. These troops were still awaiting orders at 2 o'clock this afternoon. At 2:30, when the dispatches closed, the writer says the Governor received telegrams from the sheriff of the county and from railroad officials saying that matters had quieted, but no particulars of the affair were given.

LATER—NO INSURRECTION.

New York, Oct. 30.—A special to the Evening Post from Dallas, Texas, says the rumored negro outbreak at Garret, in Milam county, was utterly unfounded, and the Governor is censured for ordering out troops. Garret is simply a cross roads.

Cotton Picker.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 30.—The first bale of cotton ever picked from a field by machinery was shown at the Cotton Exchange today and attracted general attention. Its condition was considered as good as hand-picked cotton. The bale was picked near Sumter, S. C., by a cotton harvesting machine invented by C. T. Mason, Jr. It is operated by one horse and one man, and will harvest from two and three full bales per day. It is sent to the convention of the National Cotton Planters' Association, at Vicksburg.

The case is reported in one of the southern states of a man convicted of manslaughter being leased out to his own wife and permitted to return to his own home.

Nearly half the shoes in the United States are made in Massachusetts. Pennsylvania makes over half the wool-hats the country uses.

All kinds of blood and skin diseases cured with Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

A young man is made better by a later's love and Fever and Ague cured by Wilder's Chill Tonic—also MALARIA and periodical disorders.

Does death end all? Well, no; but Wilder's Stomach Bitters ends all INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS.

Send your address and 3 cent stamp to A. V. Paine, Louisville, Ky., for several beautiful picture cards.

NOTICE NO. 2661.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land office at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 8th, 1883, viz: Charles L. Watts, Homestead 132227 for 1/4 of NW 1/4 section 31, township 21 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William B. Jones, Thomas J. Traylor, of Verbena, Ala., John D. B. McDuffie, and Mary McDuffie, of Montgomery, Ala.

Titos, J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 0000.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 30, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on Dec. 8th, 1883, viz: Henry Latham, Homestead 9594, for the N 1/4 of sec 29, township 21 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Doby Atkinson, Benjamin Selman, Noah Latham, Ems Bearden, all of Maplesville, Ala.

novi. Tues. J. Scott, Register.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Julia Asberry, Complainant vs. Louis Asberry, Respondent. In Chancery at Clanton.

In this case, it appearing from an affidavit on file, that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that he resides in Nashville, State of Tennessee. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Clanton View, a newspaper published in Clanton, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring Louis Asberry, the said defendant, to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the bill of complaint, on or before the 25th day of November next, or the same will be taken as confessed against him.

Done at office, this 23d day of October, 1883. W. E. STEWART, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2581.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land office at Montgomery, Ala., on Dec. 8th, 1883, viz: Charles L. Watts, Homestead 132227 for 1/4 of NW 1/4 section 31, township 21 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William B. Jones, Thomas J. Traylor, of Verbena, Ala., John D. B. McDuffie, and Mary McDuffie, of Montgomery, Ala.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION: Primary department, per mo. \$1.50. Preparatory " " 2.00. Intermediate " " 3.00. Academic " " 4.00. Music " " 3.00. Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$8 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited. At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board. A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

Clanton Male and Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution were resumed on Monday, October 8th, and will continue for nine months. The course of instruction is divided into three departments, with the following rates of tuition:

Primary (per month) \$1.50. Intermediate " 2.00. Academic " 3.00.

No deduction for absences, except in cases of protracted sickness. The patronage of the public earnestly solicited. W. C. CARPENTER, Principal. Oct. 11, 1883.

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North: Daily Mail Going South: Live, 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr. 8:30 p. m. " 10:58 " Calera Live, 5:33 " " 1:10 " Talladega " 3:30 " " 2:07 " Anniston " 2:07 " " 4:50 p. m. Rome " 11:20 a. p. " 6:30 " Dalton " 9:44 " " 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:00 " " 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward: Daily Mail Westward: Arr. 10:38 a. m. Selma Lv. 2:30 p. m. Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:54 " Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Olden R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala. RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma. A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the county. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and mill-rig. I will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. Mr. J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to those in small quantities, and will take farm products in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first class in every respect. I purpose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

—AT THE STORE OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. J. BROOKS

—AT VERBENA, ALA.—

Has the largest stock of goods ever

Chilton County, and does and will

sell them for less money.

All goods guaranteed as represented, and

no shoddy goods are kept.

I BUY COTTON AT MONTGOMERY PRICES, FREIGHT

AND PAY CASH FOR IT. NO BARTER. I HAVE

EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO BUY, AND WILL

BUY EVERYTHING YOU HAVE TO SELL,

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

COME EVERYBODY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

may 23]

FOR SALE BY DR. LATER, CLANTON.

STORY & CAMP

ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organ now manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone.

FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship.

FIRST-CLASS in Material.

FIRST-CLASS in Everything.

MODERATE in Price.

WARRANTED for Five Years.

Dr. J. M. Corderie's Mills.

Dr. J. M. Corderie's Mills.

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Dr. J. M. Corderie's Mills.

Dr. J. M. Corderie's Mills.

Chilton News

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 1, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—S. B. Graham.
Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Oden.
Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Oden.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Oden.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Judge—H. J. Callen.
Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Chancellor in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Attorney—James E. Lowe.
Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Education—James M. Cordier.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. H. R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—Friday after the first Monday in April and October.
Circuit—Fourth Monday in March, Fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in August.
Term—Regular term second Monday in February and August, special Monday in April and November, special term second Monday in January.

CLANTON, ALA. RAILROAD.

Passes Clanton daily, as follows:
GOING SOUTH.
At 6:36 a. m.
7:40 p. m.
1:05 a. m.
8:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

At 8:45 a. m.
10:40 p. m.
6:47 p. m.
10:30 p. m.
Don't stop.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Thursday, November 29th, will be Thanksgiving Day.

At Verbena, sells you a star Belle Brough for \$1.25.

W. U. Acree has qualified entered upon the duties of his office as county superintendent of education.

Protracted meeting is being conducted at the Baptist Church, pastor, assisted by Rev. H. Watson, of Randolph.

Stock of goods at W. M. Williams is selling at the very lowest prices and are selling rapidly. You have to call early if you are choice.

Married, at Jemison, on the 24th, Mr. Walter D. McMeans and Lillian Luckett. May joy be theirs.

The Baptist Church of this place, last Sabbath, unanimously elected Judge Jefferson Falkner as pastor for the ensuing year.

Rufus Martin, living near Clanton, died on last Friday, of pneumonia. He leaves a family bereaved.

Were mistaken in saying Col. Virgil Murphy and wife make their future home in Clanton, Ga. They are there on a visit to relatives.

Messrs. Bell have purchased a lot from Mr. W. H. H. and purpose building a house thereon shortly. Other statements are spoken of to be taken at an early day.

Montevallo lodge of Knights of which Sheriff Lowe is a member, is getting up the proof of Mr. Lowe's death, necessary to paying the amount of insurance policy to his family.

Verbera sells you salt at 10 cents per bushel.

Verbera sells you factory salt at the same proportion as above.

On the 29th inst., by W. Shores, Mr. George L. Lanier, to Miss Lucila Lanier, daughter of Dr. I. D. Lanier. The couple left immediately after the ceremony for Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Alabama, this morning, a beautiful day.

Death of Sheriff Lowe.

Our community was painfully shocked last Friday morning to learn of the sad and sudden death of Mr. James E. Lowe, county Sheriff. He was thrown from his horse on Thursday, and, from the injuries received, died early Friday morning. The deceased was a good citizen, and was well thought of wherever known. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the lodge of Knights of Honor. He leaves a wife and two little boys to mourn his loss. His funeral was largely attended by friends from different portions of the county. He was buried with Masonic honors and a number of visiting Masons were present to assist in the last sad rites. The deceased was about 38 years of age. Though cut off in vigorous manhood, we know that with our friend, it was "not all of life to live," and we trust that our loss has been his eternal gain. We tender our sympathies to the sorrowing relatives in this their hour of bereavement.

The following is a list of the cases disposed of at the late term of the circuit court, which we have not previously been able to publish, owing to the crowded state of our columns:

State vs. Peter Cooper. Vulgar language. Not guilty.

State vs. Thomas M. Ternan. Violating revenue law. Fined \$50.

State vs. Albert Cobb and Missouri Beasley. Adultery. Demurrer to indictment sustained.

State vs. N. W. Foshee. Violating revenue law. Fined \$50.

State vs. John Grant. Petit larceny. Not guilty.

State vs. James M. Abrams. Assault and battery with weapon. Guilty, and fined \$75.

State vs. James Chambers. Violating revenue law. Fined \$50.

State vs. Mat. Walker. Petit larceny. Guilty and fined \$1.00.

State vs. James H. Martin. Grand larceny. Not guilty.

State vs. Charles H. Smith. Carrying concealed weapons. Fined \$50.

State vs. J. M. Headley. Assault and battery with weapon. Guilty and fined \$1.

State vs. W. A. Weaver. Carrying concealed weapons. Not guilty.

State vs. Dolby Riggins. Assault and battery with weapon. Not guilty.

State vs. Ed. Willis. Profane language in presence of females. Guilty and fined \$5.

State vs. Nick Martin. Burglary. Guilty. Sentenced to one year's hard labor for county and to pay costs.

Verbena Views.

Our school is still increasing in numbers, and the teachers are putting in good work in their line.

Mr. Paine will have the house now occupied by Mr. R. W. DeBardleben enlarged and improved, and Mr. D. will be prepared to make his boarders quite comfortable.

Mr. Mullins has sold his store building to Dr. Williamson.

Mr. R. W. DeBardleben has purchased the building that has been used as a restaurant by Jim Nettles.

Mr. Adair of Autauga, has moved into our town, and is occupying the Williams place.

Rev J. L. Thompson, pastor of the Baptist Church, is occupying the building in which Dr. Williamson resided before he built.

Mr. Haralson has collected the insurance on the burnt house, and it is hoped that a new house will soon take the place of the old one.

Miss Etta Haralson has gone to Wadsworth to take charge of the school at that place. Miss Etta is a worthy and capable young lady, and her friends predict that she will do well, and have success as a teacher.

Messrs. W. H. Burton, and E. H. Lowe, are the only applicants for the appointment to fill the vacancy in the Sheriff's office. We understand that the Governor made the appointment yesterday, but no official notice had been received of the fact, up to the hour of going to press.

The L. & N. railroad company has tendered to the city of Birmingham the splendid exhibits made at the Louisville Exposition of all kinds of Alabama products, upon condition that a suitable building be erected in which they may be kept permanently. Efforts are being made to raise the necessary

1866.

Established Eighteen Years.

ADAMS & CALLIER,

DIXIE, ALA.,

SUCCESSORS TO T. E. CALLIER.

We have the Largest and Most

Carefully Selected Stock of

General Merchandise to

be found in Chilton

County.

SELMA AND MONTGOMERY PRICES DUPLICATED WHEN

GOODS ARE PURCHASED IN SAME QUANTITIES.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COTTON, PRO-

DUCE, SHINGLES, & C., & C.,

FULL WEIGHT, COUNT AND MEASURE GUARANTEED!

Call and See for Yourselves.

Adams & Callier.

Dixie, Ala., October 18, 1883.

NEW STORE!

and a new stock of goods!

BELL & SON,

CLANTON, ALA.

We have come to Clanton with

the intention of establishing a first-class trade. We shall carry out

this intention, and to do so we are prepared to sell our goods at Mont-

gomery prices. We have in stock:

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear, and

in fact everything, usually kept in a GENERAL SUPPLY STORE.

We sell calico at 5 cents per yard. Coffee 8 pounds for \$1.00.

Sugar 10 pounds for \$1. Meat 8 cents per pound. A Fresh Stock

of Groceries, and everything the family needs. Hardware of all de-

scriptions. Bagging and Ties to farmers cheaper than can be had

anywhere else in Chilton county. We sell our goods for "spot" cash,

and will pay the highest market price for cotton and country pro-

duce. Give us a trial. We will do what we say.

Respectfully,

BELL & SON.

NOTICE NO. 3660.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 21, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on

December 1st, 1883, viz: Jesse G. Jones, Homestead 14877 for the n w 1/4 of n w 1/4 of n w 1/4, section 28, township 21 north, range 10 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward T. Connell, Thomas P. Connell, David C. Roy, Harvey Connell, all of Verbena, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by S. A. Blasingame, on the 17th day of December, 1880, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Clanton, Alabama, on the 18th day of November, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s w 1/4 of n e 1/4 of n w 1/4 of section 31, all of township 22 north, range 15 east, situated in Chilton county, Ala. for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured by said mortgage.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

1883.

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere. Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.

nov 10-11 R. V. J. G. GURLEY.

W. P. Brewer's

CASH PRICE LIST.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS!

Plain Rail Sash (Glazed) Sash Blinds

8x10 12 lights 2 4x8 10 \$1.00 \$1.00

10x12 " 2 10x4 6 1.25 1.15

10x14 " 2 10x5 2 1.40 1.25

10x16 " 2 10x5 10 1.70 1.40

10x18 " 2 10x6 6 1.90 1.55

10x20 " 2 10x7 2 2.20 1.75

10x12 8 lights 2 1x4 4 1.00 1.15

10x14 " 2 1x5 2 1.15 1.25

10x16 " 2 1x5 10 1.30 1.40

10x18 " 2 1x6 6 1.50 1.55

12x14 " 2 5x5 2 1.40 1.25

12x16 " 2 5x5 10 1.55 1.40

12x18 " 2 5x7 2 1.90 1.75

12x20 " 2 5x8 6 2.10 1.60

14x18 " 2 9x6 6 2.25 1.75

O. G. Four Panel Doors 1 3-6 1 3-8

2 5x8 0 \$1.00

2 6x6 0 1.25

2 8x8 8 1.40 1.50

2 10x6 10 1.60 1.70

2 10x7 0 1.80 1.90

3 8x7 0 1.80

3 8x8 0 2.00

3 8x9 0 2.25

4 8x7 0 Pairs 4.00

4 8x7 0 " 4.25

4 8x7 0 " 4.75

5 8x7 0 " 4.50

5 8x7 0 " 5.00

5 8x8 0 " 5.50

Subject to change without notice.

Lock-box 7, Birmingham, Ala.

ottily

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES!

Bradfield's Female

Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Partial Prostrations. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Holmes' Liniment.

Is an INESTIMABLE BOON to all child-bearing women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true MOTHER'S FRIEND. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Pryor's Ointment

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer J. BRADFIELD, 108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ONLY \$20.

PHILADELPHIA

Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATTENSHAW, Marietta, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 2623.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 21, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on

October 11th, 1883, viz: Charles Q. Ingram, Homestead 14475 for the s w 1/4 of n e 1/4 of n w 1/4, section 28, township 21 north, range 10 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James D. McCreedy, Thomas N. Lawrence, Henry Bearden, William N. Lawrence, all of Maplesville, Ala.

THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

CHAS. H. SMITH,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JEMISON, ALABAMA.

A good cable-screwed brogan \$1.35. A good ladies shoe \$1.00. A good suit of clothes \$5.00. Woman plow shoe 90 cents. Bacon 25 cents per pound. Get fine calf meat \$3.00.

A FRESH STOCK OF FINE GROCERIES,

AND

A Full Line of Drugs.

Bagging and Ties on hand at \$1.20 per Bag.

Special contracts given out for corsets and gaiters.

A Large Stock of General Merchandise

To be sold at low prices for "spot" cash.

Jemison, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

New Goods! New Goods!

WELLMAN & CO.

"Louisville Clothing House"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEALERS IN

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

Bottom Prices at Last!

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Price.

Feb 15-16

JEMISON MALE

AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.

MRS. E. C. LAWRENCE, ASSISTANT.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September 10th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Intermediate " " 2.00.
Common School " " 2.50.
Academic " " 3.00.
Music " " 3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at reasonable rates.

At a full meeting of the board of trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as principal of Jemison Academy.

2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and the patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.

3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can entrust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business, and we hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 10th Jemison, Ala.

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

DEALER IN—

General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

June 5-11

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF

COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey tracts of land in Chilton county, and am willing to know where the lines of land are, and to make a map of the same.

W. H. BARNES, Surveyor.

Through 7

Through 7

Through 7

Through 7

Through 7

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The Chilton News

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 8, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Olen.
Attorney Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Olen.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Olen.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Foshee.
Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Public Education—James M. Cordier.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—Friday after the first Monday in April and October.
Circuit—Fourth Monday in March, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in August.
Commissioners—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.
County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULES & N. ALA. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
No. 1 at 6:36 a. m.
No. 3 at 7:40 p. m.
No. 9 at 1:05 a. m.
No. 11 at 3:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2 at 8:45 a. m.
No. 4 at 10:40 p. m.
No. 6 at 8:47 p. m.
No. 12 at 10:50 p. m.
Don't stop.

LOCAL NOTINGS.

Delightful weather.
The Messrs. Bell are advertising for 100 bushels of corn.

Brooks at Verbena, sells you a star Batebelle Brogan for \$1.25.

No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy in the Sheriff's office.

Turn to pieces with a Cough? Wilder's Wild Cherry will mend you up as new.

The Clanton post office is soon to have a set of lock boxes. This is a move in the right direction and will be a great convenience to our business men.

A new stock of goods at W. M. Wilson's are selling at the very lowest prices and are selling rapidly. You will have to call early if you are choice.

Col. R. H. Knox, Messrs. J. W. Gullahorn, J. H. Aldridge, Martin Bates and Newton Kicker took in the Louisville Exposition this week. One or two of the party went on to Cincinnati.

A pleasant evening was spent by our young people on Saturday at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Adams. Music furnished by Misses Wainwright and Ternan added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

ESTRAY.
A large, black horse with drop ears, strayed from my mill about three weeks ago. Any information leading to his recovery will be thankfully received, and liberally rewarded.
GEO. B. HALL.
Clanton, Ala., Nov. 8th.

Mrs. O. A. Duke and several of her family will remove to Nashville, in order to give the younger members the benefit of the educational advantages of the "Rock City." Their departure will be regretted.

Brooks at Verbena sells you salt at 10 cents per bushel.

Brooks at Verbena sells you factory brooms at 50 cents per bunch.

Brooks at Verbena sells you every thing in the same proportion as above articles.

Messrs. Ternan & Haverlin have purchased the lot west of the railroad, upon which is situated the old house lately occupied by Mr. W. M. Wilson, and they will proceed at once in the erection of a planing mill, which will add considerably to the life of that portion of Clanton.

LOOK! LOOK!
Bell & Son will sell you calico Thursday and Saturdays for 4 and 5 cents per yard, sheeting at 7 cents per yard, sheeting at 6 cents per yard, good four and a half styles and also just received. We have any one who will give us a trial, we will do what we can.

Respectfully,
BELL & SON.
Ala., Nov. 8th.

Fire from the woods near the railroad have been encroaching upon the premises of some of our citizens lately. Mr. Ben. Welch had his fence burned, and on Saturday afternoon Mrs. A. M. Adams' fence was discovered on fire, a fair breeze blowing the flames rapidly toward the dwelling house. A part of the fence was torn down and the fire extinguished before any serious damage was done. Citizens whose premises are near the railroad should keep a look out, as the dry weather renders buildings easy to take fire at any time from the sparks of the railroad engines.

Prof. J. M. Cordier, our worthy county superintendent of education completed his final settlement on last Saturday, by turning over to Prof. Acree, his successor, the balance of school funds in his hands, together with the official books, &c. Between thirty and forty thousand dollars of school funds have passed through his hands during his long term of service. So careful had he been with the business of the office, that not a single jar or word of contention arose in the long settlement. An honest man is the noblest work of God. May the rewards of a good conscience bless and comfort him in his declining years.

Hapleville Data.
Messrs. Wm. and Sam Walker are now on a trip to the exposition.

Mrs. James DuBose has returned to Selma. Mrs. Berry, who has been spending some time here, has returned home.

The pastor of the M. E. Church here has been quite ill.

Rev. I. U. Wilkes preached one of his able sermons to an attentive congregation near Clanton Ford on Sunday.

Mr. Walter Lawrence, the handsomest man in Selma, was here Sunday.

Anniston is on a boom. Our friend Bowline has an eye in that direction.

Verbena Views.
Your correspondent was in error in stating that the insurance had been collected on the burnt house. The insurance has been allowed and adjusted, and in due time will be paid.

Mrs. C. H. Greene died very suddenly last week at the Pratt Mills.

Mrs. LaFet, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Shores, has been visiting her father.

Miss Emma Davis, of Autauga, spent the past week with relatives in our town.

Our school is still increasing in numbers. Your whilom correspondent, the veritable "Bijou" is a student in this school.

Mrs. R. W. DeBardeleben is not only a capable lady in the management of a boarding house, but recently had charge of her husband's store during his absence, and evinced ready and decided business qualifications. Another of our business houses has lady clerks who show themselves to be competent and accommodating in this line of business. But this should not be surprising, when the example of Mrs. Mullins is remembered in the valuable assistance she has so frequently given her husband in his business. Our town is proud of these, as well as of her many other worthy ladies.

EYES AND EARS.
A correspondent of the Mobile Register makes the following admirable suggestion in regard to an Alabama exhibit at the New Orleans exposition:
"What is needed is from five to ten thousand dollars in cash, and the hearty co-operation of the merchants and manufacturers of the State. It would be proper to construct at New Orleans a kiosk or building of native wood, paved with Alabama marble, furnished and decorated by Alabama manufacturers, mechanics and artists. Let this building be large enough to contain samples of all the crude products of Alabama, as well as the manufactured goods. Let the ladies of Alabama become interested in seeing that the labor of their sex is properly represented, and I'll be bound the exhibit will be tasteful even if it should happen not to be grand."

SPECIAL NOTICES.
All kinds of blood and skin diseases cured with Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

A young man is made better by a sister's love and FEVER and AGUE are cured by Wilder's Chili Tonic—also RHEUMATISM and periodical diseases.

Does death end all? Well, no; but Wilder's Stomach Bitters—cure all INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS.

Send your address and 3 cent stamp to A. V. Palm, Louisville, Ky., for not of beautiful colored cards.

A valuable medicine, called "Pain Expeller" and "Nerve Tonic" is now being sold by the following named parties:

Friday evening. He was

1866.

Established Eighteen Years.

ADAMS & CALLIER,

DIXIE, ALA.,

SUCCESSORS TO T. E. CALLIER.

We have the Largest and Most

Carefully Selected Stock of

General Merchandise to

be found in Chilton

County.

SELMA AND MONTGOMERY PRICES DUPLICATED WHEN

GOODS ARE PURCHASED IN SAME QUANTITIES.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COTTON, PRO-

DUCE, SHINGLES, &C., &C.,

FULL WEIGHT, COUNT AND MEASURE GUARANTEED!

Call and See for Yourselves.

Adams & Callier.

Dixie, Ala., October 18, 1883.

NEW STORE!

and a new stock of

goods!

BELL & SON,

CLANTON, ALA.

We have come to Clanton with

the intention of establishing a first-

class trade. We shall carry out

this intention, and to do so we are

prepared to sell our goods at Mont-

gomery prices. We have in stock:

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Clothing,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear, and

in fact everything usually kept in

A GENERAL SUPPLY STORE.

We sell calico at 5 cents per

yard. Coffee 8 pounds for \$1.00.

Sugar 10 pounds for \$1. A Fresh

Stock of Groceries, and everything

the family needs. Hardware of all

descriptions. Bagging and Ties to

farmers cheaper than can be had

anywhere else in Chilton county.

We sell our goods for "spot" cash,

and will pay the highest market

price for cotton and country pro-

duce.

We want 100 bushels of corn and

will pay the highest cash price for

it.

Give us a trial. We will do

what we say.

Respectfully,

BELL & SON.

oct4

NOTICE NO. 2660.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the fol-

lowing named settler has filed notice of

his intention to make final proof in

support of his claim, and that said proof

will be made before the clerk of the

circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on

December 1st, 1883, viz: Jesse G. Jones,

Homestead 10877 for the s. 1 of n. 1

and s. 1 of n. 1, section 24, township

21 north, range 10 east. He names the

following witnesses to prove his con-

tinuous residence upon and cultivation

of said land, viz: Edward T. Connell,

Thomas P. Connell, David C. Roy,

Harvey Connell, all of Verbena, Ala.

oct25 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2624.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 9th, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the fol-

lowing named settler has filed notice of

his intention to make final proof in

support of his claim, and that said proof

H. Houpt,

WATCHMAKER AND OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wed-

ding Rings, and Wedding Presents a

specialty. Buyers of Watches will

consult their interest by calling on me

before purchasing elsewhere.

Over 25 years experience.

I have had business transactions with

Mr. Houpt at various times for the last

thirteen years and always found him re-

liable in his dealings.

nov10-11 Rev. J. G. GURLEY.

W. P. Brewer's

CASH PRICE LIST.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS!

Plain Rail Sash (Glazed) Sash Blinds

8x10 12 lights 2 4x10 10 1.00 1.15

10x12 " 2 10x12 6 1.25 1.15

10x14 " 2 10x14 5 1.40 1.25

10x16 " 2 10x16 5 1.70 1.40

10x18 " 2 10x18 6 1.90 1.55

10x20 " 2 10x20 7 2.20 1.75

10x12 8 lights 2 1x4 6 1.00 1.15

10x14 " 2 1x5 2 1.15 1.25

10x16 " 2 1x6 10 1.30 1.40

10x18 " 2 1x8 6 1.50 1.55

12x14 " 2 5x5 2 1.40 1.25

12x16 " 2 5x5 10 1.55 1.40

12x18 " 2 5x7 6 1.80 1.55

12x20 " 2 5x7 2 1.90 1.75

14x18 " 2 9x6 6 2.10 1.60

14x20 " 2 9x7 2 2.25 1.75

O. G. Four Panel Doors. 1 3-6 1 3-8

2 0x0 " 0 1.25

2 8x6 " 8 1.40 1.50

2 10x6 " 10 1.60 1.70

2 10x7 " 0 1.90 1.90

3 0x7 " 0 1.80 1.90

3 0x8 " 6 2.00

3 0x8 " 0 2.25

4 0x7 " 0 Pairs 4.00

4 0x7 " 0 " 4.25

4 0x7 " 0 " 4.75

5 0x7 " 0 " 4.50

5 0x7 " 6 " 5.00

5 0x8 " 0 " 5.50

Subject to change without notice.

Lock-box 7, Birmingham, Ala.

oct11

BRADFIELD'S

THREE GREAT REMEDIES:

Bradfield's Female

Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases

pertaining to the womb, and any intel-

ligent woman can cure herself by fol-

lowing the directions. It is especially

effective in cases of suppressed or

irregular menstruation, the Whites and

Partial Prolapsus. It affords immediate

relief, and permanently restores the

menstrual functions. As a remedy to

be used during that critical period

known as "Change of Life," this invalu-

able preparation has no rival!

Holmes' Liniment.

Is an INESTIMABLE BOON to all child

bearing women—a real blessing to suf-

fering females! A true **MOTHER'S**

FRIEND. It is applicable to all cases

of confinement, it will produce a

safe and quick delivery, control pain

and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing

suffering beyond the power of language

to express!

For circulars, testimonials and full

particulars, address sole proprietor and

manufacturer

J. BRADFIELD,

108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 21

ONLY \$20.

PHILADELPHIA

Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most

popular style for the people which we

offer you for the very low price of \$20.

Remember, we do not ask you to pay

until you have seen the machine. After

having examined it, if it is not all we

represent, return it to us at our expense.

consult your interests and order at

once, or send for circulars and testimo-

nials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD &

Co., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia,

Penn.

sepi

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the peo-

ple of Chilton county that I have been

re-appointed county surveyor, and with

an experience of thirty years, am pre-

pared to do all surveying entrusted to

me with satisfaction to all parties. Per-

sons wishing to know where their land

lines are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATTENSON,

Mapleville, Ala.

ATTENTION!

A lie goes out every year that this

FACTORY has stopped. WHEREVER

WE STOP WE WILL LET YOU KNOW.

Bring in an order from

do our best to please.

will be

CHAS. H. SMITH

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

JEMISON, ALABAMA.

A good cable-screwed brogan \$1.35. A good ladies shoe

good suit of clothes \$5.00 Woman's plow shoes 90 cent

bacco 35 cents per pound. Gents fine calf boot 2.50

CLANTON

COUNCIL
Chancellor—N. B. Judge
Cable—Solicitor
Barby—Member
General Dist—William
—Represent
Probate—Circuit C
Register—Sheriff
Treasurer—Tax Asses
Tax Coll—Supt. Ed
Commis—Commission
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Chancellor, days in Ap
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SCHEDULE
—Trains p

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LODGES
Clanton 423, first o'clock p.

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TUTT'S MANUAL OF
MAY 17

NOTICE
U. S.
Montgomery

Notice is hereby
given that the undersigned
intention to make
of his claim, and to
make before the
court at Trenton
1860, viz: June
the first day of the month
of September, 1860.

He moves the
court his

LOOK ! LOOK !
Bell & Son will sell you calico Th
days and Saturdays for 4 and 6 c
yard, sheeting at 7 cents per y
sheeting at 6 cents per yard, good
\$1.25 per barrel. Also a fine lot of
of all styles and sizes just received.
can fit any one who will give us a t
will do what we can.

Respectfully,
BELL & SON
San. Am. Nov. 8th.

Drakeman by the name o
Birmingham was run over
by the accommodation 1
Friday evening. He

SPECIAL NOTICES.

All kinds of blood and skin Diseases cured with Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

A young man is made better by sister's love and Fever and Ague cured by Wilder's Chill Tonic—MALARIA and periodical disorders.

Does death end all? Well, not by Wilder's Stomach Bitters—cure of INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS.

Send your address and 2 cent stamp to A. V. Faine, Louisville, Ky., for a beautiful picture gratis.

A VALUABLE BOOK—A new, interesting and instructive book now

MORTGAGE SALE.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company by a certain deed of mortgage executed to it by S. A. Blasingame on the 17th day of December, 1880, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will expose for sale at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Canton, Alabama, on the 16th day of November, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: The s. w. 1/4 of s. e. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4 of section 21, w. 1/2 of s. e. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4 of section 22, w. 1/2 of s. e. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4 of section 23, all of township 22 north, range 16 east, situated in Chilton county, Ala. The above described property is now being sold by order of the

in a section of the same. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James D. McGee, Thomas N. Lawrence, Henry Bearden, William S. Lawrence, all of Maplesville, Ala.

Oct. 11th Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2623.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 9th, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the Browning named either has filed proof of his intention to make final payment of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of the court at Maplesville, Ala., Nov. 15th, 1883.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and will have an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with satisfaction to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their lands are would do well to call on me.

H. R. ATTCHINSON,
Mableton, Ala.

ATTENTION!

A lie gone out every year that the FACTORY has stopped. WHENEVER WE STOP WE WILL LET YOU KNOW. Please be true to the FACTORY.

slow's Soothing Syrup for Children
teething is pleasant to the taste, and is
the prescription of one of the oldest and
best female physicians and nurses in
the United States, and is for sale by all
druggists throughout the world. Price
25 cents a bottle.

**NOTICE OF
COUNTY SURVEYOR**

I am prepared to survey lands in
Clifton county, and all persons wishing
to know where their land linears, will
please give me an opportunity of sur-
veying for them. All I demand is pay-
ment for my services. For further in-
formation apply to me at my residence
at the corner of the main street and
the river.

NOTICE
U. S. A.
Montgomery

Notice is hereby
given that the
Intention to make
a survey of the
of his claim, and the
made before the
court at Clinton
17th, 1888, viz: That
said within the
la, containing the
he made the
years, his
and other

Probate Judge

Bates of Advertising.

One dollar per square, of one inch space for the first, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Days	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
1st	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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21st	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
22nd	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
23rd	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
24th	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
25th	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
26th	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
27th	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
28th	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
29th	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
30th	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
31st	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05

WHY WOMEN DRINK.

INTERESTING STATISTICS CONCERNING THE SAME.

That a Female Physician has to Say on the Subject.

At the Social Science Association, in session at Syracuse, Dr. Crothers held a lecture on "Drunkennes as a Disease rather than a Vice." Dr. Hall, of the Massachusetts Woman's Prison, said that of the 204 cases examined by her 182 were committed to the prison for drunkenness, 56 for crimes against chastity and 146 for crimes against property. Their ages when committed averaged thirty and one-half years. Twenty-seven began to use intoxicating drinks before they were ten years of age; 11 began between the ages of nine and fifteen years; 37 between twenty and twenty-five years; 33 between twenty-five and thirty years; 19 between thirty and forty years; and 9 between forty and fifty years. The average age was eighteen and one-third years.

More than one-half had formed habits of intemperance before they were twenty years of age, and more than one-third at the giddy ages between fifteen and twenty inclusive.

One hundred and thirty-two claimed to have drunk socially and never otherwise; 47 admitted that they loved the liquor which they drank; 11 gave trouble as a reason for the indulgence; 14 were more or less ill when they began, and I regret to state that in three instances it was alleged that the appetite was awakened by the use of stimulants which had been prescribed by a physician. In the other cases a mother, husband, or some officious friend had recommended or urged their use as a medicine. One hundred and thirty-two began to drink with female friends, 28 with male friends (30 of the 28 were the husbands of the women), 3 with male and female friends together, and 7 alone. A few began by drinking beer in mill or shop while taking lunch with their companions.

When the indulgence commenced 114 were single, 72 married, 8 married but separated from their husbands, and 10 widows. Fifty-eight were engaged in domestic service, 44 worked in mills, and fifteen in shops (usually shoe shops).

One hundred and ninety-seven resided in the city, and 7 in the country. One hundred and twenty-eight began by drinking beer, 37 by drinking whisky usually as punch at first; 20 began with wine and 8 with gin; 11 were unable to remember the beverage first used. A large number averred that they fell into habits of intoxication by first using a substance familiarly known as tonic.

Ninety-one began to drink at their own homes, 49 at the houses of friends, and 61 at saloons.

In conclusion, Mrs. Dr. Hass said she attended to call attention to a few prominent facts, foremost of which was this: That in girls of the laboring classes habits of intemperance are most likely to be formed while they are still very young, and that, almost without exception, association is given as the cause. Over and over again the story is repeated: "I got going with a girl, or a lot of girls, who drank, and so I got to drinking myself. I never should have drunk, and I shouldn't drink now, if it wasn't for company." That so many of our working girls are becoming drunkards, drinking openly at the bar of a saloon with their companions, is a most serious matter, and points to a most degraded state of the social standards among them.

Many of the married women who, living in their own homes, formed habits of intemperance, did so by "nighboring" with each other, being brought in by one of their number who drank, and soon the indulgence became general. One old female toper in a neighborhood may be looked upon as a common centre of contagion.

A Secret.

A Western postmaster has written to the Post Office Department at Washington, as follows: "I desire to know whether, in case a suspected horse thief whose mail is accumulating in this office, shall write to me to forward it to him at another office, I will be justified in disclosing his address." Judge Freeman, Assistant Attorney-General for the Department, is of the opinion that even in such a case as this a postmaster must respect the confidential relations between himself as an official and the patrons of his office, and must not disclose any private information received by him in his official capacity.

Extract from a letter from Angelina Deary Henry, you ask if I return your letter. Yes, Henry, I have no use for it, and I will burn it. Reply.

The Clifton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor. "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION." TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum. VOL III. CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1883. NO. 3.

EN VOYAGE.

Whichever way the wind doth blow, Some heart is glad to have it so; Then blow it east or blow it west, The wind that blows, that wind is best.

My little craft sails not alone; A thousand floes from every zone Are out upon a thousand seas; What blows for one a favoring breeze Might dash another, with the shock Of doom, upon some hidden rock. And so I do not dare to pray For winds to waft me on my way, But leave it to a Higher Will To stay or speed me, trusting still That all is well, and sure that He Who launched my bark will sail with me Through storm and calm and will not fail, Whatever breezes may prevail, To land me every peril past, Within his sheltering haven at last. Then, whatever wind doth blow, My heart is glad to have it so; And blow it east or blow it west, The wind that blows, that wind is best. CAROLINE A. MARSH.

THE STORY OF A PRINCESS.

BY KENNETH SHILTON.

"King Lombard" was a title privately conferred upon the "super" of a prim factory village, that best type of the ancient monarchy. The super, wife and children are the Royalty; the "upper help" the admiring courtiers; the "operatives" are the peasantry who revile and sneer in private, and cheer loudly at all public appearances of the hated Royalty.

Mabel Lombard looked upon the operations of her father's mills as if she had been a being from a higher and better world and could have nothing in common with such as they. Yet they knew and felt it keenly that the Princess was unlike those they had left in the old country; her father and mother had been, like themselves, poor, ignorant operatives. By hard manual labor they had reached the *super's throne*; yet now they taught their princes and princesses to ignore, if possible, if not, to do their next best, and snub the equally ambitious generation that performed now the like menial duties in "pa's mill." Super's daughters always warble snimperingly of *pa's mill*!

The Princess is twenty, unprovided for, and diplomatic pa and ma are looking around among the sons of the owners, deciding which they had best bestow the Princess upon.

Strangely enough, the owners had other views, and nobler princesses took precedence of the Princess Lombard.

"Mabel, you must look your very best to-day, and you'd better practice your new piece a lot this forenoon, for you must play it good to Fred Gilman; he's coming to the mill and I told your pa to be sure and fetch him home to dinner. He's the biggest catch in the whole 'Company,' and one of you girls must get him. You've the best right, as the oldest goods ought to be turned off first. You'll be shop-worn soon. Don't you just think, Mabel, your pa heard that Mrs. Arkwright, up to Sneakville, up and went and dressed up that awful-looking Jane of hers one day last week, and invited all the others and their families to dinner. I never heard tell of such actions. When she married off Jane to one of the owners' sons just let me know, that's all. Yes, I hope she will write me a line then, if she can write." And the Queen assumed a look of right serious indignation at the very thought of the match-making proclivities of the Queen of Sneakville.

Mrs. Lombard caught her breath and resumed:

"Mrs. Arkwright is a good-for-nothing upstart. Trying for Fred Gilman—the idea!"

Her youngest, a ten-year-old princess, who had been listening with precocious intelligence, pertly asks, "What's a good-for-nothing upstart, ma?"

"A woman that comes up from nothing, and forgets where she hails from, and then lords it over her betters," answered Queen Lombard.

"Is that so?" lisped the young princess; "I wanted to know the meaning, for Mattie Goddard said that was all my mother was, and she knowingly slipped from under her mother's threatening hand."

"Mabel, is this final?" asked the village minister's son, a recent graduate from Yale, as he looked appealingly at the fair-haired princess.

"Yes, Frank, it is. Why will you persist in pestering me so? You've asked me three times before this, and I have always told you no. Ma says that she will never consent to have me marry a poor minister's son; and if you don't have better luck than most young doctors, it will be a long time before you will have much yourself. So you see, I can't marry you, even if I wanted to ever so much."

"Oh, Mabel, you'll sell your soul for money, I believe, and your mother would gladly pay her toll on the dock. You need not wonder how her money is made, for she's a doctor."

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earnest attention to Nettie Mills, the dry goods merchant's daughter. Mabel feared that it might be true, for she had known since early childhood that her schoolmate Nettie ranked second in Frank's esteem and affection, and had reason to believe that Nettie would receive any attention from him favorably. Mabel thought: "So would I have done had he been rich."

The happenings we dread are never delayed. Soon cards were out, and the day came when well-dressed guests filled the village church to criticize Frank and Nettie as they walked toward the altar, there to promise unswerving fidelity to each other; also to wonder if Frank was really content with this bride of circumstance rather than choice, and to question if she was foolish enough to believe him even if he did so pretend.

Mabel concealed her feelings beneath her princess-like dignity of manner and gorgeousness of full-dress costume, which latter splendor was village talk for months. Surely that fact was sufficient to make a factory princess happy.

Five years quickly sped. Queen Lombard met with the non-success of many a maneuverer—she had priced her goods too highly. Better articles were easily found at less price, and her wares were growing wrinkled and faded; looked at, smiled at, talked about, but passed by, lured away by the charms of fresher, fairer goods.

Mabel was now twenty-five. Fine lines at the corners of her eyes and mouth, with more than a dozen gray hairs, told a story that she would willingly have concealed!

"Fine catches" had glided past, unobserved of the princesses—fisher-girl on the shore, and she had sadly watched them later happily sailing down the stream of life with companions whom she had considered far beneath herself and her princess sisters.

If she could not marry rich, she could have wished that it might have been her fate to have wedded Dr. Frank!

One faithful lover still followed her loyally—Lawyer Featherstone. Yet what was the position of an ordinary lawyer's wife?

Mot tempus fugit. Lines about the month increase, and therefore she has promised the lawyer a final answer to his thrice offered love Saturday. Drearily she questions, "What shall the answer be?"

A ring at the door bell, and young Mrs. Arkwright is admitted by the kitchen-girl-of-work.

"Have you heard the news? She that was Nettie Mills is dead. Left one child, a sweet little boy. The doctor is coming on with the body and is going to settle here in the village."

What strange news this was! And Lawyer Featherstone's answer on Saturday was—NO!

Dr. Nelson was welcomed home by scores of friends. Nettie had left a nice little sum—five thousand dollars—in the savings bank. This sum had been her portion of the late dry goods merchant's estate. Strange as it may seem the son of Nettie, her father's only grandson, was not heir to this money! This sum the law gave to the husband; the child was penniless! Yet why complain? It was clearly legal and also rendered Dr. Nelson more charming to the fading princess than he had been in former days.

A promising practice, with this cozy sum, would not be extreme poverty. So the wooing sped fast on wings of love (?) and the second anniversary of Nettie's death witnessed the most stylish wedding ever known in Factoryville.

Mabel refused to take Nettie's boy to their new home. The very sight of him was hateful to her. And perhaps the father consented to separate himself from his child more easily from the fact that he had never truly loved its mother.

But he felt no repugnance toward that trifling bank account of Nettie's! Strange as it seems, the mother's money was legally his to support the new wife with, whilst the child was cared for by its mother's relatives at their individual expense! Certainly there were legal steps that might have been taken to have forced the father into supporting Nettie's boy, but they feared he would retaliate by placing him among strangers. Rather than that they bore the burden of expense.

For a time all was joy and contentment for the sun of prosperity shined temporarily upon the just and the unjust. But a cloud hovers over their horizon. Even now fell disease warns the doctor that he shall not long enjoy the society of the world's one divinity—for him.

Disease soon ceased to beckon. It stopped boldly forward and took one friend firmly by the hand, and led him steadily onward, and downward to the grave.

Mabel wept as she saw her mother surely drifting down her life.

HILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.
CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 15, 1883.

Henry Ward Beecher says as the boys on the streets at Chicago sing out, "drakesmen sing out, thirty minutes for divorces!" The paper gets mad and denounces it as a slander. This makes the matter look very suspicious.

A fifteen-year-old lad in Georgetown, Del., recently won a wager eating a raw No. 1 mackerel taken from the briny keg. The fish measured 14x7 inches, and required a gallon of water to quench the boy's thirst after he had eaten it.

A directory of "American heiresses" has been published in London, giving the name, age, and address of every young unmarried lady in the country to whom a fortune is expected, or is about to descend. A special benefit of impeccable British blood and broken-down landlords.

A Denver clergyman declares that he would rather marry a good woman than a woman who can play the piano and speak Italian. In quest of a wife he should like his calls at the kitchen, and at the parlor of a mansion. Men who can play the piano look too are what the present demands, for any man can both and listen to music.

The early report of the barbarous deaths of the French troops in Tunis, after the capture of Hue, was confirmed. It is specifically stated that 450 defenceless Annamese were butchered by the French circumstances which justify one of two theories, either that the atrocious deed was committed to gratify a thirst for blood, or already been hinted at, to give no quarter to the enemy issued and obeyed to intimidate the

Exposition, to be held next year, is known to assure the states that the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, will afford more mental works and

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The Folly of Fault-Finding.

This subject has been suggested by an article in another column under the head of "Kickers." There are in every community some morose beings whose object in life seems to be to complain of, and find fault with, nearly everything that passes, whether it be good or bad. Under the delusion that their chronic grumbling is an evidence of superior wisdom, they are a fit illustration of "man's inhumanity to man." They can see only one side of the world, and that is the bad side, or, if they can see any further, they never let it be known.

These wonderful oracles are not confined to any one locality or country. They are to be found everywhere. As a chief characteristic they appear unable to discern that their conduct is an evidence of that dullness and want of mental training, which is unable to distinguish the good and true from the low and the vile. In their pompous and arrogant intellectual blindness, they not only make themselves disagreeable to others, but their own perturbed spirits are never allowed to rest.

But of all the wisdom that this world furnishes, nothing in that line will compare with the presumptuous Solon whose fault-finding is mere sham (and much of it, in reality, is mere sham), as in the case of the softhead, who, in order to shun the payment of a debt he knows to be just, will find fault with some act of his too lenient creditor, and make a great pretense of being offended, where the limited shrewdness of even his "brother that brays" could discern that his plea of offence was groundless.

There is little satisfaction in paying this train of compliments to the lovely race of fault-finders. No great change can be expected to come over the gloomy spirit of their dreams in this terrestrial sphere at least. But it may not be unfitting that these perpetual pessimists should occasionally be reminded of their true position before their fellows.

There is no pedantry in closing with what the sage of Stratford once wrote of our human failings: "There were none principal. They were all like one another, as half pence are; every one fault seeming monstrous till his fellow-fault came to match it."

Kickers.

In some of the walks of life kicking is a highly profitable occupation. Acrobats who can send their toes farthest towards the zenith get the largest compensation. Even a little lady like Lotta kicked herself into the good graces of thousands of people, and kicked many thousands of dollars into her pockets.

It is likely that the mule holds the first patent as a robust kicker, but he does not enjoy a monopoly of the business, by a considerable majority. And there are metaphorical, as well as literal kickers; men who never let an opportunity pass to give a spiteful blow to their heels to every thing that passes. They seem to be in a perpetual condition of moroseness, or else get themselves into such a way and habit of kicking that they cannot let anything pass within reach without having a fling at it.

One strange thing about the matter is that those who have the least interest in any project are usually the ones to kick hardest. Let any important enterprise be inaugurated, and some men who have taken no interest in it, who have spent neither money nor time to help it along, are the first to find fault, and make a display of the natural perversity of their disposition. The less pecuniary interest they have taken in the matter the more they are likely to cut up about it. They can find many things to condemn and few to approve. They can point out various places where improvements could be made, but are never ready to make any. They assert that they could have done much better but never take hold and do anything. If the enterprise succeeds they are disappointed, and if it fails they take a grim pleasure in saying they predicted it. Kicking is their strong point.

Probably in nothing is this disposition manifested to a greater extent than in the newspaper business. Every journal numbers them among its readers. They are not generally subscribers. They do not usually see their way to patronizing the paper in any other way than by borrowing it and kicking at its conduct. There is too much reading matter of one kind and not enough of another. It is too solemn or too frivolous, too hard or too soft, and generally and especially opposite to what they could make it. Not long since

patronage, cannot take these cable dispatches exclusively, but divides them out with several other large papers. Perhaps he knew but little about it anyway, but he did know that there was something he wanted to find fault with.—Advertiser.

The Isaacs Hospital.

The following letter from Dr. G. D. Norris to Gov. O'Neal will be read with interest:

NEW MARKET, ALA., Oct. 25, '83. To His Excellency, E. A. O'Neal, Governor of Alabama:

MY DEAR SIR—I have just returned home from the hospital, after attending the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Hamilton, of Mobile, and myself, examined critically the books, vouchers, etc., of the steward and treasurer, and found them correct. The building for men is finished and occupied. The one for females is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready the first of July, all in most admirable order.

You will find the report of the superintendent and trustees, which I wish you to read carefully. You will see that although the Code allows us to call on the State for general support for \$4 per week for every indigent patient, we have reduced the amount from year to year, until this year we have reduced the amount to \$3 per week, an ample sum to pay all expenses of the hospital.

There are over 500 patients here, well cared for and, what is unusual and in no other like institution in the world, no mechanical restraint is used in this hospital. It is all kindness and love.

Dr. Bryce possesses in a most eminent degree executive, administrative and financial abilities, surpassed, if equalled, by no one. The State makes no provision for idiots, and we cannot receive them at the hospital. The percentage of cures is 32%.

The great interest I feel induces me to trouble you with this letter, but I know you will appreciate it, for you have compassion on the unfortunate and feel for their state. With much respect,

Yours, very truly,
GEORGE D. NORRIS, M. D.

A Great Wrong.

From Wednesday's Advertiser we get the following account of a most disgraceful proceeding: "On Tuesday morning a worthy citizen of Barbour county, named Winn was brought to this city by U. S. Deputy Marshals, charged with selling tobacco without license. He was a poor man who could ill spare the expense attending such a trial. After reaching here and going before Commissioner Barber, he was discharged in about 10 minutes, there being absolutely no evidence against him. One man testified that two years ago, Mr. Winn let him have two plugs of tobacco, but that he did not pay him for it then, and had not paid him for it since. This was all, and yet some man was mean enough to make affidavit of his retailing without license. An innocent man was brought 100 miles from home, in charge of U. S. officials, and turned loose to get home as best he could. But all the officials engaged in this business will get their usual fees."

We think the law should be so amended that the fees of the officials shall go to the accused party when no proof of guilt can be presented.

Rev. S. M. Adams, of Bibb county, has accepted a call to Pleasant Grove Church, near Messrs. Anderson & Hill's saw mill.

REGISTER'S SALE.

The State of Alabama for use of Township 20, range 15, Chilton county, Complainant, vs. G. W. Floyd, Defendant. In Chancery at Clanton.

By virtue of a decree rendered by consent of parties in vacation, on May 21st, 1883, I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Chilton county, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1883, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate situated in Chilton county, Ala. to-wit: East half of section sixteen, township twenty, range fifteen. W. E. STEWART, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2711.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 13, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 22d, 1883, to-wit: Peter J. Peters, Homestead 9882, for the s. w. 1/4 of sec. 24, township twenty-two north, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elijah Wyatt, William Connell, Joseph Cocker, and Jesse Edwards, all of Clanton, Ala. nov16. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2681.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register at Montgomery, U. S. Land office at Mont-

MONTGOMERY Music Emporium.

S. E. HIRSCHER.

Where can be found a complete and well selected stock of Musical Merchandise, Fine Oleographs, Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Chromos, Picture Frames, French and English Statuary, Fancy Paperies, Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Card Cases, Fancy Goods and Novelties of all kinds. Agent for the celebrated

STIEFF PIANO,

now in the homes of some of the best musical talent in the State, also the world renowned

ESTEY ORGAN.

Send for Illustrated catalogue and price list. We make a specialty for the ladies in

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Orders by mail for patterns, sheet music, &c., will receive prompt attention and be sent to any address postage paid. All the latest sheet music published constantly kept in stock. Polite attention to all who visit us, whether purchasers or not.

Very Respectfully,
S. E. HIRSCHER,
21 Market Street, Montgomery.
nov9-ly

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE



CHARTER OAK STOVES, NEW ARIZONA STOVES, CHAM-PION MONITOR, NEW ENTERPRISE,

AND—EUREKA STOVES.

Over fifty sizes to select from. Heating stoves—all sizes. The patronage of the readers of the CHILTON VIEW respectfully solicited. Write for prices. We guarantee to give satisfaction both in quality and prices. A full stock of House-Furnishing Goods, Tin Valves, Stove Pipe, Coal Hods, etc., always on hand.

Remember that our stock is large and complete.

Alonso S. Elliott,

2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM.

nov15-ly*

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In this case, it appearing from an affidavit on file, that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that he resides in Nashville, State of Tennessee. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the CHILTON VIEW, a newspaper published in Clanton, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring Louis Asberry, the said defendant to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the bill of complaint, on or before the 26th day of November next, or the same will be taken as confessed against him.

Done at office, this 23d day of October, 1883. W. E. STEWART, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2678.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 30, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on Dec. 8th, 1883, to-wit: Henry Latham, Homestead 9534, for the n. e. 1/4 of sec. 20, township 21 north, range 17 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Delby Atkinson, Benjamin Seaman, Noah Latham, Ems Bearden, all of Maplesville, Ala. nov1. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2584.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 6th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Clanton Ala., on November 17th, 1883, viz: Wilson L. Weaver, Homestead 11705 for the north 1/2 of north west 1/4 section 34 township 30 north range 13 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jessie L. Williams, of Randolph Ala.; Augustus Wilson, John Outley, Sidney S. Chandler, of Oakville, Ala. oct11. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION: Primary department, per mo. \$1.50. Preparatory " " 2.00. Intermediate " " 3.00. Academic " " 4.00. Music " " 3.00. Contingent fee per term 25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control. Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.
A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [nov 16]

Clanton Male and Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution were resumed on Monday, October 8th, and will continue for nine months. The course of instruction is divided into three departments, with the following rates of tuition:

Primary (per month) \$1.50. Intermediate " 2.00. Academic " 3.00. No deduction for absences, except in cases of protracted sickness. The patronage of the public earnestly solicited. W. C. CARESTER, Principal. Oct. 11, 1883.

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table IN EFFECT DEC. 20th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION. Going North Daily Mail Going South Lve. 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr. 6:30 p. m. " 10:30 " Coda Lve. 5:30 " " 1:10 " Talladega " 8:30 " " 2:07 " Anniston " 2:07 " " 4:50 p. m. Rome " 11:20 a. m. " 6:30 " Dalton " 9:44 " " 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:00 " " 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward Arr. 10:38 a. m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p. m. Leave 8:31 a. m. Denopolis " 6:58 " Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points. Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bigall and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala. RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma. A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Madrox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Denins, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and mill, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. mr 8-4 J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Clanton, and is first-class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. Parties will be courteously waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

T. M. PEPAN.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

—AT THE STORE OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. J. BROOKS

—AT VERBENA, ALA.—

Has the largest stock of goods ever in

Chilton County, and does and will

sell them for less money.

All goods guaranteed as represented, and

no shoddy goods are kept.

I BUY COTTON AT MONTGOMERY PRICES, FREIGHT OFF

AND PAY CASH FOR IT. NO BARTER. I HAVE

EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO BUY, AND WILL

BUY EVERYTHING YOU HAVE TO SELL,

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

COME EVERYBODY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

EDWARD WILDER'S The three gigantic evils of civilized man are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these affections; they increase and restore all these secretions healthy. Numerous testimonials from men and women who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL Taint the effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases. AND POTASH.

may8] FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

STORY & CAMP

ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organs now manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone. FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship. FIRST-CLASS in Material.

FIRST-CLASS in Everything. MODERATE in Price. WARRANTED for Five Years.

Every Organ of our manufacture is not only guaranteed for five years, but is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every particular. Our factory is one of the largest and best equipped in the world, and all of our work is strictly first-class. We also have a full line of the best of French and German organs, and any quantity of any style of instrument.

We are the exclusive agents for the sale of the Story & Camp Organ in the South, and are prepared to furnish organs and repairs at the lowest prices. Send for our catalogue and price list. Address: Story & Camp, New York, N. Y.

STORY & CAMP

NEW YORK, N. Y.

KILN CLUB

AND THE "PENTY"
MAN

Very Day Real Life that is
of Consideration.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"De Melville Bangs am
-night, I should like to
-aid Brother Gardner as
opened.

Bangs was on the back row
-ing-glass in his hands and a
- of hair-oil on his hair. He
- of a scrape and a bow, made
- of a blue silk handkerchief,
- stood before the President's

Bangs, resumed the old
-kon von am de purtist
- de Lime-Kiln Club. You
-er har, was on yer moun-
- de perfume on yer clothes
- me of de wild roses of Varginy,
- am de purtist an' sweetest one

"ah," replied the brother, while
- betrayed the fact that he was
- half to death.

"-by do you, Brudder Bangs,
- your present business?"

"out of a job just now, sah,"

"en you how much do you

"-t dollars a week,

"-o. Am dat suit o' clothes all

"-o, sah."

"-o you am how many weeks behind

"-ot over six, sah."

"-o you owe dis lodge \$3 dues?"

"-ah."

"-ot two members here as much

"- borrowed money."

"- borrowed some, sah."

"- Brudder Bangs, I had some 'spe-

"-id party men, an' I nubber seed

"-t you wasn't a fraud on de word

"- When a man sets out to be

"- de boss leaves his head,

"- kin labor and be purty too. He

"-ard 'lets work alone. He beats his

"-s, his tailor, his shoemaker, 'n' all

"- friends. He looks like 'n' 'n'cils

"-e a cologne factory, but he don't

"- Every smile he makes, outter

"-ty-five cents, an' 'n'ery giggle costs

"-sibly half a dollar. I've had my

"-on, sah, for some time."

"- Yes, sah."

"-Six months ago you had steady work,

"- paid pay, respectable clothes an' was

"-ter debt. You set out to be purty;

"- to-day you wouldn't sell fur 'n'nd to

"- yer debts. You amell awful nice,

"-t you owe a twenty-six-dollar board

"-t. Your hair curls beautifully, but de

"-lor am whistling fur his money fur dat

"-t. Your form am elegant, but you

"- borrowed money until no one will

"-t you another cent. You smile like a

"-terop an' raise yer hat like a Ches-

"-field, but yer bites ain't paid fur!"

"- I've gwine to sign up, sah."

"- Maybe you'll, Brudder Bangs, but it

"- too late, so fur as dis club am con-

"- sed. Secretary!"

"- name of Brudder Clarence

"- Bangs of de roll!"

"- scratched, sah."

"- dis passion to de alley doah!

"- purty to remain heah wid us—

"- ne out owin' us fur dues, an'—

"- er mind."

"- so need to post the Jani-

"- one could picture him as he

"- ce to swing his right leg,

"- he doubted that Clarence

"- was "lifted" into the

"- 'n' listen to the labored

"- 'n'itor as he returned

"- take.

"- in Topoka got

"- ther day, signed

"- he protested his

"- him at a certain

"- hanced the note

"- roused to a high

"- the fellow's pro-

"- posed to go to the

"- ce herself. She

"- in her daughter's

"- fashionably dressed

"- before her. He

"- the fence, and ce-

"- wn the street, as if

"- Without wasting

"- minaries, the foun-

"- dman in an un-

"- dman's wh meri-

"- dman's wh meri-

"- dman's wh meri-

"- dman's wh meri-

"- dman's wh meri-

"- dman's wh meri-

"- dman's wh meri-

The Prairie Sheep.

In traveling from sheep-ranch to sheep-

- ranch in the northern country, says

- Frank Wilkinson in a letter to the New

- York Sun, the attention of the traveler

- is attracted by large tanks that stand at

- almost every sheep corral. These tanks

- are generally made of boards, tightly

- fitted. A slatted gangway leads up to

- one end, and another away from the

- other. These tanks are dipping troughs,

- and they are necessary adjuncts to suc-

- cessful sheep raising throughout the

- pastoral region. The scab prevails on

- the highland pastures. It is the only

- serious disease that troubles the sheep

- that feed on the high, dry pastures of

- the West. The scab is a most serious

- disease if not treated promptly. The

- parasites burrow under the skin. The

- wool covering the neck and on the upper

- shoulders and back falls off. The afflicted

- animals grow weaker day by day, and

- finally die. The manifestations of the

- disease are shedding of the wool, the

- pulling of the wool by the afflicted ani-

- mals, that bite it out and drop it on the

- ground, and in bad cases by a persistent

- and violent scratching of the irritated

- parts. I have seen a scabby sheep stand

- by a post and rub its back by the hour.

- The remedy for scab is to wash the sheep

- in a solution of poisonous water. This

- solution is sometimes made of cheap to-

- bacso, another of sulphur and lime, and

- others simply arsenical solutions. No

- matter what they are composed of, the

- fact is that no flocks of any size are

- free from the disease. Many sheep owners

- loudly assert that their flocks are clean;

- but no one believes them. The sheep

- are generally dipped immediately after

- shearing, and again in the fall if it is

- necessary. It sometimes happens that

- a flock becomes so badly diseased in the

- winter that it is absolutely necessary to

- dip them to save the clip of wool. The

- danger attending the dipping of full-

- coated sheep in the middle of winter, in a

- country where Arctic storms are liable

- to sweep out of the north without any

- notice, can be easily seen. The anxious

- sheep owner waits for a fair, mild day.

- He rushes the work of dipping, and is

- then devoured by anxiety until the sheep

- are dry. A vision of a flock of sheep

- inclosed in a layer of frozen wool, stand-

- like gray stones over the prairie, de-

- stroying his appetite for pork and bread at

- dinner time. If, when the sheep are

- wet, the mercury modestly retires into

- the bulb, the loss of sheep is apall-

- ing. The scab is ever present in the

- flocks, and so long as the sheep are

- grazed on the open prairie I do not see

- how the disease can be eradicated. One

- infested sheep, escaping from a diseased

- flock and entering a clean flock, would

- infect the entire flock. Under proper

- management the disease is not dreaded

- in the West. It is taken as a matter of

- course, and the expense of dipping is

- an regularly calculated in the estimated

- expenses of keeping a flock as salted

- would be in Ohio. Properly handled,

- the loss resulting from scab is trifling;

- improperly treated, entire flocks disap-

- pear from the ranges. The fact of the

- scab being among the far Western sheep

- keeps many people from using mutton

- as food. I should look with a cold eye

- on mutton that I knew came from any

- of the Rocky Mountain or adjacent

- ranges. It may be that the parasites do

- not injure the flesh for food; but the

- idea of eating scabby mutton is revolt-

- ing.

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OUR AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

A Few Interesting Figures Gleaned from

- the Census Report.

-

- in the value of live stock Illinois

- stands ahead of all the other States, be-

- ing put down at \$132,437,782. Iowa

- comes next with \$124,715,103, New

- York is third with \$117,809,283, and

- Ohio fourth with \$108,707,730.

- In the matter of milk cows New York

- takes the lead, with 1,437,856; Illinois

- next, with 865,913; Iowa, 854,187;

- Pennsylvania, 854,166; Ohio, 767,043;

- and Texas, 606,176.

- In sheep Ohio excels with 4,902,486,

- followed by California, with 4,152,349;

- Texas, 2,411,633, and Michigan, 2,

- 189,989.

- For hogs Iowa takes the cake at the

- formidable figures of 6,034,918; Illinois

- close behind with 5,170,206; Missouri,

- 4,533,123; Ohio, 3,141,333, and Indiana,

- 3,186,418.

- New York makes the most butter,

- 111,922,423 pounds; Pennsylvania next,

- 79,336,012; then Illinois, 53,637,943;

- Iowa, 55,481,958; Ohio, 67,634,263.

- New York excels in cheesemaking,

- 8,362,590 pounds against 2,170,245 of

- Ohio. In 1860, however, New York

- produced 48,548,389 pounds of cheese,

- showing an immense falling off in the

- business.

- Illinois has the most farms, 255,741;

- New York, 241,058; Missouri, 215,575;

- Ohio, 247,189; Pennsylvania, 213,542.

- New York raises the largest quantity

- of potatoes, 33,644,807 bushels; Penn-

- sylvania, 16,294,811; Ohio, 12,719,215;

- Illinois, 10,365,707, and Michigan 10,

- 924,111.

- Illinois carries off the palm for its

- number of horses, 1,023,082; Ohio,

- 736,478; Texas, 805,606; New York,

- 610,358; Iowa, 792,332; Missouri, 687,

- 776, and Pennsylvania, 533,587.

- New York produces 231,965,593 gal-

- lons of milk, which is more than half

- of the other States put together; Penn-

- sylvania, 16,294,811; Ohio, 46,801,537. New

- York has 42,739 manufacturing estab-

- lishments, with \$514,246,575 capital,

- employing 500,000 hands; Pennsylvania,

- 31,232 establishments, with \$474,510,998

- capital, employing 360,000 hands; Mas-

- sachusetts, 14,353 establishments, with

- \$303,806,185 capital, employing 330,000

- hands; Ohio, 20,690 establishments,

- with \$188,939,614 capital, employing

- 182,000 hands.

- There were 91,997 insane people in the

- United States in 1880—65,651 native,

- 26,346 foreign. Of these 14,111 belonged

- to New York, 8,304 to Pennsylvania,

- 5,134 to Illinois, 5,127 to Massachusetts,

- 7,280 to Ohio, 3,530 to Indiana, 3,810

- to Missouri, 2,405 to New Jersey, 4 to

- Wyoming and 16 to Idaho.

- Pennsylvania has one public school

- more than New York. Her figures are

- 18,616; New York, 18,615. The former

- spends for education \$7,126,827 and the

- latter \$11,035,511. Ohio has 16,473

- public schools and spends \$11,065,315;

- Illinois, 15,203 schools, spending \$9,850,

- 011; Indiana, 11,623 schools, cost-

- \$7,267,700; Iowa, 12,035 schools, \$6,238,

- 167; Massachusetts, 6,004 schools, \$4,

- 85,512, and California, 3,416 schools,

- \$3,925,627. Wyoming, where woman

- suffrage prevails, has the fewest schools—

- 55, at a cost of \$56,161. The total

- number of pupils in the New York schools

- were 1,027,938, and in the Pennsylvania

- 950,300.

-

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-

THE FATHER OF FISH CULTURE

SAID GREEN'S IDEAS ABOUT THE FISH

- TRIBE AND SOME OF HIS VIEWS

- (Continued from Page 1.)

- "How did you ever come to devote this

- scheme?"

- "I have been working at it ever since I

- was enough to land a job. The above

- remark was addressed to Mr. Seth Green,

- the veteran fish culturist, who is

- known to the entire world, and his reply

- was the extent of his knowledge.

Prostate

Rates of Advertising.

One dollar per square, of one inch space, for the first, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Years.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
First	\$ 5.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 11.00
Second	4.00	5.00	7.00
Third	3.00	4.00	5.00
Fourth	2.00	3.00	4.00
Fifth	1.50	2.00	3.00
Sixth	1.00	1.50	2.00
Seventh	.75	1.00	1.50
Eighth	.50	.75	1.00
Ninth	.40	.50	.75
Tenth	.30	.40	.50

The Chilton View.

W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor and Proprietor.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. III.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

NO. 4.

Special Advertising.

Business notices Ten Cents each insertion. Obituaries and Tributes half rates. Announcing candidates strictly in advance. Communications recommending candidates for office will be headed "Disbursements and charged for space." Liberal contracts made with advertising agencies. The money is due on all advertising after the first publication.

Engineers Making Love.

Nearly every engineer on the New York and New England Railroad has a sweetheart or wife in New Britain, Conn. Every train would whistle a salute to some fair dame, and the din grow so heartily ear-splitting that the authorities have had it stopped.

Bill Madden's drivin' bar in to-day.

As he calls his sweetheart, far away—Gertrude Hurd—lives down by the mill; You might see her blushing; she knew it's Bill.

"To-day! To-day! To-day! To-day!"

Bill Madden's drivin' bar in to-day—As he calls his sweetheart, far away—Gertrude Hurd—lives down by the mill; You might see her blushing; she knew it's Bill.

Little Lou Woodbury down by the falls.

Summer or winter, always the same, See her hear her lover call her name—"Louie! Louie! Louie!"

John Davis sends into your dreams.

At six-fifty-eight you can hear Twenty-one Go thundering 'round, and all the screams That ever startled the risin' sun, John Davis sends into your dreams.

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HOW THEY TAN HIDES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A PRACTICAL TANNER.

The Old Way and the New Way—How Near They are Alike—The Smell of Hides.

The march of the tannery has been westward, a result of natural causes. Hemlock and oak forests of the East have been depleted, and as it is necessary that the industry be nearer the base of supplies a removal to the virgin forests of the West was a business virtue. There are a few tanneries in Massachusetts, but they get their bark at large expense from Maine. In Connecticut there are only two or three—among them one at Glastonbury and another at Westchester. Not longer than 20 years ago there was a thriving tannery at Windsor. If the old ones have not been removed they have been closed and the tanners have returned to agriculture. Small operators cannot compete with big ones who use the most improved machinery.

Mr. Piny Jewell, of P. Jewell & Sons, mentioned facts of interest concerning the industry. "We tan hides to-day," he said, "exactly as my father used to, he tan them in Winchester, N. H., years ago. Of course we have more facilities, but the processes are just the same. We tan more rapidly, to be sure, and this process is not productive of inferior leather, as some may argue; the product is every whit as good as that of years ago. We simply hasten the same result, that is all. My father's vat, when I was a very little boy, were out of doors, and when cold weather came he had to cover them over and let the hides lie all winter. Afterward he built a shed so that the hides could be worked as well in storm as in sunshine. In our large tannery near Detroit, Mich.—it cost us \$150,000—such a delay would never be thought of. There the work proceeds day in and day out year after year.

"Again, in old times the hide—a mixture introduced to remove the lime used to take off the hair of the hide—would sour if a thunder-storm came up. I remember times when we had to work Sunday to remove hides from this sour bath so that they wouldn't spoil. Now the bath never sours; scientific knowledge prevents it. We never use acids in our tannery. Let me remark just here that you may have heard that it is injurious to tan leather with hot liquor. How absurd is such a statement! Why? you can't tan leather with hot liquor; it will close the pores so that none of the tannin can get in. It is very important that the liquor be not more than that of a blood heat. To insure this temperature we have built, at an expense of \$1,000, several cooling vats into which the liquor is run.

"I think that is a mistake," he said, when shown a published statement to the effect that American tanners had never been able to closely imitate the beauty and odor of the celebrated Russian leather. "I believe Russian leather is now made at or near Newark. I know my brother, when Minister at St. Petersburg discovered the secret. You have heard the manner of the discovery, have you not?"

"I have heard several versions of it." "Well, I will tell you the true version. Over in Russia they didn't think he had any practical knowledge of mechanics—they thought he must be as helpless as they. One day he was going through a tannery with some of the officials. Reaching a passageway he noticed some mixture in barrels. He didn't recognize its character, and thrust his fingers in several times as a sort of investigation. There was no handy washing-room, so he completed the tour with his soiled hands, but as soon as he reached his room he washed up. In passing his right hand over his face—as all men will, you know—he caught his nose between his thumb and finger—thus. There, most certainly, was the odor of Russian leather. "Russia leather is pure," he exclaimed in ecstasy. He repeated the operation, and found the same odor. The secret was out.

"He didn't know the agents used, but it proved that they were employed, not to produce the fragrance, but because they were cheap. The General immediately wrote to Mr. Schmitt, of the Shoe and Leather Reporter, and the process was tried in this country. The base of it was acetate, which is also, as you may know, the base of Woodstock's mace. Do I think the beauty of Russian leather has ever been reproduced here? Oh, yes, I believe it has, but the odor is all there is to it. You find Russian leather pocket books for 50 cents, do you not? Well, that's the imported material but the leather successfully tanned here by the Russian method. "The acids," continued Mr. Jewell, "are used to a great extent in Europe."

not yet been touched. There must be, I should think, material enough to last a hundred years anyway. And then other forests may grow. In New Hampshire to-day, where my father had his tannery, there is more hemlock than there was when I was a boy.

"An oak forest, however, is of slow growth. Soft wood springs up where hard is cut down. Chicago is our headquarters for hides," he continued. "We buy them wherever we can, but we get our great supply there. We use none but the best of American cattle hides but we buy some of the imported ones. Tanners manipulate buffalo skins, but they are not the skins of our bison; they come from India. The importation of hides is very large—some millions a year. I am not fearful that the American supply will be exhausted."

"Sumach is used as well as hemlock, and oak bark for tanning purposes, is it not; and terra japonica as well, which is supposed to have 50 per cent. of tannin—much more than any of the others?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, sumach is used," replied Mr. Jewell, "and terra japonica as well. But do not call it by that name; it is known as gambier. It is very astringent, but I am not so certain about its exceedingly large percentage of tannin. I will show you some." An attendant brought a reddish lump. "There it is; that is gambier. Oh, it is very sweet and by no means unpalatable, although if you should swallow any of it, it would tan the inside of your stomach in less than no time. Terra japonica (Japanese earth) is gathered from trees in Japan. The drippings enter a receptacle placed in the earth at the foot of the tree, and when taken out in a gummy condition sometimes appear covered with earth. Therefore, the substance, which is the gum of a tree, has received the appellation of Japanese earth."

In tanning, the hides are first put to soak in a solution of weak lime water and hung up in a sweating vault so that just enough decomposition may set in to permit the removal of the hair. When this has been accomplished—and the critical period must be carefully watched so that the hides will not spoil—they are introduced after suitable cleaning to a solution of henbane or pigeon manure, which circulates through the pores and removes every trace of the lime. Then the tannin—vats are employed and after repeated chargings the hides become thoroughly saturated with the liquor and are tanned—that is, the pores of the skin have been filled with the tannin.

A good workman will increase the horn-dry skin 80 per cent. in weight by the process. Mr. Jewell says in the tanning of his hides, which are not usually so dry, the weight is enhanced 55 per cent. The changing of the hides from weak to increasingly strong liquors usually ceases after 10 or 15 days. They are then placed in layaway vats. Upon each is a shovelful of ground bark and over all is the bark liquor. There are perhaps half a dozen layaways, consuming two months or more, beginning with liquor of 10 degrees and closing with one of 30 degrees. At least four months is required for the entire process of tanning sole leather.

A City Moving Off on Wheels.

I arrived at Bartlett, D. T., about the middle of the afternoon of a beautiful day. I found some stir and activity among the people of the city, but it seemed to be the excitement incident to the emigration of a city on wheels. The people generally had abandoned all hope of the city, and were moving their houses bodily to Devil's Lake and other places. The houses were first lifted on large timbers of sufficient size and strength to bear the weight of the house. These timbers were then suspended under two monstrous freight wagons on either side of the building; four large horses or oxen were then hitched to the wagon on each side, and the road to Devil's Lake being across a smooth prairie, the teams were able to move along easily with a fair-sized building. Some of them, with their minds most magnificent. It was the first time that I had ever seen a city moving on wheels. I had seen people moving on a large scale in their so-called "prairie schooners," but the sight was tame compared with this. I thought of a remark I once heard to the effect that "the approach of a train of cars drawn by a powerful engine was a magnificent sight to behold," and I thought to myself a road lined with two-story houses, moving to the music of the steady tread of teams of eight powerful oxen, was a sight equally magnificent. And such was the fate of the once proud city of Bartlett.

The Manufacture of Matches.

The ingenuity and skill required in the manufacture of matches are matters that rarely enter into the minds of those who use them. Yet the match-making industry has reached vast proportions in the United States and Canada, which can be better realized when it is known that one firm alone paid \$4,000,000 in taxes during the year 1881, being at the rate of one cent per box. From the correspondent of a Scotch publication, who has been visiting one of the largest factories in Canada which manufactures match-boxes and match-splints, we learn something of the labor required in the production of this domestic necessity.

The wood used is pine and spruce, the poor ends of merchantable lumber. In consequence there is an enormous waste in manufacturing. Match-boxes are made from a square piece of wood by one turn of a machine, after which process, which leaves them rough, they are placed in a hollow roller which is revolved by water or steam power.

By this means all defects are removed. The match-sticks or splints are cut double the length of a match by a machine, which cuts them with wonderful rapidity, as many as 46,000 splints being made at some factories every day. When the splints are made they must be dried. For this purpose they are packed in racks placed in rooms heated by steam pipes.

Disarmament of War.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard observes that, while the Parisians are discussing the possibilities of a war with China, they are overlooking a serious and much greater danger nearer home. He says: "Roumania, Serbia, Italy and Spain have become members of the Austro-German alliance, and I have reason to believe that this alliance will very shortly have a practical result. I am assured by a person whom I know to be in the confidence of Prince Bismarck that Germany has agreed with Austria and the other members of the alliance, which now embraces the whole of Continental Europe excepting France, Russia, Denmark and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, to propose a general congress with a view to a mutual and general disarmament. As to the time when this thunderbolt of war is to be launched under pacific pretences I cannot say; but I am assured it has been assented to by Austria, Spain and Italy, and I can hardly suppose that some inkling of the matter has not reached Her Majesty's government. Some knowledge of it has certainly reached Russia, and it would render the coup d'etat in Bulgaria intelligible enough."

A Hotel for Monsters.

The most curious of all Paris curiosities will cease to exist when the demolition of the Grand Hotel Leguay, known as "La Table d'Hôte des Monstres," is completed. The hotel in itself is like any common provincial hotel, but the guests of its table d'hôte, as described by the reporter of the *Lanterne*, form an assembly hardly to be met with in any other place. "Dinner, being announced," says the privileged guest, "the first couple to enter the dining hall with an air of perfect propriety are a bearded woman accompanied by a skeleton-like gentleman. She receives his whispers with thoughtful eyes, gently stroking her beard. A dwarf with an enormous nose sits next to them on a high stool; her neighbors are a well known showman, who now and then turns his face round to the middle of his back—a convenience whenever the waiter is wanted—and a young giantess of sixteen, weighing four hundred pounds. Somnambulists, acrobats and many more of the same school complete the circle, who, after their meal is ended, will sometimes for the benefit of an occasional visitor unite in a dance, fantastic, grotesque and hideous to the last degree."

CASTING GEN. LEE'S BODY.

GREAT CARE REQUIRED TO MAKE A PERFECT CAST.

An Interesting Operation in Mercer Street—How Heavy Castings are Made.

There was a gala day last week at the foundry in Mercer street, New York, of the Bronze Manufacturing Company, which is making the castings for Doyle's colossal statue of General Robert E. Lee, ordered by the city of New Orleans. The statue is to be sixteen feet high. The figure is being cast, according to the ordinary practice, in fragments, which will be riveted together so deftly as not to show any of the joints. The statue represents the Confederate General standing in a contemplative attitude with his arms folded. His military boots have already been cast and one-half of his folded arms, and on the day of which we write the principal fragment, consisting of the chest and abdomen, was cast, requiring over 2,000 pounds of metal. The visitors stood upon a mound of some other part of General Lee's body, which is ready, or nearly so, for the metal, and upon such other places as seemed out of danger. Silence had been requested, as heavy castings are awkward operations, and the foreman is the only one who is permitted to speak until the metal has ceased to flow. The clay mould in its iron castings was in the centre, showing clearly the hole into which the molten bronze was to be poured from a huge iron pot swung by strong chains from a stout crane.

Around the furnace were the crucibles of fire-clay, in which the bronze glowed with a fierce, dull-red light, brightened by occasional flames of a blue color. Each crucible held 400 pounds of metal, and to each crucible were six men grasping the calipers by which it was to be raised. At the great pot swinging from the crane were twelve men, six on each side, each holding a stout wooden bar fastened crosswise to the iron bar that went across the pot. Four men stood with lighted torches to fire the plugs of cotton waste in the stoves through which the gases must escape when the flow of metal began. Jean Pischoff, the foreman, raised a whistle to his lips and gave a shrill call. He then cried in French—for all the workmen are French—"Raise the metal," and the seven crucibles went up with unanimity and precision. "Pour the metal," and the contents of each crucible were poured into the big pot. "Pour!" he now shouted like a maniac. "Fire the vents," and the huge pot was tilted up, half the men raising and half depressing their bars. The operation of pouring was soon over, and the vents were left as clean and clear as could be desired. "It is a good casting," said the president, "or there would have been trouble in one of the vents." General Lee's head is to be cast shortly.

Pensions Not Applied For.

A Washington dispatch says that Pension Commissioner Dudley takes exception to the charge made in certain quarters that the soldier is degenerating into a grabber and is trying to coin his services and his wounds into the highest possible amount of cash, often to the prejudice of the interests of the national Government. To show the injustice of the outcry against the soldiers, Gen. Dudley states that there are living to-day almost as many veterans who have not applied for pensions as there were soldiers on the roll of the army in May, 1865. There were 1,000,516 names on the rolls at that date, and there are at the present time 922,000 veterans who have never asked a dollar of the Government. There are on the file in Washington 169,000 certificates of disability that have not been acted on, simply because that number of living veterans, who are clearly and indisputably entitled to pensions, have not asked for anything at the hands of the Government. Although lists of the pensioners now on the rolls were printed in many newspapers throughout the country several days ago, not a single complaint has reached the pension office going to show that persons not entitled to receive pensions are getting assistance.

A Warning.

An exchange desires to warn farmers against a new swindle. Two strangers meet at a farmer's house to stay all night, and during the evening they get up a trade between themselves, which requires a witness, and the farmer is asked to sign the papers, simply to witness the trade. If he does so he soon finds that his name is signed to a note which he has to pay. The law does not appear to touch these cases, but it certainly should be made to do so.

THE STRAIGHTENED BEAM.

While on her way from King George's Sound to Oporto, the ship *Straiten*, which was bound through the ice, which extended as far as the eye could see. The ship was fast in a mass of ice, and the captain, who was a young man, was very much distressed. He had a large crew, and the ship was very much damaged. The ice was so thick that the ship could not move, and the crew was very much distressed. The captain, who was a young man, was very much distressed. He had a large crew, and the ship was very much damaged. The ice was so thick that the ship could not move, and the crew was very much distressed.

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SAVING PORTER'S FLEET.

The Wisconsin Lumberman and His Primitive Engineering.

M. Quad, of the *Detroit Free Press*, gives us an interesting account of the dam built by Capt. Bailey, of a Wisconsin regiment, in the Red River during Banks's famous campaign, which dam saved Porter's fleet, which had accompanied the expedition. The vessels of the fleet had made their way up on a rising river, and were all above the Alexandria Falls, when, early in May, Banks received orders to evacuate the country.

When Porter was informed that the army would soon take up the march in retreat his entire fleet was above the falls. Some of the vessels had been taken above after great trouble and now all were in a trap. The river had fallen until there was not sufficient depth to float the lightest craft over the falls.

The current of the river was about eight miles an hour and the greatest depth of the water on the rapids only six feet. The bed of the river seemed full of rocks and the waters tumbled over them until it seemed as if a skiff could not find a safe channel. Porter must either get his fleet below these rapids or abandon it and march his men with the army.

Captain Bailey was a Wisconsin lumberman. He saw at a glance the position in which the fleet was placed, and the danger to it. He had assisted in taking many log jams over the falls in the Wisconsin river when the water is low, and he saw at a glance that the plan followed there would answer in the present emergency. He had plenty of men and plenty of trees. The latter were cut down and with their full branches were placed in the water and sunk. The gathering sand assisted in forming the dam, and in a remarkably short time the water in the river bed was turned into a narrow channel left between the dams of trees extending from either shore.

The fleet, as is well known, passed through in safety. The engineers, of course, laughed at Bailey and his scheme, and even Porter, before the work was begun, scoffed the idea and announced that he would blow up every boat in his fleet if the water did not rise in time. But for Bailey's dam Porter could not have saved his fleet, and Bailey, in speaking of the work, modestly claimed any credit as ingenuity, as the same thing had been done thousands of times.

The Confederates were sadly disappointed at the result, as they believed the fleet of gunboats as good as in their power. A piece of similar primitive engineering was performed by another Wisconsin soldier, Capt. P. B. Ray, during Custer's Northern Pacific expedition. The command came to a river that the melting snows had flooded so that it could not be forded. The army was on the eastern bank of the river and the necessity for its advance was urgent. The engineers were unable to suggest any plan, as they were without pontoons or boats. Capt. Ray took the boxes of the wagon train, covered them with paulins and thus made boats in which the infantry crossed. With rats made of these boats the artillery and stores were taken over. Although the engineers laughed at his plan, the army felt that the Wisconsin Captain had brains.

Very Plain.

George F. Bartow, of San Francisco, who left an estate valued at \$80,000, gave these injunctions in his will: "Having observed that ostentation and expensive funerals are injurious to the people, after absorbing money which poverty cannot well spare to vanity and pride, therefore, by way of example, for which I beg pardon of the undertakers, let my coffin be a plain redwood box, put together with common nails or let together with common nails or screws, without paint or varnish, with plain iron handles, and all else about the funeral to correspond with the plainness. Let there be a cheap shroud and no flowers. What is a dead man but a handful of dust? Instead of a hearse I may just as well be carried to the grave upon some ordinary vehicle in every day use, since life is but a journey and the day of death the final rest."

A TOUGHER STORY EVEN THAN THAT.

Which came from Halifax a few weeks ago about the wrecked bark *Britannia*, being left to her fate by a vessel which approached and then sailed away from her while she was making signals of distress, is now told by the captain of the wrecked bark *Lizzie*, who, with his crew, was rescued from open boats on a sailing vessel. He says that while his vessel was in a sinking condition, and the crew were working for their lives at the pumps, five steamers passed so close that they made a deafening noise and then his steamer disappeared.

AN INTERRUPTED PRAYER.

A SAD COMMOTION CAUSED BY WELL-MEANING COLONEL.

Why a Divine Could not be Incessant Continue the Good Work.

Unintentional carelessness sometimes brings the gospel into contempt. Ministers who profess to be no respect of persons but "sizers up" of men, sometimes make errors that drive meaning men away from the fold. Other day a new minister while making calls in the suburbs of the city, the house of Colonel Alfred Cole, well-known citizen. Colonel Cole was at work in the garden at the time the minister called. He was very plainly, of course, in fact, a very much like a day laborer. The minister passed him without notice and entered the house. The minister turned and watched the divine expression, closely resembling contempt, settled on his face as he hung in dark folds from his brow. Shortly after the minister, Mrs. Cole, who is the daughter of the church, came out and said: "Colonel, Brother Binn, is in the house and is going to pray with the Colonel."

"I'll be blamed if he prays with the Colonel," replied, "He prays just now in his high-headed way, even noticing me. Now he prays with me, eh? Confound the fool with me I'll wrap a handkerchief around him. Fine preacher or not. Takes me for a tramp. You can go on and pray with him if you want to, but you please."

The good woman was knowing that argument, less, she went back to her work. She was soon kneeling just about this time the garden, and the dog, hined the animal. The dog barked for the cow around the rang like a fire alarm, rushed on the porch, seized a squash, from fullness had departed, the cow. The squash window and struck the left temple, making a giving to his changed that would have driven a person in such a state of mind to a hospital.

On the 11th of June, 1883, the Statesville Landmark Patrick Henry Winston, Jr. just joined the Republican delegate to the National Convention which met in 1876. He acquired prominence by, according to a story telling, in this wise: When eminent statesman was at Convention, a certain person rapidly among the delegates those knowing who he was, and to many of them he reached to "Call for Winston." The speaker concluded, about went up for "Winston." Patrick Henry mounted a delegate with a shrill voice out from the crowd, for Winston.

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To be sold at low prices for "spot" cash.
Jemison, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

New Goods! New Goods!
WELLMAN & CO.'S

"Louisville Clothing House,"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods
Bottom Prices at Last!

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of this House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb 15-tf

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.
JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.
MRS E. C. LAWRENCE, ASSISTANT.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September the 10th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50.
Intermediate " "	2.00.
Common School " "	2.50.
Academic " "	3.00.
Musical " "	3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed, on account of absence except in case of protraction or sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at reasonable rates.

At a full meeting of the board of trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved Ist. That we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns as principal of Jemison Academy.

2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and the patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.

3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can entrust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business, and we hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS,
July 19th Jemison, Ala.

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS,

JEMISON, ALA.

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise.

I have a bran new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of public patronage is solicited.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and all persons wishing to know where their land lies may apply to me and receive my services without charge. If you do not desire my service, please inform me accordingly. My office is located near the corner of the Court House building in Chilton County, Ala.

Louisville & Nashville

THE GREAT Through Trunk Line

Cincinnati Lexington Louisville Evansville Montgomery Mobile Natchez

Without Change and with Shortest and Quickest Time From New Orleans, Mobile, Natchez, etc.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

TOLLMAN CARS. Without change, through Cincinnati, Chicago, with two changes to St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Northern and Eastern Lines.

THROUGH COACHES

From Chattanooga and Nashville connecting direct for Cities in the South.

EMIGRANTS Seeking new homes, favorable locations, or specific routes, apply to Geo. H. Atmore, Agent, No. 100 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo., or write C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Agent, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS DISORDERED LIVER AND MALASSIMPTOMS

From these sources arise many of the diseases of the human system indicative of their existence. Bowels become torpid, appetite fails after eating, exertion of body or mind produces headache, dizziness, nervousness, a feeling of heaviness, some smarting, distention, flatulence, these belong to the operation of bile, constipation, demand the use of a remedy to dislodge them. And Dr. TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. They cleanse and purify the blood, regulate the functions of the system, promote healthy digestion, improve skin and vigorous body. Their cause no nausea or griping with daily work and are a perfect ANTIDOTE TO MANY DISEASES.

MR. FRANKLIN LINN writes:
"I have had Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Constipation, five years, and tried every kind of pills, and never found that have done me any good. I closed me out nearly three months ago, and have minimal pains since." Write to Mr. Linn, Solonville, Mass., U.S.A.

TUTT'S PILLS

GRAT HAIR OR WHISKER FALLS OUT OF THE HEAD. Apply to a GUANO MANURE PREPARATION of this PILLS. Sold everywhere by express or mail. Office, at Murray Building, NEW YORK CITY.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF CUTTING HAIR

may 27 ly

NOTICE FOR ADVERTISEMENT

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Montgomery, Ala.
Notice is here given that the following advertisement containing certain notices of the state of Alabama will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., on the 1st day of October next, viz.:
Charles L. Smith, Heirs of John L. Smith, deceased.
John L. Smith, Heirs of John L. Smith, deceased.
John L. Smith, Heirs of John L. Smith, deceased.

THEIR BEDS.

ABOUT THE STRAITS AND
THEY ARE FOUND.

editor of the Sea
shore, Md., gave an inter-
view of the condition of the
United States and the
well as an interesting descrip-
tion of the beds in New
Jersey and the Chesapeake.

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IN A WESTERN DESERT.

WONDERFUL PRODUCE FROM A
SANDY PLAIN.

What a German Farmer has Done Out in
Washington Territory.

Probably the most forlorn, hopeless-
looking place for the agriculturist on the
whole line of the railroad is Ainsworth,
on the Snake river, in the southeastern
part of Washington Territory. The town
is an anthrill of unpainted shanties.

The population largely con-
sists of stranded roughs, harlots, Chin-
amen, and hogs. The decent people you
meet are overanxious to have you under-
stand that they do not belong to Ains-
worth. One of the first men I en-
countered on the street was a Chinaman
with his throat half cut. He was look-
ing for the sheriff. The streets are a
mixture of dust and sand, ankle deep
except where they are paved with old
playing cards and broken whisky bot-
tles. In every direction from the little
settlement stretch for miles dreary
plains of the same mixture of dust and
sand, covered with sage bushes. Every-
thing is dry except the river. That
rushes along past the town as though it
were ashamed to stay in such company.

It was the 10th day of September when
we were in Ainsworth. There had not
been a drop of rain since the beginning
of May.

I speak particularly of Ainsworth, be-
cause, as has been said, there is not a
spot between Fargo and Portland which
in appearance is less inviting to the
farmer. The outlook is simply dis-
heartening. The town is a railroad set-
tlement, owing its existence to the fact
that a big bridge is building over the
Snake river at that point.

A year or two ago it occurred to a
German blacksmith named Schunemann,
who had found it hard to support his
wife and children at the East, that the
Sahara, tufted with sage brush, might
not be so bad as it looked. He took up
a quarter section of sage and sand, and
bought some adjoining land of the same
sort from the railroad company, paying
the lowest price on the schedule, \$2.80
an acre. Then he began to try to raise
crops without artificial irrigation.

"What did people say?" remarked
Schunemann, cutting as good a water-
melon as is often sold in Washington
Market. "They said I was a fool."

Out of the sand, stripped of its sage
brush, Mr. Schunemann has raised
wheat, forty bushels to the acre, or three
times the average acre yield of the
whole country, and two-thirds of the
yield of the crack land in the Gallatin
valley. He has raised oats, barley, mil-
let, and rye, all of excellent quality, and
in remunerative quantities. He exhibits
pumpkins, squashes, beets, carrots, and
potatoes, these vegetables being larger
and fuller than their kinds as we have
been accustomed to see them and eat
them at the East. His corn flourishes,
especially some of the dent varieties.
His tomatoes are creditable. He has
planted fruit trees, apple, pear, and
peach, and they are doing well, but are
too young to bear. The same may be
said of the small fruits, the raspberries
and blackberries. His melons are first-
rate in flavor; a young neighbor of his,
a practical farmer from Wisconsin, who
followed the pioneer into the Ainsworth
desert, told me that he had sold four
hundred dollars worth of watermelons
this season.

Mr. Schunemann believes that he can
add grapes to the long list of products
which he cultivates with profit; in fact,
he believes that anything will grow in
the sage brush desert. He dug a well
and struck water at twenty-eight feet,
but does not irrigate his fields.

"Where does the moisture come
from?" he was asked.

"I don't know," said he, "unless it
rains up on the roots from under
ground."

All this has been done in almost rain-
less seasons, on parallel Forty-six, the
altitude of Moosehead Lake and Mon-
treal, without artificial irrigation, and
in soil which thousands of the neediest
emigrants had passed over with scorn.

Schunemann is a simple case, and it is
not mentioned as a typical; but the pluck
of the man, the absence of anything on
his part like a desire to "boom the
country," and the contrast between the
prospects and results of his experiment
struck me as remarkable.—New York
Sun.

A Snake With Two Feet.

SOMETHING ABOUT A CURIOUS CREATURE
KILLED BY NEW YORK RECENTLY.

Mr. Richard Decker, a resident of
Walkill Valley, while working in his
oak-field recently, was surprised by a
black snake, which came at him with
open mouth, its head elevated from the
ground twelve or fourteen inches. He
succeeded in killing it with his pitch-
fork, and in measurement found it to be
5 feet 7 inches in length, with a diam-
eter of one inch and a half at the largest
part. The extraordinary feature of the
creature, however, was the presence of
two well formed legs with feet attached
to the body at a point about 12 inches
from its tail. The legs were of a bright
pink or flesh color, without bone, and
so elastic that when drawn to their full
length and suddenly released they would
spring back to their normal position at
the reptile's side. The feet were about
the size of a human foot and were broad-
like in appearance and of a darker color
than the limbs to which they were at-
tached. Upon each one of these feet or
pads were six small claws, white and of
a bony substance. The body of the
snake was of a mottled pattern, the
ground color being a light brown, with
dark brown spots and blotches. The
head was of a similar pattern, but the
eyes were of a bright yellow color, and
the mouth was lined with a pinkish
color. The snake was found in a field
of oak trees, and was the only one of
its kind ever seen in this part of the
State. It was killed by Mr. Decker, and
is now in the possession of the New
York Museum of Natural History.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

JOHN M. CURTIN, EDITOR OF THE
Chicago Tribune, testified before the
Senate Committee as follows: "The
cause of the poor condition of our labor-
ing classes is their own improvidence.

Many laboring men are drinking men,
and fail to save money on this account.
The amount spent yearly for liquors in
this country is \$400,000,000; for tobacco,
\$100,000,000. The greater part of this
comes from the laborers. No legisla-
tion can improve this state of affairs.

But legislation can do something for the
improvement of tenements. The habita-
tion of the laboring man is unfit to live
in. Commercial clerks," he added,
"are the poorest paid class of men in
Chicago. For the most part they are
farmers' and mechanics' sons, who are
too proud to do manual labor, and find
their way to the cities. But the boy of
to-day does not have a chance. He cannot
learn a trade because there are three
influences at work to keep him out.

First, he is not taught at home the true
dignity of labor; second, the trades
unions keep a boy out of their organiza-
tion, and hence out of the trade; third,
proprietors of shops will not let their
skilled workmen devote their time to
teaching boys the trade."

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE Augusta,
Ga., Constitutionalist, writing from
Halifax, N. S., says: "Halifax is de-
lightfully situated on a peninsula com-
posed almost wholly of rock. At the
water's edge along the harbor the ground
is comparatively level. From the har-
bor the town is built on an ascent that
rises gradually to the citadel, 300 feet
above mean tide. It is the strongest
fortified town in America. Besides the
citadel every important point on the
main land is fortified, and the harbor
islands are crowned with important
fortresses. It is one of the principal
naval stations of Great Britain on the
western continent. Frequently a num-
ber of British war vessels under com-
mand of an Admiral are in the harbor.

The sentiment of the place is British."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A blaze in the cabin of a resident of
"Kaintuck" called out the engines the
other day and after them came the fire
marshall to investigate and report.

"Do you know how it caught?" he
asked of the householder.

"Well, sah, I reckon it was what
dem big folks calls spontan. combust-
tion."

"You mean spontaneous combustion."

"Dat's 'actly what I means, sah. Yes,
sah, I reckon it was dat."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, in de first place I sent de gal
up in de garret to fin' my ole bibles.
In de nex' place she took a candle. In
de las' place she upst de candle 'mong
a lot o' newspapers an' cum skinnin'
down de ladder wid her eyes as big as
turnips an' tole me dat de cabin was all
afire. Yes, sah, I reckon it was spontan-
aneous combustion, an' soon's we git de
furnisher back in, Ise gwine to lick dat
gal till she can't holler! She order
knocked dat spontaneous combustion was
suntin' dat couldn't be fooled wid."

Nashville American.

SOME SIXTY YEARS SINCE a Bank of
England \$5 note was paid into a Liver-
pool merchant's office in the ordinary
course of business. On holding it up to
the light to test its genuineness, the
cashier saw some faint red marks upon
it. Examining them closely, he traced
some half-effaced words between the
printed lines and upon the margin of the
note, written apparently in blood. After
a long and minute scrutiny he made out
the words: "If this note should fall
into the hands of John Dean, of Long-
hill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby
that his brother is languishing a prisoner
in Algiers." The merchant immediately
communicated with Mr. Dean, and he
lost no time in bringing the matter before
the Government. Inquiries were set on
foot and the unfortunate man was dis-
covered and ransomed. He had been a
slave to the Dey of Algiers for eleven
years, when the message he had traced
with a splinter of wood dipped in his
own blood reached the Liverpool count-
ing house. Liberty, however, came too
late; the privations and hardships of the
galleys had sapped his strength, and al-
though he was brought home to Eng-
land, it was but to die.

A REMARKABLE BATTLE OF REES re-
cently took place in an English aviary.

It was noticed that there was a great
uproar in one of the hives. Closer in-
spection showed the ground below the
hive to be covered by several hundred
dead drones, and hosts of them were still
being brought to the entrance and
bundled out by the workers—generally
by being seized behind the head and
dragged along to the exit, where, as a
kind of farwell, a sting was given to
them. Examination of the slain re-
vealed the fact that they had been se-
verely handled—many were headless,
others had lost legs or wings, or both,
and all bore evidence of rough usage.

That the bees were very much the su-
perior force was shown by the fact that
only about fifty of them had fallen in
the fray. The battle had raged from
about seven in the morning to about
seven in the evening, and seemed then
to end only with the utter annihilation
of the drones.

In the eyes of the Gods the Boston
boy that wears a watch is an important
character. At school he is envied and
on the street he is respected. None of
the boys grab him and throw him down,
for they might break his time-keeper.

He has a way of twisting the chain when
he talks, and of looking at his watch
when he hears a railroad train, and say-
ing, "I wonder if it's late."

He is a character, and he is a character
only that he is a character.

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

His Successful Undertaking and Escape from an Impending Fate.

(Buffalo, N. Y., News.)

One morning several years ago, just as the
dull gray light was beginning to show itself
in the east, a small band of men might have
been seen deployed about a house on Ferry
street, in Buffalo. There was nothing special
either in the dress or appearance of the men,
but their business of importance on hand.

Suddenly a man appeared at one of the
windows, took in the situation at a glance,
and, swinging himself outward with wonder-
ful quickness, scaled the roof of the house.

This man was Tom Falar, the notorious
counterfeiter; and, armed to the teeth and
fully realizing his situation, he defied just
as the officials below him. Some of the offi-
cers, knowing the desperate character of the
man, proposed to shoot him until he was
killed, but one of the number, a pretty pos-
sessed, and declared that if his better
feelings would allow him to ascend he would cap-
ture the man alive. Accordingly he began
the difficult and dangerous task, and suc-
ceeded in bringing his prisoner to the ground
in safety.

The man who accomplished this task was
Mr. Thomas Curtin, the present superintendent
of the city police of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr.
Curtin is a man who is known by every
prominent detective and policeman in
America, and he stands prominently in the
front of his profession. Quiet, even in ap-
pearance, and gentlemanly, he possesses a
courage, combined with marked physical
powers, that make him the terror of
evil-doers and the pride of law-abiding
citizens. Few people can realize, however, the
trials, exposures, and even privations, to
which the members of every municipal police
and fire department are exposed. Compelled
to be on duty at all hours of the day and
night, in the most inclement weather, and
often necessitated by the nature of their duties
to protracted undertakings, they endure a
nervous and physical strain that is terri-
ble. Such was the experience of Mr. Curtin on the
day in question. It was on duty I would feel
an unaccountable weariness and lack of
energy. My appetite was also uncertain and
my head seemed dull and heavy. I did not
fully understand these troubles, but suppos-
ing that I was suffering from malaria, I
tried to throw off the feeling, but it would
not go. I thought I might overcome it, but
found I was mistaken, and I finally be-
came so badly off that it was impossible to
attend to my duties. I have known any
number of men in the police and fire de-
partments of this country who have been af-
fected in this way, and I do not doubt that
there are to-day a great many men suffering
from malaria, but I do not know the cause, or
really what ailed them.

Your present appearance, Mr. Curtin,
does not indicate much physical debility.

Said the detective, he looked at the \$50
round of bone and muscle standing nearly
five feet eleven in his height before him.

"Oh, no; that is altogether a thing of the
past, and I am happy to say that for more
than a year I have been in perfect health,
and though I now realize that I was on the
road to certain death by Bright's disease
of the kidneys and traveling at a very rapid
pace."

How did you come to recover so com-
pletely?

"That is just what I want to tell you, for
I believe it may be of great service to many
others in my profession, who may possibly
hear of it. I began

CHILTON VIEW.

Published Every Thursday Morning.
CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 29, 1883.

Our article last week on the Neal boom was not intended to reflect upon the Governor. It was merely a complimentary notice to the papers which the O'Neal boom had to have in tow.

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To Tax-Payers.

We publish below section 61, and a part of section 62 of the revenue law for the information of our readers that they may not through ignorance of some of its provisions, or forgetfulness, get themselves into trouble.

We also publish a part of circular 25, issued by Auditor Carmichael, directed to tax collectors, giving them summary warning of what they may expect at his hands if they fail to comply with these sections of the law.

Sec. 61. After the collector shall have completed his sitting for the collection of taxes, he or his authorized deputy must make a personal demand upon delinquent tax-payers wherever they may be found for the amount of their tax and cost, and when unable to find them shall leave a written or printed notice at the place of residence of such tax-payers, and it shall be the duty of such delinquents forthwith to make payment in full of their taxes and fees to the collector or his deputy.

Sec. 62. After the first day of January in each year, the tax collector must proceed without delay to levy upon any personal property of delinquent tax-payers (and no property, whether exempt by law from taxation or not, shall be exempt from levy and sale for taxes), and after ten days' notice by posting bills at three or more public places in the precincts in which such delinquent resides, must sell the same or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the taxes, fees, and cost of such sale; which sale shall be made either at the place of voting in such precinct, at the court house of the county, or anywhere in the beat, when the amount of tax does not exceed the sum of five dollars; but the tax-payer may, at any moment before the sale, pay the taxes, fees and costs, and thereby release the property. No personal property sold for taxes shall be subject to redemption.

Circular 25.—A strict compliance by collectors with the requirements of sections 61 and 62 of the revenue code, is desired, and any collector failing to comply with the requirements of said sections, will be subject to suspension from office.

Our article last week on the Neal boom was not intended to reflect upon the Governor. It was merely a complimentary notice to the papers which the O'Neal boom had to have in tow.

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The Brownsville Evening News published the charge that Gov. O'Neal offered the vacant Probate Judgeship of Lee county, to the man who would pledge the delegation from Lee to his (O'Neal's) support in the next Democratic State Convention. Sifting this charge its very absurdity shows it to be false. The Democratic County Executive Committee was nearly equally divided in supporting the two candidates, and we must either conclude that Gov. O'Neal is the veriest simpleton, to suppose that the candidate of either faction could have united the delegation in his support in the State Convention, or we must conclude that the charge is not well founded. The editor of the News has published a card in which he says the charge was based on what he heard some other party say. Frazer was appointed to fill the vacancy, and Holland the News' candidate "got left," and this was the milk in the News man's cocoanut. Which proves that the editor of the News had no intention of inaugurating an O'Neal boom; and it is now apparent that he was influenced altogether by a too free indulgence in old Kentucky "bust-head."

Mountain Creek Locals.

You did not let us hear from you, last week, so we let you hear from us. We don't think we can do without the VIEW just yet, so please don't leave us out again.

We have had showery weather for several days, but not so much as to be disagreeable.

Mr. J. M. Stanfield has removed his family to Wadsworth's. We are loth to give up our good neighbors, but perhaps their vacancy will soon be filled by others.

We were glad to meet our friend Mr. L. F. Rollins to day who has been engaged for some time at Acton erecting a lumber dryer on a new scale, an invention of his own. He tells us so far it works admirably. We wish Mr. R. success, as it will prove beneficial to him and all lumbermen.

Miss Lizzie Cameron has returned to Birmingham, so Mountain Creek is now without a young lady.

Mr. Pylon and family are visiting relatives at Wetumpka, whither Mr. P. has come to recuperate his failing health.

Mr. O'Connor, of Wetumpka, expects to locate among us soon. Mr. O. is an artist of no little merit and we gladly welcome him.

ALLEN.

Chilton county commissioners decline publishing "reports of receipts and expenditures," as they fear it will cost too much! Is this true economy or a wise policy? —Wetumpka Times.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

In pursuance, and in accordance with the terms and directions of a commission, issued and addressed to the undersigned by H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, bearing date November 21st, 1883, we will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on the premises in said county, on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1883, at 12 o'clock M., all that certain real property which is described as follows: The west half of southwest quarter less twenty acres off west side of said eighty, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter, section 10, township 21, range 12. Which said land is to be sold under the decree of said court, for the purpose of a division between and among the several owners thereof, who are as follows to-wit: Robert J. Williams, Christopher N. Williams, Rebecca Jones, Emily Rucker, Joseph White, Isaac White, Sarah Roper, William White, Robert White, Laura Popwell, Mary C. Williams and John Williams.

This 20th day of November, 1883.
SEABORN JONES,
RUFFIN WARD,
WILEY FOSHEE,
JOHN MILFORD,
JASPER GILES,
Commissioners.

NOTICE NO. 2742.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 23, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Alabama, on January 12th, 1884, viz: Simon H. Glean, Homestead 1884, for the sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 and nw 1/4 of section 20 north, range 10 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Joel Dennis, John C. Childers, James L. Long, and Lewis Gentry, all of Verbena, Ala.
THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2741.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 23, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Alabama, on January 12th, 1884, viz: Simon H. Glean, Homestead 1884, for the sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 and nw 1/4 of section 20 north, range 10 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Joel Dennis, John C. Childers, James L. Long, and Lewis Gentry, all of Verbena, Ala.
THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Probate Court of Chilton County.
Estate of Arthur M. Mullins, Dec'd.
Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 26th day of November, 1883, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred, or that the same will be barred.
JAMES T. MULLINS,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Chilton county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Arthur M. Mullins deceased, will sell on the premises of said intestate in said county, on Monday, the 17th day of December, 1883, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., for cash to the highest bidder, the following described personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit: One horse, cows and calves, one steer, ten hogs, 1 one horse wagon and harness, one ox wagon, 30 bushels corn, 600 pounds fodder, one bale cotton, 3 bushels wheat, 1 bushel rye, 300 pounds cotton seed, 1 rifle gun, fifteen bushels oats in sheaf, one grindstone, one scythe and cradle, one saddle, 25 gallons molasses, one silver watch, 1 feather bed, one wash pot, 4 bed quilts, one pistol, one side upper leather, one bedstead, 4 chairs, one safe one pair boots, two tables, two water buckets, one spinning wheel, one cow bell.
JAMES T. MULLINS,
Administrator.

MONTGOMERY

Music Emporium.

—BY—
S. E. HIRSCHER.

Where can be found a complete and well selected stock of Musical Merchandise, Fine Oleographs, Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Chromos, Picture Frames, French and English Statuary, Fancy Paperies, Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Card Cases, Fancy Goods and Novelties of all kinds. Agent for the celebrated

STIEFF PIANO,

now in the homes of some of the best musical talent in the State, also the world renowned

ESTEE ORCAN.

Send for illustrated catalogue and price list. We make a specialty for the ladies in

BUTTERICK

Paper Patterns.

Orders by mail for patterns, sheet music, &c., will receive prompt attention and be sent to any address postage paid. All the latest sheet music published constantly kept in stock. Politely attention to all who visit us, whether purchasers or not.

Very Respectfully,
S. E. HIRSCHER,
21 Market Street, Montgomery.

nov-17

BIRMINGHAM

STOVE HOUSE



CHARTER OAK STOVES, NEW

ARIZONA STOVES, CHAMPION MONITOR, NEW

ENTERPRISE, —AND—

EUREKA STOVES.

Over fifty sizes to select from. Heating stoves—all sizes. The patronage of the readers of the CHILTON VIEW respectfully solicited. Write for prices. We guarantee to give satisfaction both in quality and prices. A full stock of House-Furnishing Goods, Tin Valleys, Stove Pipes, Coal Hods, etc., always on hand.

Remember that our stock is large and complete.

Alonzo S. Elliott,
2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM.

nov-15

NOTICE NO. 2678.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 30, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Marietta, Ala., on Dec. 26th, 1883, viz: Henry Latham, Homestead 9384, for the sw 1/4 of section 20 north, range 10 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Childers, James L. Long, and Lewis Gentry, all of Verbena, Ala.
THOS. J. SCOTT, Register.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 16th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

A. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.

A. J. BROOKS, Secretary.

[nov 16]

Clanton Male and Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution were resumed on Monday, October 8th, and will continue for nine months. The course of instruction is divided into three departments, with the following rates of tuition:

Primary (per month) \$1.50
Intermediate " 2.00
Academic " 3.00

No deduction for absences, except in cases of protracted sickness. The patronage of the public earnestly solicited.

W. C. CARPENTER, Principal.

Oct. 11, 1883.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 29th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:58 " Calera Lve. 5:35 "
" 1:10 " Talladega " 3:30 "
" 2:47 " Anniston " 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m. Rome " 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 " Dalton " 9:44 "
" 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:00 "
" 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 10:38 a. m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p. m.
Lve. 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:54 "
Lve. 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio, R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (to Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile, R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division, or Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and milling. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once.

mr 8-17

J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grades of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products in exchange—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles east of Verbena, and is first class in every respect. I propose to deliver lumber at mill or have it shipped by rail. For the will be shipped by rail.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

—AT THE STORE OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. J. BROOKS

—AT VERBENA, ALA.—

Has the largest stock of goods ever in

Chilton County, and does and will

sell them for less money.

All goods guaranteed as represented, and

no shoddy goods are kept.

I BUY COTTON AT MONTGOMERY PRICES, FREIGHT ON

AND PAY CASH FOR IT. NO BARTER. I HAVE

EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO BUY, AND WILL

BUY EVERYTHING YOU HAVE TO SELL,

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

COME EVERYBODY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT.

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these affections; they increase and regulate all the secretions; they restore the system to its normal state, and strengthen effects from sicknesses which have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL TARTAR the effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

AND POTASH.

FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

STORY & CAMP

ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organs now manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone.

FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship.

FIRST-CLASS in Material.

FIRST-CLASS in Everything.

MODERATE in Price.

WARRANTED for Five Years.

Every Organ of our manufacture is guaranteed for five years, both in tone and workmanship. Our organs are made of the best materials, and are of the latest and most improved design. They are of the most reliable construction, and are of the most beautiful appearance. They are of the most moderate price, and are of the most reliable quality. They are of the most reliable quality, and are of the most moderate price. They are of the most reliable quality, and are of the most moderate price.

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CHILTON VIEW.

CLANTON, ALA., NOV. 29, 1883.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Chancellor Eastern Chancery Division—N. S. Graham.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit—J. E. Cobb.
Solicitor Fifth Judicial Circuit—S. J. Darby.
Member of Congress—Fifth Congressional District—Thomas Williams.
Senator Fifteenth Senatorial District—William P. Owen.
Representative—J. S. Edwards.
Probate Judge—H. J. Callen.
Circuit Clerk—Wm. H. Fowler.
Register in Chancery—W. E. Stewart.
Sheriff—James E. Lowe.
Treasurer—James M. Parish.
Tax Assessor—Wm. A. Smith.
Tax Collector—Riley M. Honeycutt.
Supt. Education—James M. Cordier.
Commissioners—K. Wells, J. J. Honeycutt, R. C. Lanier, Buckner Harris.

COURT CALENDAR.

Chancery—Friday after the first Monday in April and October.
Circuit—Fourth Monday in March, and fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in August.
Commissioners—Regular term second Monday in February and August, and first Monday in April and November. Special term second Monday in July.
County—First Monday in each month.

SCHEDULE N. A. RAILROAD.

Trains pass Clanton daily, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
No. 1 at 8:40 a. m.
No. 3 at 7:55 p. m.
No. 9 at 10:40 a. m.
No. 11 at 3:55 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
No. 2 at 8:45 a. m.
No. 4 at 10:17 p. m.
No. 8 at 6:30 p. m.
No. 12 at 10:44 p. m.
* Don't stop.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Read the new advertisements in this paper.
Mrs. Craker, of Montgomery, has been visiting friends in Clanton.
Pay the printer and enjoy the coming Christmas holidays with a clear conscience.
Misses Anna Logan and Anna Reddish, of Blue Creek, have been visiting friends in Clanton.

Marrriages and deaths will always be gladly published in these columns when names are furnished us.
Mr. John Chandler, brother of Mr. J. H. Chandler has removed to Clanton with his family. He has rented the Berry Wells place and will farm. He is welcomed.

Brooks at Verhena sells you salt at \$1.25 per sack.
Brooks at Verhena sells you factory yarn at 90 cents per bunch.
Brooks at Verhena sells you everything in the same proportion as above articles.

County Superintendent Acee, calls upon the township superintendents of education to meet at this place on next Saturday. It is important that each one of the township superintendents should be present.
Married, at the residence of the bride's father, on the night of 26th inst, by Rev. Jas. A. Mullins, the bride's father, Mr. I. O. Rutherford and Miss N. A. Mullins. The happy couple left the next day for Tuskegee, the home of the groom. Our congratulations go with them.

Notice.
Parties indebted to me for guano are requested to come forward and settle without delay. This notice is given at the direction of the Guano Company.
C. R. HANNON.
Clanton, Ala., Nov. 20, 1883.

A very pleasant sociable at the residence of Dr. J. P. Robinson, on last Friday evening, was much enjoyed by the young people of our village. The young lady hostess did the honors of the occasion gracefully, and all went away happier for having spent such a pleasant evening.

A man by the name of Taylor Mills was carried to the insane Hospital last week, where he was admitted as a patient. His insanity was said to be of long standing, but he had lately developed a mania for stealing small children, which made it necessary to place him in the county jail, until he could be admitted to the Hospital.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of the American Farmer, which enable us to furnish that magazine to our subscribers. The

Mr. John Garner Appointed Sheriff.

On Tuesday the above named gentleman was appointed to the office of Sheriff by Gov. O'Neal, the first appointee having failed to make bond. It is not probable that Mr. Garner will have any trouble in making bond, as he is a man of property, and he will no doubt make a good Sheriff, as he is not inexperienced in the work of that office. In this connection it may be well to say that the first appointee was well recommended to Gov. O'Neal, and Mr. Garner had not up to that time applied for the position. No blame can be attached to the Governor because the appointee failed to qualify, as the latter would no doubt have made a good Sheriff, but being a man without property, he found it impossible to make bond, owing the cautiousness that has come over our people brought about by the fact that our county has suffered from more than one official defaulting within the past several years.

The Circus.

The circus has come and gone, and as a result this section is some hundred dollars poorer. Though the concern claimed to have more than one horse, yet it was a remarkably one-horse affair, if we except the numerous swindling and gambling schemes that were in vogue at various points on the grounds. These appeared insignificant to some, but the amount of cash they "scooped," gave them rather a huge appearance in the eyes of others.

The unsuspecting countryman would be invited to try his luck by a man with three small cups and a buckshot (the trick is known as thimble-rig) who offered a reward of \$20 to any one guessing as to which of the cups the buckshot was under. The privilege of guessing would cost only \$10. The countryman would, as a matter of course, always be the loser, as the dextrous operator would never allow him to discover the whereabouts of that buckshot. Interest in the trick would be kept up by one or two rusty-looking pals of the operator, who would occasionally be allowed to win, in order to induce outsiders to make the attempt. That such a swindling scheme should be allowed in open day or at any other time, was an outrage, but the poor countryman, with only \$10 in his pocket-book, would never see it in that light, or if he was "up to the riggle" (to use an expressive slang phrase), he appeared to have neither the heart nor the disposition to make complaint.

There were several concerns of like kind which a representative of this paper made it a point to investigate. His duty is performed in warning of such swindles. It is only one poor man should be kept from throwing away the money which in all probability his family sorely needs, in future swindles, the purpose of this article will have been accomplished. "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," is the curse upon man, and he who would take from another without giving an equivalent need not expect to hold his gains long. "He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye, and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him." There are severe laws on our statute books against all kinds of gaming, and both parties are liable to arrest and heavy fine. Why these laws are not enforced is explained in the language of an exchange: "So many of our people countenance it, and participate in it that it is unfashionable to frown upon it or even to refuse to make wagers in some more respectable modes of making something without giving a quid pro quo."

The circus was a very ordinary affair. A great many people were drawn to Clanton by it, the largest crowd we have ever seen here. Wetumpka was the next place to be visited, and from thence the wonder was to swoop down upon Greenville, where its programme was to disband. The fact of an early disbandment was why the swindling carried on was so open and reckless.

Notice.

All township superintendents, and teachers of public schools in Chilton county, will please meet next Monday at the first Saturday in December.

Hapleville Dots.

Two mad dogs have recently been killed in the neighborhood after having bitten a number of dogs, a hog and a goat.

Mr. Sam Bird left last Monday for Florida by private conveyance.

Rev. F. A. Rogers preached his farewell sermon here last Sunday, and we regret to say there is no probability of his serving us next year, as he intends removing to Greensboro where he will attend the Southern University.

Mrs. Ephraim Harris is very sick at her residence, two miles below here.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

All kinds of blood and skin Diseases cured with Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash.

Does death end all? Well, no; but Wilder's Stomach Bitters ends all INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS.

Send your address and 3 cent stamp to A. V. Paine, Louisville, Ky., for set of beautiful picture cards.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—Almost interesting and instructive work is now being sold by subscription in this section. It is entitled, "The Golden Dawn, or Light on the Great Future." It is finely illustrated, and elegantly bound, and is a volume which might well find a place in every christian household. The agent will call on you.—Adv.—It.

A fifteen dollar book for one dollar and a half. Balch's Hand Book & Everyday Encyclopedia. A complete Manual of Social and Business forms. Containing matter equal to 2500 pages, octavo, of type ordinarily used. Sells Everywhere, to Everybody. The cream of over 50 volumes for \$1.50. \$1.00 will secure complete Copy and Agency. Thayer, Merriam & Co., limited, Philadelphia Pa.

LOOK! LOOK!

Bell & Son will sell you calico Thursdays and Saturdays for 4 and 5 cents per yard, shooting at 7 cents per yard, shooting at 6 cents per yard, good four 50.25 per barrel. Also a fine lot of shoes of all styles and sizes just received. We can fit any one who will give us a trial, and will do what we say.
Respectfully,
BELL & SON.
Clanton, Ala., Nov. 8th. tf.

NOTICE.

In pursuance with the requirements of section 1823 of the Code of Alabama, notice is hereby given that books of subscription to capital stock in the Alabama Diagonal Railroad Company, will be opened on the 1st day of December, 1883, in the office of W. H. Lawrence, in Clanton, Alabama.
H. A. McCALL,
F. A. GRAHAM,
J. F. DENNIS,
Carporators.

NEW STORE!

and a new stock of goods!

BELL & SON,

CLANTON, ALA.

We have come to Clanton with the intention of establishing a first-class trade. We shall carry out this intention, and to do so we are prepared to sell our goods at Montgomery prices. We have in stock:

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear, and in fact everything usually kept in a GENERAL SUPPLY STORE.
We sell calico at 5 cents per yard. Coffee 8 pounds for \$1.00. Sugar 10 pounds for \$1. A Fresh Stock of Groceries, and everything the family needs. Hardware of all descriptions. Bagging and Ties to farmers cheaper than can be had anywhere else in Chilton county. We sell our goods for "spot" cash, and will pay the highest market price for cotton and country produce.

We want 100 bushels of corn and will pay the highest cash price for it.

Give us a trial. We will do what we say.

Respectfully,
BELL & SON.

NOTICE NO. 211.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 13, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on December 1st, 1883, viz: James G. Jones, Homestead 1057 for the N. W. 1/4 of a 1/4 and a 1/4 of a 1/4, section 25, township 21 north, range 1 east. He names the following persons to prove his claim: Thomas H. Jones, John H. Jones, Thomas P. Jones, and C. B. Jones. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on December 1st, 1883, viz: James G. Jones, Homestead 1057 for the N. W. 1/4 of a 1/4 and a 1/4 of a 1/4, section 25, township 21 north, range 1 east. He names the following persons to prove his claim: Thomas H. Jones, John H. Jones, Thomas P. Jones, and C. B. Jones.

New Store! New Goods!

J. W. CULLAHORN & BROTHER.

Having again resumed the carrying on of a general mercantile business in Clanton, and in addition to their LUMBER BUSINESS, are pleased to inform the public that they have now in store at their old stand

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF General Merchandise

over brought to Chilton county, and which they are offering at

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!

This stock consists in part of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Underwear and Furnishing Goods, and everything usually kept in a first-class dry goods store.

We have the largest and best selected stock of

GROCERIES

EVER SEEN IN CLANTON.

Farming Implements and Hardware

Of all kinds and description.

Our goods are all new, bought from first hands and at the very lowest cash prices. We respectfully ask an inspection of our goods and prices, and guarantee satisfaction to our patrons.

Highest Prices Paid for Cotton and Country Produce.

Respectfully,
J. W. CULLAHORN & BRO.
Clanton, Ala., Sept. 20, 1883.

The Sun.

About sixty million copies of The Sun have gone out of our establishment during the past twelve months. If you were to paste end to end all the columns of all The Sun's printed and old last year you would get a continuous strip of interesting information, common sense, wisdom, sound doctrine, and sane wit long enough to reach from Printing House square to the top of Mount Olympus in the moon, then back to Printing House square, and then three-quarters of the way back to the moon again.

But The Sun is written for the inhabitants of the earth; this same strip of intelligence would girdle the globe twenty-seven or twenty-eight times. If every buyer of a copy of The Sun during the past year has spent only one hour over it, and if his wife or his grandfather has spent another hour, this newspaper in 1883 has afforded the human race thirteen thousand years of steady reading, night and day.

It is only by little calculations like these that you can form an idea of the circulation of the most popular of American newspapers, or of the influence on the opinions and actions of American men and women.

The Sun is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which tells the truth without fear of consequences, which gets at the facts no matter how much the process costs, which presents the news of all the world without waste of words and in the most readable shape, which is working with all its heart for the cause of honest government, and which therefore believes that the Republican party must go, and must go in this coming year of our Lord, 1884.

If you know The Sun, you like it already, and you will read it with a customary diligence and profit during what is sure to be the most interesting year in its history. If you do not now know The Sun, it is high time to get in the sunshine.

The several editions of The Sun are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows: Daily—Fifty cents a month, \$5 a year; with Sunday edition \$7. Sunday—Eight cents. This edition furnishes the current news of the world, special articles of exceptional interest to everybody, and literary reviews of new books of the highest merit. \$1 a year.

Weekly—\$1 a year. Eight pages of the best matter of the daily issue; an Agricultural Department of unequalled value, special market reports, and literary, scientific and domestic intelligence make the WEEKLY SUN the newspaper for the farmer's household. To clubs of ten with \$10, an extra copy free. Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher The Sun, N. Y. City.

NOTICE NO. 2660.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on December 1st, 1883, viz: James G. Jones, Homestead 1057 for the N. W. 1/4 of a 1/4 and a 1/4 of a 1/4, section 25, township 21 north, range 1 east. He names the following persons to prove his claim: Thomas H. Jones, John H. Jones, Thomas P. Jones, and C. B. Jones.

REGISTER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on December 1st, 1883, viz: James G. Jones, Homestead 1057 for the N. W. 1/4 of a 1/4 and a 1/4 of a 1/4, section 25, township 21 north, range 1 east. He names the following persons to prove his claim: Thomas H. Jones, John H. Jones, Thomas P. Jones, and C. B. Jones.

H. Houpt, WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN.

FIRST AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

NO APPRENTICES EMPLOYED.

Glasses selected to fit any eyes. Wedding Rings, and Wedding Presents a specialty. Buyers of Watches will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere. Over 25 years experience. I have had business transactions with Mr. Houpt at various times for the last thirteen years and always found him reliable in his dealings.
REV. J. G. GURLEY.

W. P. Brewer's CASH PRICE LIST.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS:			
Plain Rail Sash (Glazed) Sash Blinds	8x10 12 lights	2 1/2 x 10 10	\$1.00 \$1.00
10x12	"	2 1/2 x 10 10	1.25 1.15
10x14	"	2 1/2 x 10 10	1.40 1.25
10x16	"	2 1/2 x 10 10	1.70 1.40
10x18	"	2 1/2 x 10 10	1.90 1.55
10x20	"	2 1/2 x 10 10	2.20 1.75
10x12 8 lights	"	1x4 6 1.00	1.15
10x14	"	1x5 2 1.15	1.25
10x16	"	1x5 10 1.30	1.40
10x18	"	1x6 6 1.50	1.55
12x14	"	5x5 2 1.40	1.25
12x16	"	5x5 10 1.55	1.40
12x18	"	5x6 6 1.80	1.55
12x20	"	5x7 2 1.90	1.75
14x18	"	6x6 6 2.10	1.90
14x20	"	6x7 2 2.25	1.75
O. G. Four Panel Doors. 1 3/4 1 3/8			
2 0x8	0	\$1.00	
2 6x8	0	1.25	
2 8x8	0	1.40	\$1.50
2 10x8	10	1.60	1.70
2 10x7	0	1.80	1.90
3 0x7	0	1.80	1.90
3 0x7	0	2.00	
3 0x8	0	2.25	
4 0x7	0	4.00	
4 0x7	0	4.25	
4 0x7	0	4.75	
5 0x7	0	4.50	
5 0x7	0	5.00	
5 0x8	0	5.50	
Subject to change without notice.			
Lock-box 7, Birmingham, Ala. octly			

BRADFIELD'S THREE GREAT REMEDIES:

Bradfield's Female Regulator

Is a Special Remedy for all diseases pertaining to the womb, and is intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful Menstruation, the Whites and Partial Profluvium. It affords immediate relief, and permanently restores the menstrual functions. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "Change of Life," this invaluable preparation has no rival!

Holmes' Liniment.

Is an INFALLIBLE REMEDY to all child bearing women; a real blessing to suffering females; a true MOTHER'S FRIEND. When applied a few weeks before confinement, it will produce a safe and quick delivery, control pain and alleviate the usual dread, agonizing suffering beyond the power of language to express!

Pryor's Ointment

Is a sure and speedy cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula, Burns, Corns, Felons, Sore Nipples, etc. Its effects are simply marvelous, and it is an inexpressible blessing to all afflicted with either of the above complaints. Try it!

For circulars, testimonials and full particulars, address sole proprietor and manufacturer
J. BRADFIELD,
108 South-Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ONLY \$20.

PHILADELPHIA Singer Machine.

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. We will not insist on its purchase, but we wish to know where their hands are would do well to call on me.
N. H. ATTENSHAW,
Monteville, Ala.

Surveyor's Notice.

I would respectfully inform the people of Chilton county that I have been re-appointed county surveyor, and with an experience of thirty years, am prepared to do all surveying entrusted to me with attention to all parties. Persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.
N. H. ATTENSHAW,
Monteville, Ala.

REGISTER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., on December 1st, 1883, viz: James G. Jones, Homestead 1057 for the N. W. 1/4 of a 1/4 and a 1/4 of a 1/4, section 25, township 21 north, range 1 east. He names the following persons to prove his claim: Thomas H. Jones, John H. Jones, Thomas P. Jones, and C. B. Jones.

CHAS. H. SMITH, DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, JEMISON, ALABAMA.

A good cable-screwed brogan \$1.35. A good ladies shoe \$1.00. A good suit of clothes \$5.00. Woman's plow shoe 90 cents. Bacco 35 cents per pound. Gents fine calf boot \$3.00.

A FRESH STOCK OF FANCY GROCERIES, AND

A Full Line of Drugs.

Bagging and Ties on hand at \$1.20 per 50. Special contracts given out for hoops and poles.

A Large Stock of General Merchandise.

To be sold at low prices for "spot" cash. Jemison, Ala., Sept. 13, 1883.

New Goods! New Goods!

WELLMAN & CO.

"Louisville Clothing House"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEALERS IN

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Bottom Prices at Last!

"The Best Goods for the Least Money," is the motto of the House, and they are now selling an immense stock of Fall Winter Goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Feb 15-tf

JEMISON MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JEMISON, CHILTON CO., ALA.

A. ERASMUS BURNS, PRINCIPAL.
MRS. E. C. LAWRENCE, ASSISTANT.

The second regular session of this school will commence on Monday, September the 10th, 1883, and continue forty weeks. The following are the RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50.
Intermediate " "	2.00.
Common School " "	2.50.
Academic " "	3.00.
Music " "	3.00.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
Pupils will be charged tuition from date of entrance, and no deduction allowed on account of absence except in case of protracted sickness.

Good board can be had in Jemison and vicinity at reasonable rates.

At a full meeting of the board of trustees and patrons of the school, held recently, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved that we endorse the administration of Prof. A. E. Burns, as principal of Jemison Academy.
2nd. That it is the wish of the Board of Trustees and the patrons of the school that Prof. Burns be, and that he is hereby, re-elected to the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past year.
3rd. That Prof. Burns is a faithful and earnest worker, a model and exemplary educator, one to whom we can entrust our children in full assurance that they are in the care of one who has their mental and moral development at heart, and who is master of his business, and who hereby pledge to him our cordial and undivided support.

For further information, call on or address A. ERASMUS BURNS, July 10th Jemison, Ala.

Low Prices and Fair Dealing Will Win.

G. W. DERAMUS, JEMISON, ALA.

DEALER IN

General Merchandise.

I have a brand new stock of General Merchandise, which I am selling at low prices for cash. A share of patronage is solicited.
Junt-6m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR.

I am prepared to survey lands in Chilton county, and of persons wishing to know where their land lines are would do well to call on me.
N. H. ATTENSHAW,
Monteville, Ala.

L & N
Through Trunk
THE GREAT
CINCINNATI
LOUISVILLE
CHILTON
MONTGOMERY
N. O. ORLEANS
MOBILE
BIRMINGHAM

PULLMAN CARS
Through Coal
From Chattanooga and Nashville
connecting direct for Cities in the
NORTH, EAST
NORTHERN and EASTERN

TUTT'S PILLS
TORMID BOW
DISORDERED
AND MALADY
From these sources arise
the

CHILTON VIEW.

Friday Morning.
CLANTON, ALA., DEC. 4, 1883.

St. Louis State-Democrat.
The degree of D. C. F., de-
serving fighting—should be ex-
cluded at Harvard.

In Carolina will levy no State
next year. The Western
Carolina Railroad Company
pay into the treasury 800,000
which will carry the
Government.

to a number of the press of
the State agree with us that Hon.
Thurston, of Montgomery,
is our next Attorney-Gen-
eral. The Shelby Chronicle, a near
neighbor, says: "Col. Thurston,
known throughout the State as
a lawyer of ability, and we have
doubt he would fill the position
and creditably."

is the opinion of the Tusca-
loosa Gazette that the attack of
the State upon Gov. O'Neal
renomination for
this is to be the rule
for making officers, we suggest
that Cox take another drink, spit
on his hands, and write "a great
big one" about his favorite for
President.—Moulton Advertiser.

"The Meteor," a bright eight
page paper published at the Ala-
bama Insane Hospital, has given
us a agreeable surprise by another
issue. It is published by the pa-
tients of the hospital in order to
show the people of the State what
is going on in the hospital. Though
its editor claims to be convalescent-
ly crazy, yet we notice that he pub-
lishes nothing but the truth,
which causes us to wonder if it
would not be better for the country
if the rest of editors were just that
crazy.

Congress met on last Monday.
Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky,
was elected Speaker of the House
of Representatives, by the Demo-
cratic caucus. The Democratic
was nominated on the first
ballot. Mr. Carlisle, of Pennsylv-
nia, and Mr. Cox, of New York,
seems to prevail between
the party. Mr. Carlisle
the Speaker's position
shall. We were in favor
of the election. We
of Carlisle after the

years that the Warden
Pottery has been run-
ning the State
very loosely. His
office is audited by
the State, provided for
the legislature, shows
the State
over two thousand dollars, and
the balance due the
contractors which
has been settled long ago.
Throughout that the War-
den's account, and some of
the are calling for his
account.

like Tribune has put
upon the polygamy
Tribune says: "The
State in Utah is not a
region at all; it is
a region of the relative
government of the
and the government
twenty men who as-
sult to rule by direct
to God. That is the
it will be better to
than to postpone it
ment will be more
Polygamy is some-
not to do to trifle with
the Utah the effort to
has been a signal fail-
the Mormons feel that
pped out the govern-
ment gone to work pro-
United States and
renewed energy. Only
a St. Louis paper
opinion missionary
this city last week
thirty five men,
and thirty children,
dians to swell the
city." Hundreds are
the south, and the
all continue until
strong hand upon
New York Herald
polygamy will not be
until the Mormons
Christian

The Mob Again.

Birmingham is now a scene of
disorder, on account of an attempt
at lynching. A negro charged with
committing rape upon a little child,
was placed in the county jail, and
the local military were placed in-
side the jail for his protection. But
without definite orders. The Sher-
iff left the jail to consult with the
mayor and in his absence, the door
was broken open but the negro
was not found, having been pre-
viously hid out by the civil author-
ities.

Several companies of State
troops were ordered to Birming-
ham to protect the negro during his
trial, which was set for nine
o'clock Wednesday morning, the
circuit court being now in session.
Serious trouble was apprehended,
as a mob of 500 declared that they
would have the negro if they had
to fight for him.

Everything, at last accounts, was
in such chaos, that it will probably
be several days before the excite-
ment subsides, and some bloodshed
has resulted already. The mob had
captured a gatling gun belonging
to the military, and seemed deter-
mined to have a fight. Whiskey.

The Flurry Over A Dead Law.

The state authorities are making
the tax collectors send in their
monthly reports of collections, and
seem to lay much stress on that
provision of the law which requires
this of the collectors. Some of the
collectors have been threatened
with suspension from office for
failure to report monthly.

The law for making these re-
ports is on the statute books, and
of course should be complied with
and enforced as long as it is there.
But it has long survived the
purpose for which it was enacted. In
the days when "horse shoe" money
and "patron money" was far below
par, and coin was a premium over
paper money of every sort, there
was a well grounded belief that
some of the tax officers collected in
coin and greenbacks, and bought
up the state's depreciated paper to
pay into the treasury; thereby
making a nice thing of it, and
keeping the state out of par funds
with which to pay its liabilities.
To stop this leak the collectors
were required to make monthly
reports of the amount and kind of
funds they took in. There is little
or nothing in the law outside of
that purpose, and as the state has
funded all its floating debt, years
ago, the law is a mere trouble to
the officers, and of no benefit to the
state.—Hayneville Examiner.

Does it Pay.

Does prohibition pay?
Does it pay a civilized community
to say, and to mean it when they
say it: "No whiskey shop shall be
allowed here?"

Is there money in it?—is there
money, as well as justice, in the
solemn declaration that the traffic
that offends against heaven and de-
grades humanity, shall no longer
be sanctioned by law or tolerated
by public opinion?

Let indisputable facts answer;
let honest figures attest.

Take Yonkers in New York,
and Vineland in New Jersey.
These two places are very nearly
the same size—Yonkers having
15,000 population, Vineland 12,
000.

Yonkers licenses liquor; Vin-
eland forbids it.

Yonkers, with her whiskey
shops, pays for police, \$37,000!
Vineland, with her prohibition,
pays \$75.

Yonkers, with her whiskey busi-
ness, pays, for Justices of the Peace,
and clerks, \$4,000!

Vineland, with her anti-whiskey
law, pays nothing.

Yonkers, with her whiskey traf-
fic, pays, on account of paupers,
\$12,000.

Vineland, without the curse of
the whiskey traffic, pays, on ac-
count of paupers, 400!

We are not trying to estimate
the wretchedness and ruin caused
by the liquor dens of Yonkers;
that is an estimate that figures fail
to count.

Take another instance. Twenty-
five years ago, Edward county in
the State of Illinois, said no liquor
license shall ever be allowed here.
Has it paid?

The great railway trunk line
known as the Northern, con-
necting Cincinnati and New Or-
leans by an almost air line, was
completed last week and inaugu-
rated Sunday. The Northern
proper extends from New Orleans
to Meridian, Miss., a distance of
196 miles, where it connects with
the Alabama Great Southern, run-
ning thence to Chattanooga, 295
miles, and at Chattanooga with
the Cincinnati Southern, which
extends to the last named city, a
distance of 226 miles. In addition
to this main line of 857 miles the
system owns and operates the
Vicksburg and Meridian, 140 miles,
and the Vicksburg, Shreveport
and Pacific, 186 miles, making a
total of 1153 miles, all under the
presidency of Mr. John Scott, and
owned by what is known as the
Erlanger syndicate. The distance
between New Orleans and Cincin-
nati by this line is 100 miles short-
er than by any other connecting
the two cities, and passes through
a region which for mineral and
agricultural wealth is perhaps not
surpassed on the globe.

Mapleville Dots.

Prof. Jasper Atchinson has a
good school at Mt. Carmel church.
Mr. Fountain is again shipping
rice to Mobile.

Mr. Douthitt, of Dallas county,
has rented the dwelling and store-
house of Mr. W. R. Bowline. Mr.
Bowline will, for the present, oc-
cupy the residence formerly occu-
pied by his father.

We are sorry to announce that
Mr. Bowline has been in somewhat
bad health of late, and he has been
missed from our Sabbath school.
Novice.

The following liberal clubbing
rates are offered to subscribers and
those wishing to subscribe. The
CHILTON VIEW and the Montgom-
ery Weekly Advertiser one year
\$2.00; CHILTON VIEW and Louis-
ville Weekly Courier-Journal \$2.50.
CHILTON VIEW and Texas Siftings
\$3.00; CHILTON VIEW and Ameri-
can Farmer \$1.50.

Queen Victoria is yet a charm-
ing woman, but she hates it awfully
when one of those spiteful court
women asks her if her oldest son is
really forty-two.

PROBATE NOTICE.

State of Alabama, Chilton county, Prob-
ate court, December 3rd, 1883.
Estate of Arthur M. Mullins, Deceased.
To Martha Young, non-resident take-
notice that on this day James T.
Mullins, administrator of the estate of
said deceased, and filed his applica-
tion in due form and under oath, pray-
ing for an order of sale of certain lands
described therein, and belonging to said
estate for the purpose of distribution
among the heirs and distributees of said
estate.

It is ordered that the 14th day of Jan-
uary, 1884, be appointed a day for hear-
ing such application, at which time all
parties in interest can appear and con-
test the same if they think proper.
H. J. CALLEN,
Judge of Probate.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

In pursuance, and in accordance with
the terms and directions of a commis-
sion, issued and addressed to the under-
signed by H. J. Callen, Judge of the
Probate Court of Chilton county, bear-
ing date November 21st, 1883, we will
proceed to sell to the highest bidder for
cash, at public auction, on the premises
in said county, on Monday, the 31st
day of December, 1883, at 12 o'clock A. M.,
all that certain real property which is
described as follows: The west half of
southwest quarter less twenty acres off
west side of said eighty, and southwest
quarter of northwest quarter, section 10,
township 21, range 13. Which said
land is to be sold under the decree of
said court, for the purpose of a division
between and among the several owners
thereof, who are as follows to-wit:
Robert J. Williams, Christopher N.
Williams, Betheena Jones, Emily Ruck-
er, Joseph White, Isaac White, Sarah
Roper, William White, Robert White,
Laura Powell, Mary C. Williams and
John Williams.

This 28th day of November, 1883.
SEABORN JONES,
RUFFIN WARD,
WILEY FOSHEE,
JOHN MILFORD,
JASPER GILES,
Commissioners.

NOTICE NO. 2742.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 22, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the fol-
lowing named settler has filed notice
of his intention to make final proof in
support of his claim, and that said proof
will be made before the Register and
Receiver U. S. Land Office, Montgomery,
Alabama, on January 12th, 1884,
viz: Simon H. Glenn, Homestead
13334, for the a.w. of n.w. and n.w. of s.w.
section 20 north, range 10 east. He
names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cul-
tivation of said land, viz: Jodi Dennis,
John C. Childers, James L. Long, and
Lewis Gentry, all of Verbena, Ala.
nov29 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2741.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 22, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the fol-
lowing named settler has filed notice of
his intention to make final proof in support
of his claim, and that said proof will be
made before the Register and Receiver
U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., on
January 12th, 1884, viz: Jodi Dennis,
John C. Childers, James L. Long, and
Lewis Gentry, all of Verbena, Ala.
nov29 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Probate Court of Chilton County.
Estate of Arthur M. Mullins, Deceased.
Notice of administration upon the
estate of said deceased, having been
granted to the undersigned, on the 20th
day of November, 1883, by the Hon. H.
J. Callen, Judge of the probate court of
Chilton county, notice is hereby given
that all persons having claims against
said estate, will be required to present
the same within the time allowed by
law, or that the same will be barred.
JAMES T. MULLINS,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Probate
court of Chilton county, State of Ala-
bama, the undersigned administrator
of the estate of Arthur M. Mullins de-
ceased, will sell on the premises of said
estate in said county, on Monday,
the 17th day of December, 1883, between
the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., for
cash to the highest bidder, the follow-
ing described personal property belong-
ing to said estate, to-wit: One horse, 4 cows
and calves, one steer, ten hogs, 1 one
horse wagon and harness, one ox wagon,
30 bushels corn, 600 pounds fodder, one
bale cotton, 3 bushels wheat, 1 bushel
rye, 800 pounds seed cotton, 1 rifle gun,
fifteen bushels oats in sheaf, one grind
stone, one scythe and cradle, one saddle,
25 gallons molasses, one silver watch,
1 feather bed, one wash pot, 4 bed quilts,
one pistol, one side upper leather, one
bedstead, 4 chairs, one safe one pair
boots, two tables, two water buckets,
one spinning wheel, one cow bell.

JAMES T. MULLINS,
Administrator.

MONTGOMERY

Music Emporium.

—BY—
S. E. HIRSCHER.

Where can be found a complete and
well selected stock of Musical Merchand-
ise, Fine Olegraphs, Oil Paintings,
Steel Engravings, Chromos, Picture
Frames, French and English Statuary,
Fancy Paperies, Autograph Albums,
Serap Books, Card Cases, Fancy Goods
and Novelties of all kinds. Agent for
the celebrated

STIEFF PIANO,

now in the homes of some of the best
musical talent in the State, also
the world renowned

ESTEY ORGAN.

Send for illustrated catalogue and price
list. We make a specialty for
the ladies in

BUTTERICK

Paper Patterns.

Orders by mail for patterns, sheet
music, &c., will receive prompt atten-
tion and be sent to any address post-
paid. All the latest sheet music pub-
lished constantly kept in stock. Polite
attention to all who visit us, whether
purchasers or not.

Very Respectfully,
S. E. HIRSCHER,
21 Market Street, Montgomery.
nov19-ly

BIRMINGHAM

STOVE HOUSE



CHARTER OAK STOVES, NEW

ARIZONA STOVES, CHAM- PION MONITOR, NEW

ENTERPRISE, —AND— EUREKA STOVES.

Over fifty sizes to select from.
Heating stoves—all sizes. The
patronage of the readers of the
CHILTON VIEW respectfully solici-
ted. Write for prices. We guaran-
tee to give satisfaction both in
quality and price. A full stock of
House-Furnishing Goods, Tin Val-
ues, Stove Pipe, Coal Hods, etc.,
always on hand.

Remember that our stock is
large and complete.

Alonzo S. Elliott,
2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM.
nov15-ly

NOTICE NO. 2678.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 24, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the fol-
lowing named settler has filed notice
of his intention to make final proof in
support of his claim and that said proof
will be made before the clerk of the
circuit court at Maplesville, Ala., on
Dec. 8th, 1883, viz: Henry Latham,
Homestead 13324, for the a.w. of sec. 20
township 21 north, range 11 east. He
names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cul-
tivation of said land, viz: Doby Atkin-
son, Benjamin Salmon, Noah Latham,
and Benjamin Salmon, all of Maplesville,
Ala.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second an-
nual session September 15th, 1883.
The course of instruction is divided
into four departments: Primary, Pre-
paratory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term .25.

Good board can be obtained in pri-
vate families at \$9 or \$10 per month.
Tuition will be charged from date of
entrance to close of session, payable
monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of
pupils at night and instruct FREE OF
CHARGE, when solicited.
At a full meeting of the Board of
Trustees of Verbena Male and Female
Academy, held this day, the following
resolutions were adopted:
Resolved 1st. We are pleased with
the progress made by the school under
the care of Professor Acree, and are in
accord with him in his mode of teach-
ing and government, and cordially ap-
prove of his management of the school
since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unani-
mously re-elect Professor Acree Prin-
cipal of the school for the scholastic year
beginning September 15, 1883, and end-
ing June 15, 1884.
B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.
A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

Clanton Male and Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution were
resumed on Monday, October 8th, and
will continue for nine months. The
course of instruction is divided into
three departments, with the following
rates of tuition:

Primary (per month) \$1.50
Intermediate " 2.00
Academic " 3.00

No deduction for absences, except in
cases of protracted sickness.
The patronage of the public earnestly
solicited. W. C. CARPENTER,
Oct. 11, 1883. Principal.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Alabama and Alabama Central Di-
vision.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 29th, 1882.
ALA. DIVISION.

Going North Daily Mail Going South.
Leave 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:30 " Calera Arr. 5:35 "

" 1:10 " Talladega " 3:30 "
" 2:07 " Anniston " 2:47 "
" 4:50 p. m. Rome " 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 " Dalton " 9:44 "

" 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:00 "
" 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 10:30 a. m. Selma Lv. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:30 " Memphis Arr. 6:58 "

Leave 4:50 a. m. Birmingham Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio
R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R.
for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg
and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great
Southern R. R.

At Jackson with Selma & Green-
boro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of
Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile
R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Calera with L. & N. R. R. for
Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division
for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and
Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga,
and points North and West; Cleve-
land, Knoxville, Bristol and all Vir-
ginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night
trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. F. A., Selma.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Selma.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and
after thorough tests are pronounced by
all a perfect success. For convenience,
durability and quality of work done
by them, they are not surpassed in the
country. The work was designed and
executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a nat-
ural mechanic whose sole aim is the
benefit of his employer, and without a
deserter throughout his career. Some
years ago he executed to the latter every
suggestion of the principal. He has
had a life time's experience as a mechan-
ic in the construction of mills and mill-
ing. I retain the Captain as miller,
and he will take pleasure in serving his
friends and the public generally, with
that politeness and honest dealing
which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound
gratitude to our many customers for
past favors, that by strict attention and
promptitude in business, and fair dealing
with all, we hope to maintain our
former standing, to retain our old patrons
and to secure many new ones. Come
one, come all, but not all at once.
mr 8-4 J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber
in small or large quantities to farmers
and others. My object is to build up a
lumber trade with resident farmers and
in order to do so, I shall offer the best
grades of lumber to them in small quan-
tities, and will take extra produc-
tion and extra in payment for same.
My mill is situated two miles east of
Clanton, and is first-class in every re-
spect. I propose to deliver lumber at
mill or have it shipped by rail. Par-
ties will be cheerfully waited upon and
satisfaction will be guaranteed.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK

—AT THE STORE OF—
W. M. WILSON,
—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE
PURCHASING.

A. J. BROOKS

—AT VERBENA, ALA.—

Has the largest stock of goods ever

Chilton County, and does and will

sell them for less money.

All goods guaranteed as represented, and

no shoddy goods are kept.

I BUY COTTON AT MONTGOMERY PRICES, FREIGHT ON

AND PAY CASH FOR IT. NO BARTER. I HAVE

EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO BUY, AND WILL

BUY EVERYTHING YOU HAVE TO SELL,

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

COME EVERYBODY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH completely cures
and eradicates all these. The combination which by its process is made
between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings
out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they
purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these affections; they in-
crease and purify all these secretions healthy, these secretions healthy,
Numberless testi- monials pour in upon
him for their won- derfully restorative
and strengthening effects from sufferers who have been benefited by this
wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL TALKER
effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the con-
stitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy
cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents
Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief
for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis
and Venereal Diseases.

SARSAPARILLA

AND POTASH

may3] FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

STORY & CAMP

ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organs
new manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone.

FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship.

FIRST-CLASS in Material.

FIRST-CLASS in Everything.

MODERATE in Price.

WARRANTED for Five Years.

Every Organ of our manufacture is not only warranted for five years, but guaranteed
to be perfect in every particular in every respect. Our factory is not only
located in the heart of the South, and all of our work is done in the South,
but it is also the largest and best equipped of any in the South.

Three
county
Baker,
qualified
trained,
and Ge-
neral,
A. J. B.
The
county
Baker,
qualified
trained,
and Ge-
neral,
A. J. B.

announcing candidates for office, \$5, netly in advance.

Commotions recommending candidates for office will be headed as advertisements and charged for accordingly.

Liberal contracts made with those advertising by the year.

The Chilton View.

"WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Annum

NO. 7.

CLANTON, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1883.

VOL. III.

Ah, here it is, the dear old place,
 Unchanged through all these years;
 How like some sweet, familiar face
 My childhood's home appears!
 The grand old trees behind the door
 Still spread their branches wide;
 The river wanders as of yore,
 With sweetly running tide;
 The distant hills look nearer and gay,
 The flowers are blossoming wild;
 And everything looks glad to-day,
 As when I was a child.
 Regardless how life years have flown
 I feel wonderingly I stand
 I catch no fond, sinister tone,
 I claim no friendly hand;
 I think my mother's smile to meet,
 I list my father's call;
 I pause to hear my brother's feet
 Come bounding through the hall;
 But silence all around me reigns,
 A chill creeps through my heart;
 No trace of those I love remains,
 And tears unbidden start.
 What though the sunbeams fall as of
 What though the budding flowers
 Shed their fragrance on the air
 Within life's golden hours;
 The loving ones that clustered here
 These walls may not restore;
 Voices that filled my youthful ear
 Will greet my soul no more,
 And yet I quit the dear old place
 With slow and lingering tread,
 As when we kiss a clay-cold face
 And heave with the dead.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

evening wore on, though he but dimly realized it. Getting over everything in readiness for starting was harder work than usual. There was a dull pain in his eyes and a throbbing in his temples.
 "This strip's rather rough on you, Jim," remarked a fireman, half questioningly, half commiseratingly.
 "Bathin'!" Jim laughed faintly. "I'm stiff and need up, but I'll get over it when we're fairly off, I expect."
 When the station with its din and dancing lights was left behind, however, and the long line stretched away straight before him, his occupation became but a mere routine so treacherously familiar that it would scarcely hold his eyes or thoughts. Mechanically he attended to his engine, with his mind straying far away from it to Dell, and then running oddly into a confused memory of the speaker at the depot, until the swift movement of the polished rods before him seemed the motion of gesticulating arms, and the sound in his ears resolved itself into a measured monotonous repetition of meaningless words—"Crooked and straight! Right side up!"
 "Hello! Caught myself napping, I do believe! Jim Barclay, what are you about? See here, Bill!"—to his fireman—"just keep an eye on me, will you?"
 The young engineer shook himself, looked about him and stood stiffly erect. He whistled a tune vigorously to assure himself that he was wide awake. What a drowsy rookaby motion the train had! Even the jar and rattle seemed to lull and stupefy, though he stood erect at his post. He was glad this sort of work was nearly over; for he did not see how the desired promotion could be much longer delayed, and then such calls as this would be fewer. He was looking anxiously forward to the day when he would carry the longed-for tidings to Dell. Dear little girl, how her face would brighten! What a cosy, happy home she could make! and she said the curtains wouldn't cost anything, and hammock on the porch to rest in. Lights? Queer where the lights came from, unless—why, yes, almost to a station, of course. Dell must have put a bright light in the window.
 Alas! Bill had climbed back over the tender to look at a suspected hot-box or the after truck.
 Shriek after shriek of warning from a steam-whistle aided the flashing of the signal lights and, at last, forced the meaning upon the benumbed brain. With a low cry of horror the engine was reversed, but too late to avert the crash that followed as the two freight trains were piled upon each other in common wreck.
 "What possessed you to run on in that fashion, man? Were you drunk or crazy?" demanded more than one rough voice as Jim stood by the track. But he only gazed with blanched face at the scene before him and answered the nothing.
 "Fortunately—almost miraculously, seemed—no one was seriously injured as the morning papers said in chronicling the occurrence. Under the same glaring head-line they also commended the promptness of the company in dismissing 'the engineer whose criminal carelessness caused the disaster, a man who, as nearly as could be learned, was comfortably sleeping at his post, and neglectful of all signals!'"
 These were the tidings that reached Dell instead of the glad word for which she had waited.
 "What they say is true, after a fashion," said Jim simply and sadly. "I was to blame for it—and yet I was, for I was not fit to make the run, and I told them so."
 There was no one to chronicle years of faithful service, or the "criminal carelessness" in such a position; but the things were well understood among many workers in that railroad town, they acknowledged to each other, ready but helpless sympathy, that was "rough on poor Jim."
 Rough it surely grew as the long came and went, and the hope of a statement grew dimmer. "All the missing men, who couldn't be found when I needed a single night's seemed to have turned up once in ten and they can spare me infinitely explained to Dell, with a profusion of jocularity that scarcely covered bitterness. The brave little man tried to comfort and encourage though the dancing light had gone out of her brown eyes, and new grave were deepening about the young. The little house they had planned as so like the shadowy ghost of a dead that neither cared to talk of it any more; and indeed Dell's ingenuity found occupation now in combing the wild schemes which Jim in his distress was constantly forming. He began even to look for employment elsewhere was dull everywhere a man; and, moreover, grown up in railroad town, where all interest and duty came in the same and he had to be in the same and

from the hills; and the narrow iron track, stretching away over the frozen earth toward the cold gray sky, looked to Dell's sorrowful eyes a fitting emblem of the dreary life-road that lay before him.

"I'm going away to-morrow," Jim was saying, as they passed slowly over the bridge and down toward the town. "I've shown a stupidity enough in waiting here for any chance of justice. I mean to go as far west as I can make my way, and I'll come back when I've some good word to bring—if that time ever comes."

It was useless to combat his purpose; there was nothing better to offer. The girl's wistful gaze strayed with a dreary persistency to the track again. What a hard, narrow road it was, stretching on to its cheerless goal—the far-away wintry horizon!

Down on the walk by the round-house a knot of loungers had gathered. Ichabod Turner's wanderings had brought him thither again; the place seemed to hold some peculiar fascination for him—and he was discoursing on his favorite theme. Suddenly a movement and murmur of excitement ran through the crowd, and its numbers were speedily augmented from various quarters of the building. Swiftly and unexpectedly the speaker had turned, and with a single bound placed himself in the cab of a locomotive that had for a moment been left untended.

"It's steamed up!" "Off! off!" "Come out of that!" shouted several voices.

But Ichabod laughed hoarsely and waved his long arms triumphantly above his head.

"I'm the only man on this continent that can run an engine! I'm ordered to take this one and go and turn the world right side up!" "Hurrah!"

Two or three persons rushed forward, but he caught up an iron bar and wielded it so vigorously that they were compelled to fall back. Then, like a flash, his hand seized the throttle-lever, and the dangerous steed he had chosen began to show signs of life.

"Pull him off!" "Block the wheels!" rang out in conflicting orders.

But the madman laughed again, his wild eyes gleaming like fire; and shook his bar in threatening and defiance.

"Touch me if you dare! I'm sent to set the crooked straight. Here comes the millennium! Clear the track for the millennium!" And he was off.

Swiftly as an arrow some one darted through the crowd, ran along the track and leaped on to the engine, clinging no one knew quite how, as it moved away. Dell found herself suddenly deserted, and could only move forward with the others, who were following with eyes of mingled admiration and horror the athletic young figure clinging and swinging as the speed increased until it finally forced its way into the cab.

"What a terror to be let loose on the road! Who can tell what he will run into before he can be stopped!" exclaimed one with white face.

"Jim Barclay'll manage him!"

"Jim'll be killed!" answered dissenting voices.

Jim's unexpected appearance in the cab, meanwhile, had momentarily confused its occupant, who, until then, had not been aware of his presence.

"Where did you come from?" he demanded in surprise.

"Flew down," panted Jim; "sent to help you. But what on earth do you mean by trying to start the millennium in broad daylight?"

"Daylight?" repeated Ichabod, wildered by an earnestness and assurance as heretofore as his own.

"Don't you know we must wait until the stars begin to fall? Besides, we must go back and telegraph to all the world to clear the track for us."

He was improving his companion's momentary confusion by gently edging into his place and crowding him back while he urged the superior advantages of his own plan of proceeding. All details of that brief, horrible ride could never clearly recall, but with engine once in his own hands, he took possession, and as soon as it was possible reversed it, endeavoring the while to attract the other's attention by a shower of explanations concerning their mission. The suggestion of clearing the track seemed to suit Ichabod's common sense, and he was about to assent, when he perceived that the other was clinging to it so persistently that the shouting, deafening steam-whistle drove out all further efforts at conversation and never ceased its terrific din. They pulled back into the great round-house, and the great crowd of Officers, police and train dispatchers had been hastily notified, only to find themselves helpless in the matter, a line of anxious spectators watching the engine's return. Then, discovering the first time that his project was not so well suited to his own scheme—he could over tell which—Ichabod dropped the card, and, before his companion could murmur his intention, he leaped to the track. A moment later he was down on under the crowd of men and machinery lifted.

"Go on with the first engine,"

than cancels that little misfortune of yours last fall. There is no telling where this might have ended but for you. Call around at the office in the morning, will you? We shall have something to say to you?"

"What does that mean?" questioned eager Dell, as Jim made his way to her side.

"It means that everything is all right again," answered Jim, with an odd smile about his lips. "Queer how soon a bit of success can change a great crime into merely a 'little misfortune'.

The excitement was over, and the yard settled back to ordinary routine, but the young engineer and pretty Dell lingered for a last plying, tender glance at the still form, reverently covered now.

"For whatever he may have been to the rest of the world," said Jim, for as he fulfilled his mission, "dear Jim, for us he fulfilled his mission," said the girl softly. — *Our Continent.*

A REMARKABLE FIRE.

One of the Old Kind With all Hands at the Reck.

"We had a fire in Walla Walla the other day," says a newspaper correspondent. "A block of one and one-half story pine shanties on the main street blazed up like kindling wood, which, indeed, was all that they were. The fire was just below my hotel, so we were all ready to vacate, which was happily unnecessary. But that was the most remarkable fire I have seen. I was struck dumb by the apparition of an old-time hand engine, the like of which I haven't seen since the tournaments we used to have in Massachusetts country towns fifteen years ago. There was a 'steamer,' too, but the fire was nearly burned out before it went to work.

"The crowd was curious. There were cowboys and Indians, army officers, farmers, gamblers and soldiers. A spick and span officer climbed a shed and essayed to ascend the roof of a burning house. It was like the frog in the well. Every time he went ahead two feet he slipped back three, until finally he threw the water wildly before him, slipped and came rolling down on the shed, followed by a cascade of water and an empty bucket. He repeated this about a dozen times. At the end of his experiment any well regulated household dog would have promptly taken that dilapidated figure for a most villainous tramp.

"Some firemen held a door before them for a shield. The door caught fire and burned like tinder. They didn't know it at first, but suddenly they found themselves being cooked exactly like piamled shad.

"Nor should I forget the lofty indifference of the Chinamen. There was a attempt to impress some of them to man the brakes of the hand engine, but John unanimously declared, 'Too much foolery. Me no sabs.'

"Finally a man was carried across the street from the flames which were consuming his little shop. He writhed convulsively in the arms of the firemen, at uttered piercing shrieks. People rushed toward him from every side, bitten with a morbid desire to see some ghastly spectacle.

"He was laid down on the grass. With sobs and prayers he groaned, 'O me leg, me leg, me leg. God help me what shall I do? We could see the one trouser leg, torn and soiled, but empty.' 'He has lost his leg,' said one. 'Great heaven, send for a doctor! He did it happen?' exclaimed a kind-hearted woman, so the poor fellow burst in a tempest of tears and sobs.

"Suddenly a man pierced the crowd bearing a strange object in his hand. Was it the doctor? Every one pressed forward. The sobs suddenly ceased. Something was going on in the center of the crowd which we didn't understand. Every one waited breathless to hear shrieks of agony. But instead we heard a prolonged 'Whoo-o-o-o.' Suddenly the sufferer rose to his feet, not foot, executed a short war dance triumph, and administered a sound rap to a small boy who was coquetting with some confectionery. Need I say the lost leg was of wood?"

Peasant Life in China.

The condition of the rural masses in China is indeed pitiful, and it is no wonder that the people of that country eagerly seek opportunities for bettering their circumstances in foreign countries. A correspondent of the London Times cites the following as an average of the men of the welfare of the peasantry in the provinces:

"A family of eight persons owns one acre and a half of land. The land is bought by the grandfather of the head of the family and has been subdivided since nor added to grows about seventy bushels of rice, thirty-five of wheat and some vegetables and cotton besides, worth about in money about \$50. He has nephews who work outside and have something to help, and a way cut along, but they are very hard on all his neighbors who have less land, and even in the winter by the means from cotton grown

Modern Wheat Growing.

Wheat is getting to be an important crop in sections of the country where its culture a few years ago was confined to here and there, a farmer who clung with persistent tenacity to the maxim of the fathers that "farmers must raise their own bread." The changes in the management of the crop are interesting. Wheat was formerly sown in August or the first week in September. Very little was, however, put in as late as September. The ground was fitted by summer-fallowing and with manure rotted in the barn-yard and harrowed in with the seed. After weevil became so plenty as to damage the crop, varieties with chaff thicker and closer fitting were found, upon which the weevil larvae could not work so well, and so the period of wheat-growing was extended. The old Mediterranean wheat—a Russian variety—became the farmers' dependence, and while at first it made inferior flour as compared with the old kinds, still it was wheat and became the universal crop because almost weevil-proof. It improved rapidly with continued culture and has been the basis of many other improved varieties. It was very hardy and productive, resembling the modern Clawson in these respects, but, unlike it, was red. When the Hessian fly became troublesome its habits were studied and later sowing was found to be an effective remedy, as the career of the fly ended before the wheat was large enough for it to deposit its eggs where they remained until the next year to hatch and feed upon the juices of the stems. The last and conquering enemy to wheat was the earth louse, which, with all the painstaking, refused to return a remunerative crop, and wheat-growing marched westward to newer and less exhausted lands.

The origin of the disastrous conflagration which destroyed in a few minutes the buildings of the Pittsburg Exposition, with all their contents, has been explained by a theory which is, to say the least, very plausible. It seems that Mr. Warner, the aeronaut, having an ascension to make, spent the day before the fire in repairing his balloon, and in varnishing the canvas of which it was made with boiled linseed oil. As the most convenient place for his work, he chose the boiler room, and after the varnishing was complete, the balloon was rolled up and put by to dry. A more reckless operation than this it would be difficult to conceive, the warmth of the room, the rolling together of the canvas, and the boiling of the oil all conspiring to make the spontaneous combustion of the inflammable mass almost inevitable, and the opinion of the Pittsburg Fire Marshal will be concurred in by every builder, architect, insurance agent, and painter's apprentice, that the result was simply what ought to be expected under the circumstances. The only thing that could have made the canvas more certain to take fire than simple saturation with linseed oil would have been to sprinkle it with water before rolling up, but this is by no means essential to the effect. It is, however, a very common factor in the cases of spontaneous combustion which occur every week or so. Some un instructed person, having been engaged in painting or polishing wood work, undertakes to save the cotton rag which he has been using by washing out the oil or paint, but after one or two trials, finding this a rather difficult operation, abandons the attempt, and rolls up the rag in a knot, and throws it into some corner, where the oil and water speedily react upon each other to set the whole in a blaze.—*American Architect*

Young Mr. Vaughan, who was married "in fun" to a young lady of Flatbush, N. Y., whom he had met only a few months until she joined with him in the matrimonial game, is probably inclined to think that marriage is not the funniest thing in the world. The young man "whom he had never met" until the occasion of the mock marriage, told her when he wrote the next day, addressing her as his "dear wife," something regarding the marriage as a serious one and claims him as her legal husband.

Why young people of a certain class should regard marriage as a fit subject for burlesque it is difficult to say. They never engage in burlesque death, and yet as they grow older they learn that marriage is quite as serious matter as death. The stupidity of those who find amusement in mock marriages is only equaled by their vulgarity. One is at a loss to understand why must be the mental character of a man who will go through with the ceremony of marriage "in fun" with a young woman with whom he has had no previous acquaintance. In most cases she is generally recognized as a complete idiot, but on what other plea than idiocy her conduct possibly be excused?

We pride ourselves in this country on the complete freedom which is given our girls, but when young people learn that freedom in burlesquing marriage is time to ask whether the nursery is the proper place for them, until they learn how to conduct themselves decently if not sensibly.

The greatest numerical strength of the German army in the late war France never exceeded 1,400,000, but a writer in a recent number of *Fornightly Review* declares that in future war half a million more soldiers could be sent into the field. Estimates that Germany can almost immediately mobilise an army of officers, 1,450,000 men, 27,000 physicians and officials, and 300,000 horses, which number all clothes, armaments, outfits, carts, etc., are provided in time, and held in readiness in the garrisons. To the mobilised would have to be added the army of drilled reserve and militiamen, numbering 150,000 men; the depot reserve, the first class, numbering 220,000 men; a contingent of recruits, one-year untrained, Volunteers under twenty, and ten contingents of Landsturm, make up a grand total of 9,800,000 men, commanded by officers who have fought some of the greatest battles of the century, and have never been beaten upon the enemy.

An ex-Confederate surgeon in *The Cleveland Leader* that once the war, while a terrible thunder was raging, "Stonevall" ordered General Mahone to "take them and charge the Union. Then, fixed out, Jackson lay down a tree and fell asleep. Separated by one of Mahone's men, "General, I am glad to

A SUBJECT DEAR
OF EVERY
Two Pictures That We
a Good

[From the Midway
ing entitled "The Old
It represented an aged o-
gether reading a letter in-
table before them. The
with a smiling face, as
something to the pleasure
There must have been good
letter. It may have been
joy—we are always happy
father and mother, telling
thus far in the battle of life
was from a loved daughter,
father and mother, telling
much her little ones, father
and grandma. It was a piece
of a subject dear to the bi-
true man and woman. The
home, in this picture, was
they should have been—
aside from an artistic view
that would attract and deli-

Another picture is painted
It is the same subject—
smiles there are three com-
farrowed cheeks. An ex-
pious care takes the place of
they gaze on the letter
That letter contained bad
whom these two aged heads
gone by, had hoped we
honor and blessing to the
mother in their old age,
bright coloring of a happy
way to the dark, sad
Death welcome and the
bed of ease. These are
the old folks at home in
nity.

Says "Baymond," respondent of the hotel keepers and not show any civil rights desire the not just de- cause they paid it. Very few men to either the and the few who of without making that two or three colored by colored themselves again, pushed with money no one any portion. So far as the negroes' vote is their before, they will be admitted pay their way, men to which people go. If galleries or even of the balconies the dress circles, jockeys. I heard without seeing of these places. What anything of the colored people.

CLINTON VIEW.

Every Thursday Morning.
CLINTON, ALA., DEC. 13, 1883.

Birmingham trouble passed without bloodshed, and without loss.

President's message to the Congress was long and one to the people in general.

Man has some soap by his grandmother lasts a long time in

1835 physicians and the State, 798 lawyers, 1000 of the gospel, and 1000 of the State, according to the

Ward Beecher introduced Watterston in New York, the latter spoke on the tariff. A natured people would say this was cant introducing Mobile Register.

Arnold says the American are "trivial and undignified" in one respect they may they devote a great deal to foreigners who come from after dollars.

Alabama delegation in Congress as follows for Speaker: Hale—Herbert, Oats and Randall—Forney, Hewley and Williams. For Cox

Southern paper says that a Southern editor shows two Southern editors, several and 1,826 colonels. There are no officers but of captain.

Churchill ran away from because her parents refused to practice at the piano. She returned and began to teach hours a day, and now she is a pianist.

In Chicago, the other day a kiss from a sleeping South Side residence. The man and woman, when through the odor of gin awoke

gave a scream almost like a cat, and the man escaped from the window to escape a pistol ball. The lady's father, Romance

didn't go well together. The Oronville wrote to the editor to the effect, as it is not as it should be.

Returned the following day you don't like the the editor to the effect, as it is not as it should be.

of forty-three persons, and children, from county, were in the city on their way to Gillespie, Tenn. They brought all their household

shipped yesterday evening. That many others will be to the Lone Star State while. These mistakes

soon find out that and adjacent counties, attractive than any can offer.—Advertiser.

Wesley Posey was Birmingham, on Friday, litia guarded the court change of venue was

was refused by the on the grounds that had in the case in any. The negro com

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Editor Malver, of the Tuskegee News, has had a talk with Judge Betts. He says of the interview: "We had the pleasure of a conversation with Judge Betts, a day or so ago, and he seems to be very much encouraged with the prospects of the department, and feels that its success is already assured. He has had many obstacles to overcome, the most serious of which was beginning without funds, but that trouble has been met, and all is moving smoothly."

One of the most important provisions of the law establishing a Department of Agriculture for this State, was that the Commissioner "should encourage the organization of farmers clubs and associations in each county." We don't know how the Commissioner will proceed in the matter. To perfect organizations in even any considerable number of counties, will require some pains and much labor. It is a matter of the greatest importance, however, and it is to be hoped that Judge Betts will be successful in this direction. The local press should aid him, and the farmers should work together for the benefit of each and all. There is a sad lack of enthusiasm on the part of the farmers in such organizations, and the Commissioner will need every aid and encouragement possible in the work of arousing them to a proper appreciation of the benefits to be derived from earnest and united action.

The Danville Riot.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY. DANVILLE, December 4.—The grand jury of the Hastings Court, charged by Judge Blackwell with an investigation of the circumstances of the recent riot, after a session of nearly two days, this evening reported that they had no presentiments to make, and submitted the following paper, which was ordered to be recorded: "It appears to the jury, who have examined forty witnesses, white and colored, mostly the latter, that on the 3d day of November, in the afternoon of the day, a fight occurred on Main street between C. D. Norvell, white, and Hugh Lawson, colored; that after the fight was over and the contestants were separated by the efforts of colored Policemen Adams and a white man named Lea, there was a determination on the part of a crowd of negroes assembled to intimidate the whites by threats and menaces; that the efforts of Policemen Adams, Freeman and Withers and citizens Corbin, Oliver, Caloway (colored) and others, were unsuccessful in prevailing upon the crowd of negroes to disperse; that they persisted in remaining upon the scene of the fight, and giving expression to remarks calculated to excite the passions of the whites; that at last the whites fired off their pistols in the air, hoping thereby to cause the crowd to disperse, but that the negroes did not disperse, but rushed upon the scene from all quarters, advancing upon the whites with drawn pistols, that firing thereupon commenced; that the whites used their firearms in defence of their lives, which were in imminent danger, and by their courage and pluck in standing up against such odds, saved the lives of hundreds of people in this city, and this was the unanimous sense of the jury. GEORGE C. AYRES, Foreman.

Of Interest to Strach's Deputies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following telegram was received at the Department of Justice to-day from the United States District Attorney in Alabama:

"MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 8. United States Circuit and District Judges, holding court here yesterday, issued a decree removing from office all of U. S. Marshal Strach's deputies at Mobile, for official misconduct."

"Strach has gone to Washington, having in charge a colored juvenile prisoner, sentenced to the Reform School, District of Columbia. "In view of the expensive, vexatious and trifling cases which Deputy Marshals have commenced before Commissioners in Alabama, for trespass upon public lands, the Judges have ordered that hereafter no Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the several districts of Alabama shall issue any warrant or process for any violation of the laws enacted for the protection of public timber without first securing a certificate from the District Attorney, his sworn assistant, or the special agent of the Interior Department, that they, or either of them, have examined the case and believe that the warrant or other process should be issued."

Col. James R. Powell, well known in this State under the sobriquet

Business brief, essays our smiling merchants.

Mr. Sam Street is now teaching at the Midway school house in south Chilton.

Mr. A. P. DeBardeleben, our hotel man, we learn, will shortly leave us for the Lone Star State.

Col. B. J. Baldwin is having his house repainted.

A neat addition has been built to the house now occupied by Mr. R. W. DeBardeleben.

Rev. J. W. Shores will attend the Conference at Eufaula this week.

The sweet notes of the canary are now heard, Xmas is coming.

Misses Eula and Laura Cain, two of Wetumpka's beauties, are honoring us with a visit.

Mr. F. H. Brooks, of this place and Miss Nonie McLemore, of Montgomery, were married in the latter place Dec. 5th. They will occupy the Norton house. Long life and happiness.

Miss Mattie Lou Alford, of Montgomery, who has been an invalid at the hotel for some time, died recently. Her remains were carried to Montgomery for interment, by special train. She was an amiable young christian whose loss is felt.

The Baptists are building a parsonage near their house of worship. Their example should be followed by others.

We shall try to keep the VIEW supplied with Verbena locals, and request that our friends give us any news item that would interest our readers.

Mr. K. Wells, as a delegate from this Lodge, attended the Grand Lodge at Montgomery last week. BROT.

Maj. Thomas S. Tate, well known in this section, of which he was formerly a citizen, was one of the mob leaders at Birmingham. He made a speech at the court house in defence of his action. We understand that he was indicted by the grand jury.

The Virginia Legislature has nine colored members.

NOTICE NO. 2799.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 10, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on January 26th, 1884, viz: Benjamin F. Harrison, Homestead 15093, for the W. 1/4 of a S. 1/4 of a S. 1/4 of section 12, township 20 north, range 11 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adolphus M. Miller, Samuel J. Lovelady, Alexander Barnes, William B. Barnes, all of Maplesville, Ala. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2800.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 10, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 2d, 1884, viz: George Thomas, Homestead 7551 for the north 1/4 of a S. 1/4 of section 10, township 21 N., range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Moses Robinson, John P. Robinson, Eli T. Gullahorn, James Robinson, all of Clanton, Ala. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

PROBATE NOTICE.

State of Alabama, Chilton county, Probate court, December 3rd, 1883. Estate of Arthur M. Mullins, Deceased. To Martha Young, non-resident take notice that on this day came James T. Mullins, administrator of the estate of said decedent, and filed his application for an order of sale and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described herein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs and distributees of said estate. It is ordered that the 14th day of January, 1884, be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper. H. J. CALLEN, Judge of Probate.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

In pursuance, and in accordance with the terms and directions of a commission, issued and addressed to the undersigned by H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, bearing date November 24th, 1883, we will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on the premises in said county, on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1883, at 12 o'clock M., all that certain real property which is described as follows: The west half of southwest quarter less twenty acres of west side of said eighty, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter, section 10, township 21, range 12. Which said land is to be sold under the decree of said court, for the purpose of a division between and among the several owners thereof, who are as follows to-wit: Robert J. Williams, Christopher N. Williams, Bethena Jones, Emily Becker, Joseph White, Isaac White, Sarah Roper, William White, Robert White, Leona Foreman, Mary C. Williams and John Williams.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Probate Court of Chilton County. Estate of Arthur M. Mullins, Deceased. Notice of administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 24th day of November, 1883, by the Hon. H. J. Callen, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. JAMES T. MULLINS, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Chilton county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Arthur M. Mullins deceased, will sell on the premises of said intestate in said county, on Monday, the 17th day of December, 1883, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., for cash to the highest bidder, the following described personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit: One horse, 4 cows and calves, one steer, ten hogs, 1 one horse wagon and harness, one ox wagon, 20 bushels corn, 600 pounds fodder, one half cotton, 3 bushels wheat, 1 bushel rye, 300 pounds seed cotton, 1 rifle gun, fifteen bushels oats in sheaf, one grind stone, one sledge and cradle, one saddle, 25 gallons molasses, one silver watch, 1 feather bed, one wash pot, 4 bed quilts, one pistol, one side upper leather, one bedstead, 4 chairs, one safe one pair boots, two tables, two water buckets, one spinning wheel, one cow bell. JAMES T. MULLINS, Administrator.

MONTGOMERY Music Emporium.

—BY— S. E. HIRSCHER. —:— Where can be found a complete and well selected stock of Musical Merchandise, Fine Olegraphs, Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Chromos, Picture Frames, French and English Statuary, Fancy Paperies, Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Carl Cues, Fancy Goods and Novelties of all kinds. Agent for the celebrated

STIEFF PIANO,

now in the homes of some of the best musical talent in the State, also the world renowned

ESTEY ORGAN.

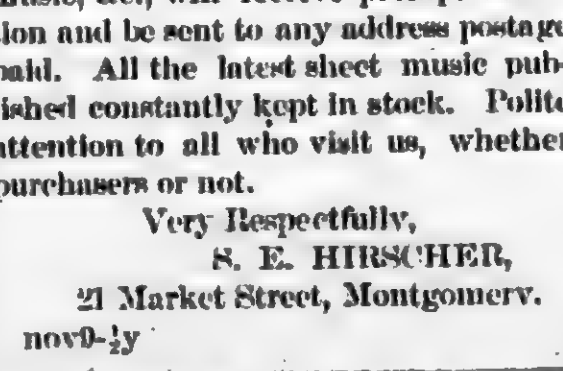
Send for illustrated catalogue and price list. We make a specialty for the ladies in

BUTTERICK Paper Patterns.

Orders by mail for patterns, sheet music, &c., will receive prompt attention and be sent to any address postage paid. All the latest sheet music published constantly kept in stock. Polite attention to all who visit us, whether purchasers or not.

Very Respectfully, S. E. HIRSCHER, 21 Market Street, Montgomery.

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE



CHARTER OAK STOVES, NEW ARIZONA STOVES, CHAMPION MONITOR, NEW ENTERPRISE, —AND— EUREKA STOVES.

Over fifty sizes to select from. Heating stoves—all sizes. The patronage of the readers of the CHILTON VIEW respectfully solicited. Write for prices. We guarantee to give satisfaction both in quality and price. A full stock of House-Furnishing Goods, Tin Valleys, Stove Pipe, Coal Hods, etc., always on hand. Remember that our stock is large and complete.

Alonzo S. Elliott,

2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM. nov15-1y*

NOTICE NO. 2742.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 22, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Alabama, on January 12th, 1884, viz: Simon H. Glenn, Homestead 15354, for the S. 1/4 of a S. 1/4 of a S. 1/4 of section 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Joel Denton, John C. Childers, James L. Long, and John Williams.

Verbena Male and Female Academy.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1883. The course of instruction is divided into four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:

Primary department, per mo.	\$1.50
Preparatory " "	2.00
Intermediate " "	3.00
Academic " "	4.00
Music " "	3.00
Contingent fee per term	.25

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and inspect rooms of CHANGE, when so called.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Adee, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control. Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously re-elect Professor Adee Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending July 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board. A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [Nov 16]

Clanton Male and Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution were resumed on Monday, October 8th, and will continue for nine months. The course of instruction is divided into three departments, with the following rates of tuition:

Primary (per month)	\$1.50
Intermediate " "	2.00
Academic " "	3.00

No deduction for absences, except in cases of protracted sickness. The patronage of the public earnestly solicited. W. C. CARPENTER, Principal. Oct. 11, 1883.

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table

IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.

Going North	Daily Mail	Going South
Leave 8:00 a. m.	Seima	Arr 8:30 p. m.
" 10:54 "	Seima	Arr 5:38 "
" 1:10 "	Talladega	" 3:30 "
" 2:07 "	Annisson	" 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m.	Rome	" 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 "	Dalton	" 9:44 "
" 8:10 "	Cleveland	" 8:00 "
" 8:50 "	Chattanooga	" 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.

Eastward	Daily Mail	Westward
Arr. 10:30 a. m.	Seima	Ly. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 "	Denopolis	" 6:54 "
Leave 4:50 a. m.	Meridian	Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Seima with Seima & Greensboro R. R.

At Seima with Western R. R. (of Alabama,) Cincinnati, Seima & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Seima R. R.

At Seima with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Seima, Ala. RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Seima.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and millinery. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing, to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. mr 8-47 J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

I am now prepared to furnish lumber in small or large quantities to farmers and others. My object is to build up a lumber trade with resident farmers and in order to do so, I shall offer the best grade of lumber to them in small quantities, and will take farm products—corn and cotton—in payment for same. My mill is situated two miles west of Clanton, and is shipped in every way. I propose to deliver lumber at mill as have is charged by rail. Farmers will be courteous waited upon and satisfaction will be guaranteed. T. V. THOMAS

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

—AT THE STORE OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. J. BROOKS

—AT VERBENA, ALA.—

Has the largest stock of goods ever

Chilton County, and does and will

sell them for less money.

All goods guaranteed as represented,

no shoddy goods are kept.

I BUY COTTON AT MONTGOMERY PRICES, FREIGHT

AND PAY CASH FOR IT. NO BARTER. I HAVE

EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO BUY, AND WILL

BUY EVERYTHING YOU HAVE TO SELL,

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

COME EVERYBODY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Real Practical Book-Keeping.

No Text Books.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRACTICAL ACCOUNT

Endorsed by all the Prominent Merchants of Louisville.

For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA and POTASH completely remove all the impurities of the blood, and cleanse the entire system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they cleanse and nourish all these morbid humors, and thus remove the cause of all these diseases. Numerous testimonials from sufferers who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL poisoning effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; it cures Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis, and Venereal Diseases.

SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH

may 3] FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

STORY & CAMP

ORGANS

The Best and Most Popular Organs now manufactured.

FIRST-CLASS in Tone.

FIRST-CLASS in Workmanship.

FIRST-CLASS in Material.

FIRST-CLASS in Everything.

MODERATE in Price.

WARRANTED for Five Years.

Every Organ of our manufacture is not only warranted for five years, but is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every particular. Our factory is one of the largest and most complete in the world, and all of our work is strictly first class. We have the best of the leading Process, and our hands are all of the highest talent.

Write for our Circulars, and we will send you one at once, and also a list of our agents in every State and Territory.

STORY & CAMP, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Alabama: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Georgia: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Florida: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Louisiana: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Mississippi: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for North Carolina: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for South Carolina: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Tennessee: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Virginia: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for West Virginia: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Kentucky: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Indiana: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Ohio: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Pennsylvania: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Maryland: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

Agents for Delaware: J. M. CORDERIE, Clanton.

CHARACTER

AT THE NEWBORN

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Wm. M. Evans at the

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THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND IN THEM TO SMILE

ON.

PLANTATION PHOTOGRAPH.

I don't know of nothing what tries her

sing that makes so po' a out ob it as de

owl. My ole gran'fadder what come

from Africa tols me de reason ob dis.

Once de owl was a putty good singer,

an' was invited for all de parties in de

neighborhood. One night as a big ball

gin by de parrot, de owl she come an'

sung tell everybody praised her. Dis

made her mighty proud, an' when she

was gwine along home through de woods

she 'gratulated hersef' an' laughed

mightily.

Airer a while de hawk coteh up wid

de owl, an' sez se, "Yer thinks dat yer's

a mighty singer, doan yer?"

"Git outen my way," says de owl,

"case I doan 'sociate wid common

fokes."

"Dat's jes' what I wanted ter hear yer

say," said de hawk, and when he had

put his claw in his mouf' an' gin a loud

whistle, two jay birds an, a whipporwill

come down outen de tree. De grabbed

de Mizzes Owl an' tuck 'er ter de branch

an' hill her head un'er de water, takin

it up once in a while ter let her git her

breif. De kep' on at dis tell de got tired,

an' den de let ole Mizzes Owl go home,

but bless yer life, de naizt mawnin' she

had sich a bad cold dat she couldn't sing,

an' she's been hoarse eber since.—Ark-

ansaw Traveler.

NEVER AGAIN.

He had just got his oyster shop opened

to the public the other day when in

came a man who asked:

"Got any raws?"

"Yess, sir."

"Serve 'em on de half-shell?"

"We do."

"Extra large?"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE NEWS WHICH LEAVE DOUBT

AS TO THE FUTURE OF THE

STATE OF ALABAMA.

It was known that Putnam was carried away

beyond help on floating ice. Now it

seems probable that he was reserved for

a lingering death. The natives in-

formed Stoney that four of their number

had seen the body of the unfortunate

officer, and thought from its appearance

that he must have starved to death.

His sledge was by him, and the bones

of several dogs. The sad story of De

Long and his companions has thrilled the

world; but not less pathetic is the com-

paratively little remembered fate of poor

Putnam. The victims of the Jeannette

at least perished together, and with the

one boon of companionship left them.

Putnam starved to death alone, on a

field of ice at sea.

IT IS KNOWN THAT many tramps who

lead a delightfully lazy existence during

the summer months are in the habit of

celebrating the first hard frost by some

slight crime which will secure them snug

quarters during the winter. An analo-

gous practice has lately been discovered

by the police of St. Petersburg, where

the frequent commission of petty thefts

by young men who apparently were not

tempted by want has caused bewilder-

ment. The police have now ascertained

that these thieves are natives of the

Grand Duchy of Finland, and that their

motive is to escape from military service

under the law of Finland, which does not

allow any one who has been convicted

of theft to serve in the army. Their rea-

son for going to St. Petersburg is sim-

ply that the punishment for theft is

much more severe in Finland than in

other parts of the Empire.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is indignant

about the growing disregard of smokers

ANOTHER FAILURE IN LIFE.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN WHO TRIED TO

BEAT WHISKY AND FAILED.

A Western Letter on Temperance that

Should be Read by a Good Editor.

[From the Milwaukee Sun.]

Fifteen or twenty years ago there was

no man in Wisconsin whose name was

more familiar, or whose presence created

a pleasant feeling among a company

than the name or presence of S. Park

Coom. A few days since the gentleman

died peacefully in a Milwaukee hospital,

and was buried by friends who had

known him all these years, who respect-

ed him when he was at the top of the

ladder, and who pitied him when at the

bottom. He had been attorney-general

of the State when a young man, and con-

tracted convivial habits which caused

him to be the wrong man at the head

of a regiment, which was soon discov-

ered when he was placed at the head of

a thousand brave Wisconsin soldiers.

He was a man good at heart, a man of

ability, a man loved best by those who

knew him best, but the fatal defect was

his entering the lists to wrestle a catch-

as-catch-can match with whisky, a trial

which ultimately beats every man who

tries it.

When the writer first saw S. Park

Coom he was the orator at a political

meeting, had been met at the depot by

a hand, wore a slouch hat, and was ad-

mired by five thousand people as a

thoroughbred. He could talk spl ndid-

ly, had been a colonel, and his cordial

greeting on being introduced to a

stranger captured the stranger at once.

Though he went to bed with his boots

on that night, and got up the next

morning with his hair pulling to take

the train, his getting full was looked

upon as an eccentricity of genius, boys

talked about it and said, "Well, he's a

THE OWNERS' RESOLVE.

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morning with his hair pulling to take

the train, his getting full was looked

upon as an eccentricity of genius, boys

talked about it and said, "Well, he's a

daisy, anyway," and they forgot his elo-

quence of the evening before in admira-

FOOT AND ANKLE.

THE EDSON ELECTRIC GARTER

develops the FOOT AND ANKLE into

perfect form, supports and strengthens

the limbs, adds marvellous grace and

elasticity to the step.

It is made of

Edson's

Electric

Garter.

PRICE, in Finest Silk Weaving (usual

color) 12 inch and 14 inch, \$1.50; 17 inch, \$2.00 per pair.

Mailed to any address on receipt of

money. Send for circular.

LONDON ELECTRIC FABRIC CO.,

81 Agekman Street, New York.

NATIONAL

SURGICAL INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

For the scientific treatment and correction

of deformities of the human body. All ap-

paratus made to order, and under the direction

of competent and experienced surgeons. Plis-

tachis, fevers, diseases, private diseases, ec-

terma, ruptures, and paralysis, treated by

improved methods. Send statement and receive

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K. H. BOLLAND, Secy.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

For the scientific treatment and correction

VIEW.

Monday Morning,
Dec. 20, 1883.

It found
the brother
sat down to enjoy

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ing
Door
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that's it! the brother
sat down to enjoy

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Dec. 12, 1883.
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RETURNING AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Confederate Soldier Enters the Service in 1861—Returns in 1863—Captured and Imprisoned—Prostrated, Blind and Lame—Returns to His Family After an Absence of Twenty-one Years.

The scribe is not a Munchausenist, and this article is not a prelude to a patent medicine advertisement. James A. Parker, an old Confederate soldier returned to his family last week after an absence of nearly twenty-two years. He was visited and interviewed on the subject. He was recognized by his wife, who had very reasonably supposed him dead. Though his story may be hard to credit, it is given as he tells it. Mr. Parker says he is 54 years old, he looks much older. His wife, with two sons and a daughter live at Lomax, this county. His sons, whom he left boys of four and six years old respectively, did not remember him well, and the daughter, who was a babe two months old when her father left for the war, but who has now been a wife nearly three years, was likewise in the dark as to her parent. His wife knew him at once, and a son living at West Point, Ga., eleven years old when Mr. Parker left for the war, he says, was able to remember him distinctly and recognition followed. His story is as follows:

"I was married in the fall of 1848, and lived near Notasulga, Macon Co., Ala. I joined a company raised by Capt. R. F. Ligon, in 1861, and went through about one year's service in Virginia. Returned to Notasulga in the Spring of 1862, on a thirty days furlough. My company was at the time stationed in Virginia. At the expiration of my furlough, I returned to my company—this was about February or March, 1862—and served up to within about ten days of Gen. Lee's surrender. Was captured in 1865, about ten days before the surrender, and was carried to Point Lookout prison, Maryland, where I spent only a short while. I became restless there, and having secured a pistol, I made an early attempt to escape. My designs failed, as one of the prison sentinels knocked me to the ground by striking me over the head with the butt of his gun. I drew the pistol and attempted to shoot him, but the pistol failed to fire. I was court-martialed for attempting to shoot my guard, and escape, and was sentenced to three years in a northern penitentiary. I have never been able to learn much about this prison. The blow from the guard prostrated me. In prison I was placed in a perfect dungeon, and the darkness and closeness of the confinement finally rendered me a paralytic, almost blind and completely helpless. I was often without attention and often hope and prayed for death. I can remember that there were many convicts in this prison. My prostration unfitted me for work and prevented my communicating with any of the convicts. The climate was severe, and I suffered terribly from cold. I had no desire to write to my wife because of my complete helplessness. I left her in destitute circumstances, and felt that I would only be adding another burden to her in letting her know that I was a helpless paralytic in a northern prison. I spent five years in this prison, two years longer than I was sentenced for. I was carried from thence to a home for invalid paupers situated near Staunton, Va. My eye-sight had almost failed me. I spent seven years in this hospital, but remember scarcely nothing of my residence there.

Since leaving the hospital I have followed the occupation of a gardener at Yorktown and at Gordonsville, Va. For the last three years my health and eyesight has gradually returned, and I decided to return to Alabama as soon as I might be able to make the trip, and look up my family. I arrived at Notasulga about two weeks ago, direct from Gordonsville. At Notasulga I learned that my family had scattered to different sections of the country. I learned that a son was at West Point, Ga. I made my way there and found him. He recognized me, and I learned from him that one of his brothers was living in South Carolina, and that one had died, and that his mother, two brothers and a sister were living at Lomax, in this county. My children at Lomax did not know me, they were two young when I left to bear any recollection of me. My wife knew me, and seemed glad to see me. I was glad to learn from my son at West Point, that his mother had never married a second time. Had this not been the case, I would have felt loth to intrude after absenting myself as I had."

This is the man's remarkable story—a story as interesting as it is remarkable. None of it was given without questioning, and it was strung together as above by the newspaper man, for the sake of connection. As to its truth no one can vouch. He requested a representative of this paper to write to Gordonsville and Staunton, as to his life in those places. This has been done. When questioned as to the locality of the northern penitentiary, he said that he was unable to tell, that he went there prostrated mentally and physically and came out a paralytic and nearly blind.

THE PRISONER.

river" spoken of, and that he supposed the prison was near a stream of that name. Upon a careful examination of a map this river could not be found. It may be a very small stream, and not to be found upon a map. Mr. Parker's recollection is that there were other Confederate soldiers in this prison. It is possible that Parker's mind may have been affected by long and solitary suffering and confinement. A close conversation with him, will tend to justify this conclusion. The blow on his head by the sentry, if received, may have been sufficient alone to bring about such a result. He is now sensible, though he shows feebleness of both mind and body. Whether his story is a true one will be known soon. His apparent earnestness and obvious ignorance would tend to preclude sham or false statements on his part, though his reticence is marked—this may, however, be due to loss of memory.

Parties who resided at Notasulga during the war, and who now live in Clanton, can remember Parker, and can distinctly recall the circumstance of his absence. They and his family supposed that he had died in prison, as they had heard of his being captured. Some, however, had thought that he had married again and deserted the faithful wife who has so cordially welcomed him to his home again. All that is positively known is that he is really the long missing man. The captain of his company was probably ex-Lieutenant Colonel and ex-Lieutenant Governor, R. F. Ligon, of Tuskegee. The resemblance between Mr. Parker and one of his sons, though not striking, is notable. Parker has a scar on his face, which his wife says was there when she married him, and which would have assisted her in identifying him, had any assistance been necessary.

He was unwilling or unable to give details. For instance, he said that he did not remember who was instrumental in procuring his release from the prison "on the island near Canada," and that he did not know how he was carried to Staunton. He gave the name of "the hospital" superintendent as "Mr. Walker." The name of the Superintendent at Point Lookout prison he said was Thomas Dean. According to his reckoning he was carried to Staunton about 1870. He invariably spoke of his life there as being spent in "the hospital." If he spent seven years there he would have had six years to spend at Yorktown and Gordonsville, and ought to be tolerably well known at one or the other of those places, as they are both well known, and he would not have been unnoticed had he spent any length of time at either. All of the places have been written to.

If this man's story is true, if he has suffered in solitude and darkness, brooding over the probable distress in a distant home, until reason fled, he is truly deserving of as much honor as "the mightiest monarch that treads the earth," however wrong may have been the cause for which he fought—his duty led him to a living death, wrecking his ship of mind upon a barren and haunted shore. If his story is false, he falls.

NOTICE NO. 2822.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 17, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Prattville, Ala., on February 5th, 1884, viz: Hezekiah Weaver, Homestead 5071 for the n & w 1/4 section 2, township 19 north range 12 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Outley, of Dixie, Sidney S. Chandler, of Plantersville, Ciry Eerod, and Joel Chandler, of Jones Switch. dec20 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2799.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 10, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 2d, 1884, viz: George Thomas, Homestead 7551 for the north 1/2 of n & e 1/4 section 10, township 21 n, range 15 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Moses Robinson, John P. Robinson, Eli T. Gullahorn, James Robinson, all of Clanton, Ala. Thos. J. Scott, Register.

NOTICE NO. 2815.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 15, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on February 2d, 1884, viz: Richard P. Kendrick, dec13

BY THE M. M. R. A. MIARS

Has located at Jamison and opened a new stock of goods. I am prepared to sell at the lowest cash price, and have in stock GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

I can sell you Dry Goods, Jeans, Domestic and Calico of the very best quality at the lowest figures. I shall endeavor to merit a share of public patronage by FAIR DEALING.

and by selling at one price to all. Give me a trial, and call and examine my stock.

R. A. MIARS,
Jemison, Ala., Dec. 20, 1883.

MONTGOMERY Music Emporium.

S. E. HIRSCHER.

Where can be found a complete and well selected stock of Musical Merchandise, Fine Olographs, Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Chromos, Picture Frames, French and English Statuary, Fancy Paperies, Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Card Cases, Fancy Goods and Novelties of all kinds. Agent for the celebrated

STIEFF PIANO, now in the homes of some of the best musical talent in the State, also the world renowned

ESTEY ORCAN.

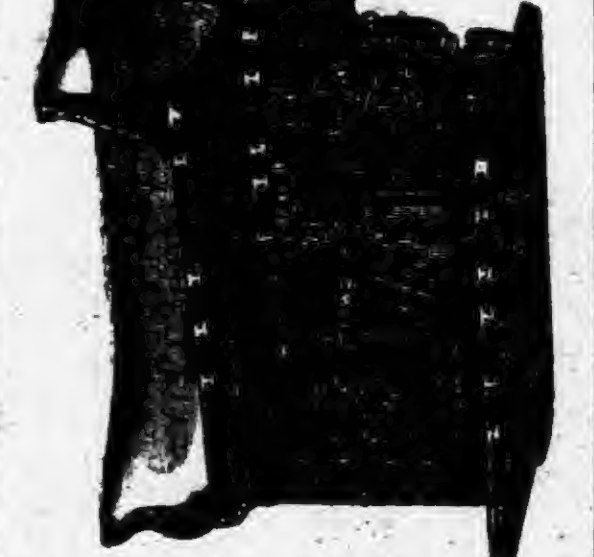
Send for illustrated catalogue and price list. We make a specialty for the ladies in

BUTTERICK Paper Patterns.

Orders by mail for patterns, sheet music, &c., will receive prompt attention and be sent to any address postage paid. All the latest sheet music published constantly kept in stock. Polite attention to all who visit us, whether purchasers or not.

Very Respectfully,
S. E. HIRSCHER,
21 Market Street, Montgomery.

BIRMINGHAM STOVE HOUSE



CHARTER OAK STOVES, NEW ARIZONA STOVES, CHAMPION MONITOR, NEW ENTERPRISE, AND EUREKA STOVES.

Over fifty sizes to select from. Heating stoves—all sizes. The patronage of the readers of the CHILTON VIEW respectfully solicited. Write for prices. We guarantee to give satisfaction both in quality and prices. A full stock of House-Furnishing Goods, Tin Valleys, Stove Pipe, Coal Hods, etc., always on hand.

Remember that our stock is large and complete.

Alonzo S. Elliott,
2d AVENUE, BIRMINGHAM.

nov15-4*

NOTICE NO. 2742.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 23, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Alabama, on January 12th, 1884, viz: Simeon H. Glenn, Homestead 13354, for the sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 section 20 north, range 16 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Joel Dennis, John C. Childers, James L. Long, and Lewis Gentry, all of Verbena, Ala. nov20 Thos. J. Scott, Register.

Brooks at Verbena, sells you a star Batchells Brogan for \$1.25.

Turn to pieces with a Cough? Willard's Wild Cherry will cure you in 10 days.

VERBENA, CHILTON CO., ALA.

This school will begin its second annual session September 15th, 1884. The course of instruction is a model one, four departments: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate and Academic.

RATES OF TUITION:
Primary department, per mo. \$1.50.
Preparatory " " 2.00.
Intermediate " " 3.00.
Academic " " 4.00.
Music " " 3.00.
Contingent fee per term " 25.

Good board can be obtained in private families at \$9 or \$10 per month. Tuition will be charged from date of entrance to close of session, payable monthly.

The Principal will call at rooms of pupils at night and instruct FREE OF CHARGE, when solicited.

At a full meeting of the Board of Trustees of Verbena Male and Female Academy, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1st. We are pleased with the progress made by the school under the care of Professor Acree, and are in accord with him in his mode of teaching and government, and cordially approve of his management of the school since it has been under his control.

Resolved 2nd. That we do unanimously respect Professor Acree Principal of the school for the scholastic year beginning September 15, 1883, and ending June 15, 1884.

B. J. BALDWIN, Pres. Board.
A. J. BROOKS, Secretary. [nov 16]

Clanton Male and Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution were resumed on Monday, October 8th, and will continue for nine months. The course of instruction is divided into three departments, with the following rates of tuition:

Primary (per month) \$1.50
Intermediate 2.00
Academic 3.00

No deduction for absences, except in cases of protracted sickness. The patronage of the public earnestly solicited. W. C. CARPENTER, Oct. 11, 1883. Principal.

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

Alabama and Alabama Central Division.

Time Table
IN EFFECT DEC. 26th, 1882.

ALA. DIVISION.
Going North Daily Mail Going South
Lve. 8:00 a. m. Selma Arr. 8:30 p. m.
" 10:58 " Caduca Lve. 5:34 "

" 1:10 " Talladega " 8:30 "
" 2:07 " Anniston " 2:07 "
" 4:50 p. m. Rome " 11:20 a. m.
" 6:30 " Dalton " 9:44 "

" 8:10 " Cleveland " 8:00 "
" 8:50 " Chattanooga " 7:10 "

ALA. CENTRAL DIVISION.
Eastward Daily Mail Westward
Arr. 10:38 a. m. Selma Lve. 2:30 p. m.
Leave 8:31 " Demopolis " 6:58 "

Leave 4:50 a. m. Meridian Arrive 10 p. m.

Connections:
At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At York with the Alabama Great Southern R. R.

At Junction with Selma & Greensboro R. R.

At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama), Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans & Selma R. R.

At Caduca with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Georgia points, Dalton, Chattanooga, and points North and West; Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor reclining chairs on all night trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt., Selma, Ala.
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.
A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Corderie's Mills.

These mills are now complete, and after thorough tests are pronounced by all a perfect success. For convenience, durability and quality of work done by them, they are not surpassed in the country. The work was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Maddox, a natural mechanic whose sole aim is the benefit of his employer, and withal a clever christian gentleman. He was assisted throughout by Capt. Sam Dennis, who executed to the letter every suggestion of the principal. He has had a life time's experience as a mechanic in the construction of mills and millinery. I retain the Captain as miller, and he will take pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally, with that politeness and honest dealing which have ever characterized him.

Now we say with feelings of profound gratitude to our many customers for past favors, that by strict attention and promptitude in business, and fair dealing with all, we hope to maintain our former standing to retain our old patrons and to secure many new ones. Come one, come all, but not all at once. J. M. CORDERIE.

Lumber! Lumber!!

Attention Farmers!

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK

—AT THE STORE OF—

W. M. WILSON,

—CLANTON, ALA.—

Where you can get the best goods for the least money. A large stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES

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CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. J. BROOKS

—AT VERBENA, ALA.—

Has the largest stock of goods ever in

Chilton County, and does and will

sell them for less money.

All goods guaranteed as represented, and

no shoddy goods are kept.

I BUY COTTON AT MONTGOMERY PRICES, FREIGHT OFF

AND PAY CASH FOR IT. NO BARTER. I HAVE

EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO BUY, AND WILL

BUY EVERYTHING YOU HAVE TO SELL,

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

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For terms, also information as to board, &c., send for circulars or address

BEN C. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 8

WILDER'S

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH

The three gigantic evils of civilized man are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. EDWARD

WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH completely cures and eradicates all these. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable medicines, is one rarely attained, but which brings out the most useful properties. They cleanse the entire glandular system; they purify the blood, whose impurity is at the source of all these afflictions; they increase and refine all the secretions healthy.

Numbers testify for their wonderful effects from sufferers who have been benefited by this wonderful medicine. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL TATTS its effects are magical, for it removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases; it removes Tetter and Ringworm; prevents Falling of the Hair, and is a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases.

AND POTASH

FOR SALE BY DR. LANIER, CLANTON.

may 8]

STORY & CAMP

[illegible]

title. This indulgence has gained absolute control of me that I exist four or five hours without going it. In the streets, at church, in family prayers, it torments me. I struggle against it. I resolve and re-resolve to break it off, but I am weak—weak—and finally yield. I cannot walk a day without it. No, I do not travel where I can't obtain it, killing me. Twenty years ago I weighed 120.

some Federal Judge, who is not without a touch of romance in his composition, had a hard time wrestling with the legal problem before him. This something about the law, and the native sympathies were with the Williams, pleased gaily, and this picked out the very lowest and most despicable of the stunts, namely that he had imposed it. This is the first time we record of a lawyer having to pay for composing a letter.

was later news of just what he said he, "is the only place where make money easy. Why, if you know how they do in New York, a man loses his money in a moment of time. Some one makes a big fire him out of the house, and the make a row they turn him over justice for creating a disturbance."

"Then they must have been one of the detectives and make a row like the previous."

[illegible][illegible]

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